The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII......NO. 5197. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1868—WITH FOUR-PAGE SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

CHICAGO CONVENTION

A Large and Enthusiastic Gathering of Delegates.

Ex-Gov. Hawley Selected as President of the Convention.

Speeches by Govs. Hawley, Ward and Brown, Carl Schurz and Others.

Prospects of the Various Aspirants for the Vice-Presidency.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, May 20.

Before 10 o'clock the Opera House began to fill up with delegates, reporters and editors. The arrangements were scarcely completed up to the very hour of adjournment. On the stage five hundred seats had been prepared for the omnipresent Press. Among these five hundred were about thirty or forty telegraphic specials, the rest being editors of journals from every part of the Union, daily, weekly and semi-weekly, who insisted on the front seats; and despite the claims of their rightful owners, came very near getting possession of all of them.

The stage was gracefully canopied by the national colors, the rear being draped by a large flag which concealed a surprise to the Convention, intended to be revealed when the name of GRANT was acclaimed as the nominee. The orchestra, dress circle and parquette rapidly filled up with delegates, while the proscenium boxes quietly received their female occupants who had obtained tickets by some mysterious influence not known to anybody but the initiated.

It was a quarter of an hour past the time before all were seated, when Gov. WARD, the Chairman, and the officers and members of the National Committee made their appearance. The Chairman at once called the Convention to order, and in a few words, well chosen in their character, stated the objects for which it had met and the results which it hoped to achieve. The temper of the Convention was illustrated at the very outset. The temperate allusions to political treachery and to the wisdom exhibited always in the action of Gen. GRANT, were applauded to the echo, and the feeling indicated that the indignation toward those who have disappointed the hopes of a majority of the party is deep-seated.

Bishop SIMPSON then offered a very eloquent prayer, the whole audience rising to their feet and many uniting with the earnest man in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

At its close, agreeably to arrangement made last night, General CARL SCHURZ was nominated by Gov. WARD for temporary Chairman and elected by acclamation. Hon. Mr. TREMAIN, of New-York, and Hon. Mr. THOMPSON, of Indiana, conducted him to the chair. In assuming the chair he made one of the most admirable speeches which has ever fallen from his lips. The country will read it with surprise and pleasure, since he is recognized as one of the most radical of Radicals. It was full of wisdom and moderation, yet bold and emphatic in its enunciation of the principles still at issue; he expressed the hope that partizan resentments would not go so far as to compromise the dignity of the party, or endanger its success; that it would faithfully protect the national credit, and do full justice to the national freedmen. These allusions, which were couched in the most polished as well as forcible language, were received with unbounded applause.

Temporary Secretaries came next, and the temporary organization was complete. The States were then called for their credentials, and a little scene was at once developed on the report of a contest from California, which brought a spirited speech from Mr. COUPER, of that State, who denied that there was any contest except the assumption of one man who voted the Copperhead ticket at the last election, but thought the sympathies of the house were with him. A point of order was raised, and the matter was referred to the Committee on Credentials. Then the call went on until the Southern delegation began to see that they were being omitted, when they stopped the call and asked the reason.

Gov. WARD stated that they had not been invited in the call because they had no representation in Congress, and that the question was intended to be left to the action of the Convention when assembled.

Mr. SPENCER, of New-York, rose up in his seat and moved that these States be called, which was received with applause by the Southern delegations, and carried by their votes. It is not yet settled, and will come up again. Their votes have been made the basis of trading with candidates who have little popular strength, and it is therefore of considerable importance.

Then came up the question of Colorado, which was let in. Then came the Territories, which were referred, along with the District of Columbia, to the Committee on Credentials. Then a motion by a West Virginia delegate to reconsider the vote by which the Southern States were ordered to be called, but it met with no favor, and was laid on the table. This will prove a hard thing to reconcile with the action of Congress in regard to these States. Congress treats them as Territories, and the party in Convention as States. The Committee on Permanent Organization was then appointed, the temporary organization was complete, and a recess was ordered.

During the temporary organization of the Convention a surprising want of Parliamentary usage was developed. The unusual and ridiculous procedure of appointing the Committee on Resolutions before the Convention knew who was entitled to seats, was one of the most prominent blunders. Several wrangles occurred, and so much confusion was manifested as to detract much from the harmonious opening of the Convention. There was a hitch in the arrangement of committee rooms, and several other annoying things occurred which injured the *morale* of the proceedings.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

On reassembling it was ordered that the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization be made first. This was done and the name agreed upon, Ex-Gov. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, was at once greeted with the wildest cheers. The report was unanimously adopted, and the Chairman appointed Ex-Gov. SALOMON, of Wisconsin, and Ex-Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, to conduct Ex-Gov. HAWLEY to the chair, and this was a spectacle which touched the Convention and illustrated the "arm-in-arm" feature of Philadelphia in 1866. Nobody sneered at it. On the contrary, it was loudly applauded.

On taking the chair Gen. HAWLEY returned his thanks in a remarkable speech; remarkable, I mean, for its brevity, for its eloquence, for its force and for its sound sense and wisdom. It was the embodiment of all these good qualities. The applause with which it was greeted attested the high appreciation in which it was held.

Pending the report of the Committee on Credentials, Gen. COCHRANE moved the appointment of a committee of five to receive the Committee of soldiers and sailors who were appointed yesterday to notify this Convention of the nomination of Gen. GRANT. The Committee was appointed, with Gen. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, as Chairman. They soon made their appearance with the Committee of the soldiers, which was headed by Gov. FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin. The resolution nominating Gen. GRANT was read, a short speech was made by Gov. FAIRCHILD, and the report of the Committee was adopted with enthusiastic cheers.

This presentation of the name of Gen. GRANT so stirred up the feeling of the Convention that it almost led to a premature nomination. Senator LANE, of Indiana, who boils over with gushing enthusiasm at the mere mention of GRANT, got up and moved his nomination by acclamation. A wild shout followed, but the tall form and loud voice of LYMAN TREMAIN rose above the audience and the clamor and asked that things be done with dignity and deliberation it was manifestly too soon in the order of business for this important act. The Committee on Credentials had not yet reported and they did not know who might be entitled to seats.

This advice finally prevailed, but it was hard to suppress the aching desire to put GRANT in nomination by acclamation, especially as there were half a dozen gentlemen all anxious to have the honor of making the motion.

To aid in occupying the attention of the Convention until the report on credentials was ready, LOGAN was called for, but he excused himself for the present, saying that at the proper time he would be glad to accept their offer. The proper time that he alludes to is when the resolutions come. He has been defeated at every point thus far, and means to make one more attempt.

Ex-Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, was then called for and made a half-hour speech on the general topic of secession and reconstruction, which was well received, some of its points being exceedingly well taken.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was next made, and then followed the report of the Committee on Rules, which provided chiefly that the platform should be accepted before the nominations were made.

Mr. VAN ZANDT, of Rhode Island, opposed this, and moved an amendment that that portion of the rules be stricken out, so as to permit the nominations first. This was voted down, and the candidates will be put upon the platform, instead of the platform on the candidates. This was the last action of the Convention, and on being informed that the Committee on Resolutions would be ready to report in the morning, an adjournment was carried until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

THE PLATFORM.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, May 20—Evening.

The Committee on Platform have had two long sessions, and their action has taken definite shape so far as to enable me to give you the leading points. As to impeachment, it will not be alluded to in the platform proper in any manner. This is decided upon by a large majority in the Committee. It is possible, however, that an independent resolution will be prepared in Committee to be submitted separately, affirming that the House was justified in presenting articles of impeachment, and that the Senators who voted for conviction voted in accordance with the convictions of the party, but passing no comment upon the action of those who voted for acquittal. This is the extent to which such action will go, and it is not certain that it will go even so far.

The subject of universal suffrage will be met by an emphatic indorsement of the reconstruction measures of Congress on the subject. The country will learn with pleasure that the Convention will take high ground in denouncing all forms of repudiation as a national crime, and will affirm that the national honor requires the payment of the public debt to all creditors in utmost good faith, at home and abroad, according to the letter and spirit of the law The resolutions are now in the hands of an able sub committee, and Gen. SCHURZ is lending his aid to give them literary finish. His admirable little speech to-day is highly applauded.

The following is the latest on the subject of the Vice-Presidency: Maryland by a vote to-night, stands nine for WADE and five for COLFAX. Iowa voted to-night, for the second ballot, to go ten for FENTON, four for COLFAX, and two for HAMLIN. FENTON's friends are enthusiastic and confident. They are immense workers.

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

The canvass on Vice-President is very vigorous and active to-night. WADE, FENTON and WILSON have all developed some additional strength to-day, and the two former will probably lead the list. WADE's friends claim 160 votes on the first ballot, but I think this is more than he will carry. The only additions to his strength are fourteen votes from Maryland, secured by the withdrawal of Senator CRESSWELL, for whom the delegation was instructed, and fourteen votes in Illinois, seven of whom will leave here after the first ballot.

It is conceded on all hands that WADE will develop his greatest strength on the first ballot, and after that, other candidates will concentrate to beat him. For instance, North Carolina was instructed in a quasi manner to vote for him, but will only do so on the first ballot, in order to comply with the letter of instructions, and after that will divide betheen HAMLIN and WILSON. FENTON added to his strength to-day through the vigorous executives of the New-York delegation, and his friends claim to-night that he will go into the Convention with 125 votes, and gain thereafter.

The South is almost equally divided between FENTON and WILSON, the latter being slightly ahead in those States. Arkansas votes for WILSON on first ballot, and may then go to FENTON in part if not in whole. Kentucky goes for SPEED at first, and then divides up between WILSON, WADE [and COLFAX. In Wisconsin the vote stands to-night, FENTON 7, COLFAX 6, HAMLIN 2, CURTIN 1. Illinois, after several ballots, stands 14 for WADE, 13 for HAMLIN, 4 for COLFAX and 2 for FENTON. Colorado, which was accorded just as many votes to-day as though she were a State in full standing, is instructed for COLFAX. Nevada and Oregon will also cast most of their votes for him. Kansas will vote on first ballot for POMEROY, Iowa for HARLAN, Vermont for Poland and Rhode Island for Sprague. Louisiana will go solid for Fenton, the matter having been effected to-day. Missouri, 20 for Wade and 2 for Colfax. Tennessee, after some further manipulating, is 12 for Fenton, 4 for Colfax and 2 for Wade. Virginia is divided between Fenton, Wilson and Wade. Connecticut will divide between Colfax, Fenton and Wade about equally. New-Jersey, 10 for Colfax, 4 for Wilson. District of Columbia, 2 for Hamlin. Montana, 2 for Wade.

A careful comparison of notes among those best informed to-night shows the following result on first ballot:

For Fenton—New-York, 66; Alabama, half, 9; Connecticut, half, 6; Georgia, half, 9; Illinois, 2; Louisiana, 14; Mississippi, half, 7; Tennessee, 12; Virginia, half, 10; West Virginia, half, 5; Wisconsin, 7. Total, 117.

For Wade—Connecticut, 3; California, 5; Illinois, 14; Maryland 14; Missouri, 20; Nebraska, 6; North Carolina, 18; Ohio, 42; Tennessee, 2; West Virginia, 5; Montana, 2; Texas, 12. Total, 143.

For COLFAX—California, half, 5; Connecticut, 3; Illinois, 4; Indiana, 26; Michigan, 16; Missouri, 2; Nevada, 6; New Jersey, 10; Oregon, 6; Pennsylvania, 4; West Virginia, half, 5; Wisconsin, 6; Colorado, 6. Total, 99.

For WILSON—Alabama, half, 9; Arkansas, 10; Florida, 6; Georgia, half, 9; Massachusetts, 24; Minnesota, 8; Mississippi, half, 7; New-Jersey, 4; New'Hampshire, half, 5; South Carolina, 12; Virginia, half, 10. Total, 104.

For CURTIN—Pennsylvania, 52; Delaware, 6; Wisconsin, 1. Total, 59.

For HAMLIN—Maine, 14; Illinois, 13; Wisconsin, 2; New-Hampshire, 5. Total, 34.

Scattering—For POLAND, Vermont, 10; for SPEED, Kentucky, 22; for HARLAN, Iowa, 16; for POMEROY, Kansas, 6; for SPRAGUE, Rhode Island, 8.

This count may be changed very materially before the Convention takes the ballot, but WADE's strength is not likely to be augmented from any source except New-York and Pennsylvania, which will be counteracted by losses in North Carolina and Illinois. FENTON has gained mostly from COLFAX's strength to-day, and it is wonderful that the latter still retains so large a vote, since his forces are totally unorganized, and there is no work being done for him.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, May 30.

The weather to-day is as fine as can be desired. The atmosphere is warm, clear and bright.

The National Republican Convention opened at noon in Crosby Opera House, which is completely filled. A large number of ladies are present in the galleries. Thousands of persons have had to be turned away from the doors for the lack of room. The excitement is intense, chiefly with reference to the Vice-Presidency and the impeachment situation.

Among the invited guests on the platform Gen. GRANT's father is conspicuous. The latest opinion seems to be that if WADE is not nominated his friends will decide the contest in favor of either COLFAX or HAMLIN. Few, if any, of WADE's friends are going for FENTON.

Gov. WARD, Chairman of the National Republican Committee, called the Convention to order, and made a brief address. He said:

GOVERNOR WARD'S SPEECH.

DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE UNION REPUBLICAN PARTY: You have assembled at the call of the National Committee to nominate its standard-bearers for the ensuing campaign; to declare your unswerving attachment to Union and liberty, and to pledge that you will take no steps backward in the work of reconstructing the rebel States and restoring the Union. [Applause.] You are here to bear witness that the war, so gallantly and gloriously waged for the life of the Union, was not a failure. You are here to point to a republic boundless in extent and resources, guarded and protected by one common flag; and upheld by a patriotic and loyal people. [Applause.] An emancipated race has been lifted from the debasement of slavery, and to-day, with the Union men of the South, reorganize in the name of liberty, the Government, and institutions of the rebellious States. The history of the Republican Party is a record of the true progress of the nation. It has successfully met and conquered all these hostile parties represented by the effete ideas of the past, and it must now determine to vindicate anew its measures and its policy by the wisdom and courage which plans, and the determination and labor which organizes victory. In this spirit, you are here assembled to perform the responsible duties assigned you, and I doubt not your action will meet the approval of the vast constituency you represent. The nation understands that neither armed treason nor political treachery can arrest the triumph of our cause, and the success of our candidates, [loud applause,] if as indicated by the unanimity of feeling which prevails you shall designate as our leader the great captain of the age, [great applause,] whose brilliant achievements in the field have been equaled by his wisdom in the Cabinet. [Applause.] The nation will greet it as the precursor of victory to our cause and of peace to the Republic. [Loud applause.]

Bishop SIMPSON then offered a prayer. He invoked the Divine blessing, and asked that a spirit of harmony and wisdom might prevail in the councils of the Convention, and that it may reach such results as shall lead to the prosperity, perpetuity and glory of our beloved land.

The Chairman said: By direction of the National Committee I nominate CARL SCHURZ, of Wisconsin, temporary Chairman of the Convention. [Repeated cheers.]

The vote was unanimous.

Messrs. LYMAN TREMAIN, of New-York, and RICHARD W. THOMPSON, of Indiana, waited upon that gentleman and conducted him to the chair.

Mr. SCHURZ, who was received with great enthusiasm, was presented to the Convention by the Chairman.

CARL SCHURZ'S SPEECH.

Mr. SCHURZ said: Gentlemen of the Convention: It is difficult for me to express how highly I appreciate the honor you have conferred upon me by this appointment. You will permit me to offer you my sincere thanks. This is the fourth National Convention of the Republican Party. The short career of that party has been marked by events to which the coming generation will point with pride, admiration and gratitude. The Republican Party was born, and in its very infancy it grappled with the prejudice of a race, which until then seemed to be omnipotent with the masses of the American people. Our first onset broke through that, and carried ABRAHAM LINCOLN into the executive chair of this Republic, as the great champion of the Anti-Slavery cause. Then came the slaveholders' rebellion, and the loyal people of this country displayed a heroism devotion and perseverance under obstructions and defeat, which may serve as a glorious example to all nations of the earth. [Applause.] The result of the struggle corresponded with the great effort. The life of the nation has been saved; the dark blot of slavery been wiped from our national escutcheon. [Cheers.] Four millions of bondmen have been raised from the dust and from their ancient degradation; and this day these States, the peculiar condition of which was but recently a disgrace to the American name, return to us under the national banner, which is at last as it ought ever to have been, a great national emblem of Justice, Universal Liberty and Equal Rights. [Applause.] All these things have been accomplished under Republican auspices, and, without indulging in vain self-glorification, it may truly be said that the history of the Republican party is closely identified with the noblest achievements of this country. [Applause.] But new problems equally great are now before us, we have to secure the results which have already been accomplished, and, to prevent unfavorable reaction, we have to adapt the institutions of this country to the new order of things. The solution of this problem will require a great enthusiasm—greater devotion and greater perseverance than the struggles which lie behind us. It will require that calm statesmanship which consists of a clear comprehension of the objects to be obtained, and a thorough knowledge of the means by which to accomplish them. When the Republican Party was about to enter upon the creative part of its mission, it was robbed, by one of the most atrocious crimes recorded in history, of a man whose highest virtue was in his appreciation of the noblest instincts of the popular heart. ABRAHAM LINCOLN was struck down in the fullness of his glory, and we are left now to measure his loss by what he left behind him. [Applause.] Then came for us a time of disappointment. Our policy was thwarted by the very man, whom, in an unfortunate moment we had put upon the road to power. The legislative and executive branches of the Government were pitted against each other in a fierce struggle, and new dangers were discovered when there ought to have been peace and quiet. We have had our hours of painful experience, but what of that? Are we now to be disturbed by the new appearance of danger? Are not the principles we advocate just as great as they ever were? Is not the necessity of their realization just as apparent as ever? Is not justice still justice, right still right, truth still truth? Are we not the defenders of justice, right and truth to-day, as we were yesterday? What then is there to frighten even the most pusillanimous of us? I say victory will be true to the Republican Party as long as the Republican Party is true to itself. [Applause.] What we have to do is this: Let us fix our eyes firmly upon the noble ends to be attained, and not permit our equanimity to be disturbed by untoward accident. Let not passion, inflamed by the stinging disappointment in this hour, however keen our sense of wrong may be, carry us beyond the bounds of wisdom and of self-respect. The things we have to accomplish are so great that, whatever the provocation may be, we certainly cannot afford to let personal resentments seduce us into compromising our high dignity, whoever may be our friend, whoever may become our enemy. Let us march steadily on with an unflinching determination to fulfill all the duties that rest upon us to secure justice to the soldier, who fought our battles; justice to the Southern Union man, who, for the Union cause [applause] imperilled his life, and justice for the colored race, to whom we have promised true and eternal freedom, [Applause.] justice to the national creditor who has staked his credit. [Applause great and prolonged.] Let us faithfully strive to restore the honor of the Government to crush corruption whenever we find it, [applause and cries of good,] inside of the party just as well as outside of the party, [applause and cheers,] and to place the public service of the country in the hands of honest, true and capable men. [Applause.] Let us with one unshaken purpose work out the manifest logic of the results already gained for liberty and equal rights. Let us fearlessly acknowledge that the mission of the Republican Party will not be ended until the great truths proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence in the fullest meaning of the term have become a living reality. [Applause.] Yes, let us be true to our history, be true to ourselves and fear nothing. No step backward; onward is the watchword. Let us see again the banner of progress, of liberty, of equal rights, of national faith, nailed to the very top of the mast; and, I say to you, I spurn the idea that the American people could ever so far forget themselves as to throw their destiny into the hands of men who but yesterday sought to destroy the Republic, and who to-day stand ready to dishonor it. [Loud and continued applause.]

SECRETARIES.

Mr. SMITHERS, of Delaware, to complete the preliminary organization, moved the following gentlemen be elected temporary Secretaries: B. R. COWAN, of Ohio; LUTHER CAULDWELL, of New-York; FRANK S. RICHARDS, of Tennessee; which was agreed to.

THE CALL OF STATES.

On motion it was ordered that the Secretary call the roll of States, and each delegation respectively shall name one gentleman, and that those thus named constitute a Committee on Credentials.

Mr. SMITHERS said: As I understand there are two States—Maryland and California—in which the delegations are contested, I suggest that these States be omitted, and their claims be decided by the Committee on Credentials.

When the Secretary called California, and the delegation named Gen. P. E. CONNER, Mr. SMITHERS said: There seems to be some misunderstanding. I understand that the States in which the delegations were contested were to be omitted.

Mr. SEARS, of California, said: As the gentleman has mentioned the State which I in part represent, I wish to deny that there is any contest whatever in regard to the State of California. It is true, Sir, that there is a man here who has been before the Executive Committee claiming to contest our seats, but, Sir, there is one man only.

Gen. VAN ZANDT, of Rhode Island, rose to a point of order, stating that this matter should be referred to the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. SEARS, of California, asked two minutes to make an explanation. He said: We do not desire to bring this contest up here, but the gentleman has forced it on us. The man who here contests our seats voted a Copperhead ticket at the last election in California. [Hear, hear.] He and one or two others met in a back room and selected delegates to attend this Convention. They have no party; they have had no primary election; they had no convention; they had nothing, and I believe, in my humble judgment, that he came here, and that his passage is paid by Democratic money to keep up this division in our State. We are here representing the Union Republican Party of California. We polled 40,000 votes in that State at the last election, [applause,] and the stinking, crawling split, which this man represents, only polled 2,000, and out of that 2,000, in our last Convention, they could not find in all the State of California ten men who would accept this position which he occupies. They selected men who had formerly lived in California. Two of them are in your city, and came into our rooms last night and repudiated the entire proceeding, and said they were for us. We ask this Convention to give us our seats, as they of right belong to us, and not cast a stain upon us, and raise this man to the dignity of a contestant. [Laughter and applause.] I cannot understand why the Committee has recognized him in the slightest degree, unless he, a crawling Copperhead, like the serpent did Eve, has deceived them with his oily tongue. [Laughter and applause.] Now, Sir, there is no contest in California, and I simply ask this Convention not to dignify him or the little squad to which he belongs, and cast a stain on us by compelling us to go before this Committee on Credentials with a contest, when there is none.

B. R. NICKERSON, of California, the contestant, said: I wish to ask whether this Convention is prepared to hear in open Convention the question which we are prepared to submit where we suppose it belongs, namely, in the Committee on Credentials.

Several delegates urged that this debate was out of place; that the case should go to the Committee on Credentials, and it was so referred.

The Secretary proceeded with the call of States, but omitted to call either of the States unless represented in Congress.

A delegate made the point of order that the States were to be called alphabetically.

The PRESIDENT—That is just what we are doing.

The DELEGATE—Arkansas, Alabama and Georgia have not been called. Why are they not called, when harmonizing with the wishes of the Convention?

The PRESIDENT—The call of the National Committee did not include those States; they were not invited to be represented here. It was to be left to the Convention when assembled to decide upon their standing.

The DELEGATE—The point of order I make is, that the order of the Convention to call the States in their alphabetical order is not complied with. We would like to know why the names of Arkansas, Alabama and Georgia have not thus far been called.

Another delegate moved that all the Southern States be called, which was agreed to.

A DELEGATE—As Colorado is only out by the veto of ANDREW JOHNSON, and as she will undoubtedly be in in time for the Presidential election, I move Colorado be called.

A DELEGATE—Ever since the close of the war the Congress of the United States has practically controled the Southern States as Territories. Upon that basis the whole theory of reconstruction rests. If it is not correct, then they have been wrong from the first, and ANDREW JOHNSON and the men who have adhered to him have been right in their position. The State of Colorado does not occupy her position on the roll of States. I hold that she is where she properly belongs, as a Territory, until she comes in by Congressional action, full and competent, over the President's veto. There is no half way place in the making of the States. They are admitted or they are not admitted, and in the case of the Southern States I voted yea with the majority because I wanted to move to reconsider the vote admitting them. I saw it was taken without reflection. Those Southern States occupy in the Federal Union to-day, so far as Congressional action is concerned, precisely the condition which the State of Colorado occupies. Arkansas is asking admission, and I trust her delegates will be admitted upon this floor. Coming, myself, from a border State, I know what the Border States have had to contend with during the last five years, and I shall be the last man, directly or indirectly, to throw anything in the way or upon the character of any man coming here from the Border States, and I do not wish this Convention, by its action, seemingly to cast reflections upon the character of its representatives in Congress during the last three years.

Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio—If I vote for the admission of Colorado to vote in this Convention, I shall vote for the admission of the other Territories in the same way. They are entitled to seats but are not voting members. All I ask is that we treat the Territories all alike. If we vote to receive Colorado, let us vote to receive the others. I am myself for the largest liberty.

Mr. MCCLURE, of Pennsylvania—There is a difference between Colorado and any other Territory. Colorado has been authorized by Congress to frame a Constitution preparatory to her admission into the Union. She has framed that Constitution, and elected her Senators, and applied to Congress for admission. Congress has passed a bill for her admission, and she is only denied it by force of the matchless traitor of the Union, ANDREW JOHNSON. Colorado is still before Congress. A bill was reported for her admission again, and I hope she will not be put in the position of the other Territories, but will be admitted to all the rights and privileges of this Convention.

Mr. GEORGE H. SHARPE, of New-York—It is the opinion of the New-York delegation that this Convention is competent to decide upon every case as it comes up, for itself, and we are in favor of the admission of Colorado over the President's veto. [Applause.]

The motion to call Colorado with the names of other States, was then put and carried.

Mr. SAUNDERS, of Montana—Mr. President: I think a journey of 3,000 miles is considerable to pay for the privilege of sitting here three days in Crosby's Opera House. Nobody has a more profound interest in the success of the republican principle than those men that have taken their lives and their convictions in their hands, and have gone to the new empires that are growing in the West. For one I have come to represent the wishes, and to give voice to the thousands of the Republicans of Montana, a people as patriotic feeling, as profound an interest in your action as any people between the Atlantic and the Pacific. I think the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. MCCLURE, is mistaken when he says that such was the action of the Baltimore Convention. I believe it has been uniformly the custom to give those new communities at least one vote in the Convention; and I appeal to the generosity and liberality, if not to the justice of this Convention, to give us that privilege, and I move to amend the gentleman's resolution by such a proposition as that—

Mr. MCCLURE—I desire to repeat that I remember most distinctly that in 1864 the Territories and a portion of the Southern States were admitted to the floor of the Convention, but not permitted to vote.

Mr. GRANT, of Vermont—I am not in the habit of attending Conventions. I don't know what practice may be. It is announced by Mr. MCCLURE, of Pennsylvania, that the practice has never been to give a vote to delegates from Territories. Now, upon principle, I should suppose that would be so. If it be true, then we have in the first place practice and precedent by which to be guided. We can go back of that, however, if the precedent is wrong, and settle the matter on principle. What is the proposition? The proposition is to call these Territories, all of them. A gentleman in the rear somewhere makes the motion that all the Territories be called that have sent delegations here. It is impossible for the gentleman calling the roll to know what Territories have sent delegations. The only way is to call all, and that would include Alaska. One gentleman proposes to except Utah. Another gentleman might propose to call the roll of the new Territories about to be formed, and the Territory of Wyoming might ask that a delegate be called from that expected Territory. Now, it seems to me that this is mere boy's play—the whole of it mere boy's play. Now, if we call the Territories and appoint a committee on credentials they have a right to say what representatives shall be admitted from the States. It opens the doors, Mr. Chairman, at least to the right to representation in the nomination of President and Vice-President. Now, if these Territories have no voice in voting for a President or Vice-President, why should they have a vote in nominating them? It seems to me it is opening a wide door and will only make confusion, and that the only way will be to shut the door against all. The vote has already been taken to admit Colorado, with the expectation that all will be admitted. If it is not admitted to cast its vote finally—if it only comes in here and helps to nominate a President and Vice-President, but is not admitted to vote at the Presidential election—the Territory of Colorado may have made the Vice-President of the United States and not cast even a solitary vote for the Vice-President. That is wrong upon principle. It is wrong, and if the Convention will attentively consider it, I think they will see it.

A DELEGATE, from Ohio—The Southern States, Mr. Chairman, expect to be admitted so that their vote shall be received and counted. We expect that, notwithstanding JOHNSON's vetoes, Colorado will be in the Union, so that she can vote. The proposition now is, that the Territories, including the District of Columbia, shall be called, which is a different proposition from the one before. It is not a proposition whether these Territories will participate in the election. I am not prepared to say how the question will be determined, but it is obvious that we shall save time and proceed more orderly by leaving this question to the Committe on Credentials, and therefore I make that motion. Agreed to.

Mr. COCHRANE, from New-York, moved that until the adoption of permanent rules for government of the Convention, the rules of the House of Representatives of the United States be rules for its temporary government, as far as applicable, which was agreed to.

A delegate moved that a committee of one from each State be appointed upon permanent organization. Agreed to.

A delegate from West Virginia moved to reconsider the vote, by which it was determined to call the roll of the States which are now in process of reconstruction. He said the purpose of the motion was to refer that matter where it properly belongs, to the Committee on Credentials. A motion to lay the motion to reconsider upon the table was agreed to.

The call of States was proceeded with, and Committees on permanent organization, resolutions and credentials were appointed, each delegation furnishing one member to each committee.

Mr. EAGAN, of Kentucky, offered the following resolution, which was adopted by an overwhelming vote:

Resolved, That all resolutions offered be referred without debate to the Committee on Resolutions.

On motion of Gen. SICKLES, the Convention took a recess until 5 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled pursuant to adjournment at 5 o'clock. The Committee on Credentials not being ready with their reports, HAMILTON HARRIS, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the name of JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, of Connecticut for permanent President. The Convention received this announcement with tremendous applause.

The President was conducted to the chair by Ex-Governor SOLOMON, of Wisconsin, and Ex-Governor BROWN, of Georgia, amid great cheering for HAWLEY, BROWN and the retiring Chairman, Gen. SCHURZ. The latter presented the permanent Chairman. The Convention received him with the heartiest outburst of enthusiasm yet manifested.

GOV. HAWLEY'S SPEECH.

Mr. HAWLEY addressed the Convention as follows; Gentlemen of the Convention, I tender you my most grateful thanks for the high honor you have conferred upon me. Deeply impressed by a sense of the responsibility of the position, I earnestly solicit your indulgence and your aid. We come together charged with the momentous duty of selecting the chief rulers of the great nation which leads the world in the promotion of freedom and equal rights. [Applause.] The indications of your purposes and spirit, already given, assure us that you will maintain the noble character of the Republican Party. We unavoidably recall at this time the Convention of 1860, with its profound anxieties, its fresh, pure and glowing devotion to liberty, and its enthusiastic acceptance of the wager of battle tendered by Slavery and Secession. [Applause.] It now seems clear to us that God then ruled our council. He made our declaration of principles manly and severe. He gave us ABRAHAM LINCOLN for President. [Tremendous cheering.] God send us like wisdom and success to-day. [Applause.] He tested us in a manner and to an extent which the liveliest imagination could not have anticipated. Posterity, we hope, will decide that we stood that test with the spirit worthy of a free people. Countless treasures and 300,000 lives offered, were the evidence that we were solemnly in earnest. We offered our lives and our property, but it was not enough; we laid our prejudices of race and class on the altar, and the consciousness that we at least deserved success, redoubled our nerve. The same high resolve rules to-day, and the honest men of this country are ready for equal and even greater sacrifices if they be indispensable to the declaration on this continent of liberty and equal rights to all. [Applause.] We learned the first lesson when we found that we must make all men free and call them to the battle field. We learned the second lesson when we found that we must still move and give impartially to all men a share in the government we were endeavoring to restore; [great applause,] with a clear and fearless expression on the essential and important questions at issue which the people well understand, and no ingenious device, no words, can obscure or avoid. Passing by all personal and temporary controversies, working in perfect confidence that the American people mean to do right, and will do it in the end, we may feel sure of triumph. The power of a nation of forty millions must be behind the just claims of the poorest workingman, of whatever race; and to recover his just wages its majesty must be felt, wherever the humblest loyal man appeals against personal violence and oppression. [Cheers.] Every dollar of the national debt, the blood of a soldier is pledged for. [Enthusiastic cheering.] Every bond in letter and in spirit must be as sacred as a soldier's grave. We must win, gentlemen, and we shall win. It is the old fight of liberty, equality and fraternity, against oppression, caste and aristocracy. It is the old fight to make the world better, with malice toward none and with charity for all. [Loud applause.] We may hate for a moment, or change the direction, but the good cause always goes steadily forward. It is related, and whether it be true or not the incident is well invented, that on the evening of that awful battle of the Wilderness, when the legions of the Union Army had fought all day, rather by faith than by sight, on the wild woods and tangled brush, that some man asked Gen. GRANT to step backward a little and reorganize; and that he replied, we have done very well, gentlemen; at half past three in the morning we moved forward. [Long-continued cheers.] We accept his spirit and his words; perhaps I am not anticipating in saying that we shall accept him again in person as our leader. [Loud cheers.] Thanking you again, gentlemen, very heartily for the honor conferred, I await the further pleasure of the Convention. [Applause.]

Gen. SICKLES entering the hall, he was received with three cheers.

THE VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The remaining officers of permanent organization were then announced as follows: Vice-Presidents—Alabama, Gen. Warner; Arkansas, A. McDonald; California, James Coey; Colorado, J. B. Chaffee; Connecticut, W. F. Pierson; Delaware, Lewis Thompson; Florida, H. H. Moody; Georgia, Foster Blodgett; Illinois, Jesse K. Dubois; Indiana, Walter J. Gresham; Iowa, G. M. Hendrick; Kansas, S. S. Prouty; Kentucky, Joshua J. Speed; Louisana, W. P. Kellog; Maine, A. D. Fessenden; Maryland, Henry Stockbridge; Massachusetts, D. W. Gooch; Michigan, Henry Waldron; Minnesota, Horatio P. Vancleve; Mississippi, Thomas L. White; Missouri, A. J. Harlan; Nebraska, B. Saunders; Nevada, M. Walker; New-Hampshire, E. Gould; New-York, John S. Irick; New-York, Chauncey M. Depew; North Carolina, Albert Dockery; Ohio, N. C. McFarland; Oregon, Joseph Failing; Pennsylvania, J. K. Moorhead; Rhode Island, G. Green; South Carolina, Carlos J. Stolbrand; Tennessee, T. N. Hamilton; Virginia, John Burch; West Virginia, S. D. Karns; Wisconsin, Edward Solomon.

A New-York delegate asked some member from Maine to explain the name of their nominee for Vice-President, and said, "does he agree with WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN on the subject of Impeachment?"

DELEGATES from Maine—I am happy to say that although he is the brother of Senator FESSENDEN, he does not agree with him.

Mr. SWIFT, of Indiana—Mr. President, as the first and most fitting act of this Convention, after its permanent organization, I move that General ULYSSES S. GRANT be declared by acclamation— [Amid cries of "No! No!" the delegate subsided.]

Gen. JOHN COCHRANE—Mr. President, I am informed that there is a committee in waiting, from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, charged with the duty of presenting their proceedings to this Convention. I move a committee of five be appointed to escort them into the presence of this Convention so that they may be here and now discharge that duty.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. BARTHOLOMEW, of Pennsylvania said—Mr. President, as the business of the Convention will necessarily be delayed for a few moments, preparatory to the reception of this Committee, I move that Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES be invited to address the Convention on the topics of the day. [Cheers and cries of "good, good."]

Gen. SICKLES—Mr. President, I beg the gentleman to withdraw his request. I should be happy on some proper occasion to address this body, but at this time I should be very reluctant to interrupt the progress of business; besides I am one of the delegates from the Soldiers' Convention, and my duties will require me in a very few minutes to join with that Committee in its duties.

Mr. BARTHOLOMEW withdrew the motion.

The Chairman announced the Committee to receive the delegates from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, as follows: Gen. COCHRANE, of New-York; Gen. SCHURZ, of Missouri; Col. CRAIG, of Iowa; Mr. CRIPPET, of West Virginia, and Mr. SWEET, of Illinois.

THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' COMMITTEE.

The delegates from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention were conducted to the front of the platform and presented by Gen. COCHRANE in the following remarks:

Mr. President—I have the honor in behalf of the committee recently appointed by yourself to announce that they have discharged the duty to which they were appointed. I introduce to the Convention, through yourself, General FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin. Chairman of the Convention to which I referred. [Prolonged cheers.]

Mr. FAIRCHILD—Mr. President, and gentlemen of the Convention; As instructed by the members of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, I appear before you on their behalf to present to you a resolution, passed unanimously by them yesterday afternoon, as follows:

Resolved, That we, the soldiers and sailor, steadfast now as ever to the Union and flag, fully recognize the claims of Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT to the confidence of the American people, and believing that the victories won under his guidance in war will be illustrated by him in peace by such measures as will secure the fruits of our exertions and restore the Union upon loyal basis, we declare our deliberate conviction that he is the choice of the soldiers and sailors of the Union for the office of President of the United States of America. [Loud applause.]

The soldiers of the United States ask the nomination of Gen. GRANT for President, because we love him, and we love him, Sir, because he is loyal to the Union, loyal to justice, loyal to freedom, and loyal to right, and if you will give us our comrade, as leader in the campaign of 1868, we will bear upon the enemies works, as we did in the field in 1864. (Applause.)

The President—It is hardly necessary that I should say that such a communication is received with the warmest interest from Republican soldiers and by a Republican Convention.

Mr. R. P. SPAULDING, of Ohio, proposed three cheers for the soldiers and sailors, which were given with a will.

PREMATURE NOMINATION OF GEN. GRANT.

Ex-Senator HENRY S. LANE, of Indiana—I move that the nomination of Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT be now declared by acclamation of this Convention.

Mr. LYMAN TREMAINE, of New-York—I presume there is no member of this Convention who is not prepared, at the proper time, to indorse the recommendation made by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention; and I presume there is not one loyal heart that does not beat in unison with the sentiment that calls upon us to select that chieftain, ULYSSES S. GRANT, as our standard-bearer. [Applause.] But, Sir, I want the proceedings this Convention go forth with such dignity and deliberation as not only will command our approval but the approval of those who sent us here. [Applause.] Now I happened to be a member of the Convention in 1864, when the same unanimity prevailed and called upon the representatives of the people to select ABRAHAM LINCOLN as their standard-bearer. [Applause.] But, Sir, a motion to nominate him by acclamation was superceded by a motion that the States should be called in their order, and that as each State was called we should have the moral force arising from the unanimous expression of each one of the delegates from that State. [Applause.] Sir, when that is done the Convention will be at liberty, by acclamation, to second the nomination, as the people will not only do in their primary meetings, but at the polls. [Applause.] I hope, therefore, my friend, from Indiana will withdraw the motion until the States can be called in their order.

Mr. LANE—I certainly have no desire to consume the time of the Convention; I only wish to get at the object. The nomination is already made and sanctioned by the people, and by the whole people. But if it is thought better to call the States, call the States. [Laughter.] Call the States. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. MEECH, of Indiana—We are not fully organized. The Committee on Credentials have not reported the delegates that are entitled to seats here, and to do anything of this kind when we are unorganized would be improper.

Mr. LOGAN—I think, Mr. President, it would be a more appropriate mode of proceeding to accept the report of the Committee from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, that then, when this Convention will be fully organized, and when the States are represented by their delegates who have been accepted by the Convention, after the report of the Committee on Credentials, then their order of business would be the nomination of candidates for President. [Applause.] I know, Sir, that Gen. GRANT, of whom we all are proud, from one end of the broad land to the other, is the nominee of the loyal citizens, the loyal soldiers and the loyal sailors of this grand and glorious country, and I simply desire to make this suggestion, that the Convention may consider that as far as the making of the nomination by a delegate from any particular State is concerned, we Illinoisians have no pride whatever. We had as lief the nomination would come from one State as another.

Gen. COCHRANE moved that the resolutions of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, as reported, be accepted, entered upon the record and made a part of the proceedings, which was carried.

While waiting for the report of the Committee on Credentials, which it was announced would soon be ready, Gen. LOGAN was called on for a speech, but he declined to respond at that time.

Mr. CONWAY, of Louisiana, said: I suppose that it is part of the settled policy of the Republican Party to-day to have the South come into the Convention Union-end foremost—[laughter]—but we have another marked event of special moment—that there is with us to-day, in full heart and full fellowship, one of the former Governors in the days of the rebellion, of one of the rebellious States, who has since become reconstructed—[applause]—and has proved himself in the fire, true as steel, a genuine Republican and in full fellowship with the Republican Party. I move that ex-Gov. JOSEPH E. BROWN, of Georgia, be invited to say a few words. [Tremendous applause and cries of BROWN, BROWN.]

The CHAIR—It is hardly necessary to put a motion which has such a reception. Will Gov. BROWN address the Convention?

Gov. BROWN—Mr. Chairman, as it has been announced that the committee will be ready to report in a few minutes, I think it might be improper that I should enter into any discussion of the questions involved at this time. I could not do justice to myself or my section if I attempted to speak without time to review, to some extent, the question involved. I do not wish to intrude upon the proceedings of this Convention. I came here, as has well been remarked, a reconstructed rebel. [Laughter and thunders of applause.] I was an original Secessionist, [laughter,] and that's frank. An open confession is good for the soul. Cries of "Platform! Platform!" amid which Mr. BROWN advanced to the stage.

The CHAIR—Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, gentlemen of the Convention.

A VOICE—Tell us your experience. [Laughter and applause.]

SPEECH OF GOV. BROWN.

Mr. BROWN—As I remarked before I left my seat, I was an original Secessionist; I was born in South Carolina. Growing up under the influence and teachings of that master intellect, CALHOUN, then in the full glow of his meridian, I eagerly imbibed his States Rights doctrine, and I suppose that I sincerely and religiously believed that they were correct, as you believed that your opposite views were sound, for years before the unfortunate struggle we have passed through. I foresaw that the issue which divided North and South must ultimately be settled by the sword. There was no common tribunal whose judgement either side would respect. If the Supreme Court decided a question bearing upon this great issue the party against whom the decision was made refused to abide by it because it regarded it as political. While Mr. CLAY lived—that great man, that pacificator—[cheers and great applause]—we were able to avert this great issue, but Mr. CLAY was called from his field of usefulness. WEBSTER died, and CALHOUN slept with his fathers; and when the storm again arose there was no one who could pour oil upon the troubled waters and stop the deluge, and secession was the result. I went into it cordially. As a States Right man, I stood by it [cheers] as long as there was any chance to sustain it. When the President of the Confederate States abandoned the great States Rights' doctrine, that we commenced and were agreed upon, I differed from him. When he adopted his conscript measures, which gave him the entire control of the whole army of the Confederate States, and of every officer in the army—an error, Sir, you did not commit—I took issue with him, but we went through the struggle, and I will not attempt now to renew its history. But we of the South fell you of the North were the conquerors, and I think I had sense enough at the end of the struggle to know when I was whipped. [Cheers.] The President of the United States, after the surrender of Gen. JOHNSTON, ordered my arrest and imprisonment. After my release your courts were open and I was left free to act. I felt then the time had come when I should make my choice between this land and this Government and some other land with some other Government. I still love my own native land the best, [cheers and cries of good,] and with your construction of the Constitution established by the sword, I still prefer this Government of the United States to any other organized Government. [Cheers.] The natural inquiry then was, what is my interest and what is my duty? I believed it was my interest and my office to remain in this Government. If I removed here I must seek amnesty of the Government for the past, and I must ask its protection for the future; if yielded me, that I was bound in honor to return to my allegiance and make a good citizen if I could. [Cries of "Good" and cheers.] Hence I have advocated every measure, from that time till this, for reconstruction. [Applause.] When the President of the United States proposed his plan I advised our people to accept it, because we had fallen and we had no other power to negotiate but with him. He did not call Congress together when Congress, which had the legitimate control of this question—(cheers and prolonged applause)—proposed the Constitutional Amendment to the Southern States I advised such friends as sought my opinion on the question that it was better to accept it; but the feeling was so overwhelming against it that no voice could sustain it. Then there was the Constitutional Amendment. There was but one issue in it, and that was the suffrage question, and that Congress left with the States to settle for themselves. If we voted for it with the black race, we might count them in our representation; if we refused to vote with them we could not count them. That was right. [Cheers, great applause and cries of "Right."] With reference to the federal debt there was no question. There was but one other important question, and that was the provision that disqualified me, and others with me, from holding office. That was no living issue. I, and others like me, will soon pass from the stage, and if we do there are other and better men to take our place. Therefore, in my judgment, we acted injudiciously. What followed? The supplementary Reconstruction acts. I advised, on the passage of the first of these, that we should accept it. At that time it would have been easy for me to live. Without vanity, I may say I had some popularity in my State, and had four times been elected its Executive, and I might have retained and courted popularity, but duty dictated a different course. I followed it and have received the hearty denunciation of my people, or a large proportion of them, for having done so. I have been denounced as an enemy of my race and traitor to the cause which has wrought so much. I do not think so. I think my course more honorable than that of the man who was a rebel, and sought the same amnesty that State receives, and the same protection from the Government I receive, and then stay in its bosom prepared to sting it when opportunity offers. [Cries of "Good! Good!" and applause.] When I fought, I fought you boldly and openly. When I surrendered, I surrendered in good faith, and when I took the oath, I took it with a purpose religiously to serve it. By my theory—and I had been taught that it was the true one—my primary allegiance was to the State. When I had formerly taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, I understood it to bind me only when my State remained in the Union, but if she withdrew—which I believe she had a right to do for just cause, according to the necessity of the case, of which she must be the judge, I did not feel that I had violated that oath when I went with my State; but the oath with which the President of the United States bound me was very different. I was sworn now to support not only the Constitution but the Union of the States, and not encourage secession from the Union. [Cheers.] The Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, that included that doctrine, as I understand them, have always been the very platform upon which the Democracy had stood, but when that platform was knocked from under my party, I had nothing left to take hold on. As I understood the doctrines of Democracy they were State sovereignty and the right of secession. The sword has established a different doctrine, and hence it is that I am no longer bound by allegiances to the Democratic Party. The Hamiltonian and Websterian construction of the Constitution has been established by the sword, and I have acquiesced in that, and I find the Republican Party standing on the platform to-day that has been abandoned by the Democratic Party. That naturally leads me into the Republican Party. [Cheers.] I know that is a very unpopular doctrine in the South, but I believe it is true. But let me tell you, Mr. President and gentlemen, that there are many white men in the South, there are large numbers of original Democrats, there are large numbers of original Secessionists in the South who to-day stand as firmly by the Republican Party, and will support the great captain of the age—Gen. GRANT. [Great applause.] Our Democratic friends there have opposed negro suffrage and denounced it as an outrage upon manhood, and yet in the late elections the negro who voted the Democratic ticket was really a very respectable fellow, [laughter,] and white men who voted the Republican ticket were scallawags and traitors. [Cheers and laughter.] They tell us there you establish negro supremacy in the South. Not so, not so. While we grant to the colored people all their rights, civil and political, we do not expect them to be our masters. As much as you have seen in the papers on the subject, it is not so in the State of Georgia. For instance, when those who are included within the Constitutional Amendment, and who will be voters, although they have no right to hold office under our Constitution, come to the ballot box, there are two hundred thousand majority of white men. There we have the advantage in education and experience. We claim that we have the superiority of race. Tell me not then that the black people of Georgia can rule. Why, there are two hundred thousand in the minority, and we have these advantages. This is said with a view of prejudicing the Republican Party North and South. It is not true in other States, even where the blacks are in the majority. If our white race act properly in this matter there will be no difficulty. Just in conclusion, let me say that while we have a hard fight to make in Georgia, if you will give us the fruits of the victory we have lately won in a desperate fight, we expect to give Georgia for Gen. GRANT. [Great applause.] We have elected our Governor. We have adopted our Constitution, elected a large majority of both branches of the General Assembly. Yet our Governor is not inaugurated, our Legislature is not called together. We desire that the STEVENS bill that passed the House of Representatives the other day, be slightly amended in the Senate and then passed. The amendment we desire is one to allow Gov. BULLOCK to convene his Legislature. Do that and we will adopt the Constitutional Amendment. Then let them receive us into Congress and give us the control of the State Government and its patronage, which we fought for and won, and must have if we succeed in this contest. [Great applause.]

REPORT ON CREDENTIALS.

Gen. LEE, of Louisiana, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, reported the names of delegates from the several States. In reference to Pennsylvania, he said there appeared 59 delegates, whereas that State was entitled to only 52 votes. The Committee recommended that the 59 delegates be admitted to seats upon the floor of the Convention, and that they be authorized to cast the 52 votes to which the State is entitled, such being the wish of the Pennsylvania delegation.

The Committee recommended allowing each of the delegations from the several Territories the right to seats upon the floor, and the privilege of casting each two votes, the same as was accorded to the District of Columbia.

In relation to the delegations from Maryland, the Committee recommended the admission of the Creswel delegation, but they accorded seats on the floor to the contestants without the right to vote.

The Committee recommended the admission of the regular delegates from California headed by COEY and SEARS.

In response to a query by Mr. WARNER, of Pennsylvania, the Chairman of the Committee said the delegates from the unreconstructed States are entitled to seats and votes—[applause;] the Committee considered the action of the Convention this morning effectually settled that question.

Mr. EVANS, of Colorado, was allowed her full vote as decided by the Convention this morning.

The report was then adopted.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. BARKER, from New-York, from the Committee on Order of Business, reported the following rules:

First—Upon all subjects before the Convention the States shall be called in alphabetical order.

Second—Four votes shall be cast by the delegates at large of each State, and each Congressional district shall be entitled to two votes. The votes of each delegation shall be reported by its Chairman.

Third—The report of the Committee on Credentials shall be disposed of before the report of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions is acted upon, and the report of the Committee on Resolutions and Platform shall be disposed of before the Convention proceeds to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President.

Fourth—In making nomination for President and Vice-President, in no case shall the calling of the roll be dispensed with. If it shall appear that any candidate has received a majority cast, the President of the Convention shall announce the question to be—"Shall the nomination of the candidate be unanimous?"—but if no candidate shall have received a majority of the votes, the Chair shall direct the vote to be again taken, which shall be repeated until some candidate shall have received a majority of the votes cast.

Fifth—When the majority of the delegation from any two States shall demand the vote to be recorded, the same shall be taken by States, the Secretary calling the roll of States in the order heretofore stated.

Sixth—In the record of the vote by States, the vote of each State shall be announced by the Chairman; and in case any State shall be divided, the Chairman shall announce the number of votes cast for any candidate or against any proposition.

Seventh—When the previous question shall be demanded by the majority of the delegation of any State, and the demand is recorded by two or more States, and the call sustained by the majority of the Convention, the question shall be proceeded with and disposed of according to the rules of the House of Representatives in such case.

Eighth—No member shall speak more than once upon the same question, nor longer than five minutes, without the unanimous consent of the Convention, except that the delegates presenting the name of a candidate shall be allowed ten minutes to present the name of such candidate.

Ninth—The rules of the House of Representatives shall continue to be the rules of this Convention, so far as they are applicable, and not inconsistent with the foregoing rules.

Tenth—A National Union Executive Committee shall be appointed, to consist of one member from each State, Territory and District represented in this Convention. The roll shall be called, and the delegation from each State, Territory and District shall name, through their Chairman, a person to act as member of such Committee.

Mr. VAN ZANDT, of Rhode Island—Mr. President, I understand from a member of the Committee on Resolutions that it will be impossible for them to report to-morrow afternoon, probably, and that will necessarily deter the nomination for President. I am led to the opinion from what I have seen this afternoon that the Convention is somewhat impatient to proceed to the nomination. I therefore hope that the rules may be so modified as to strike out that portion of them which provides that the reports of the Committees on Credentials shall be disposed of before the Convention proceeds to the nomination of candidates. [Cries of No! no!] If the Convention desire to annul my motion, of course that is in order. I will confine it, however, Sir, to the Presidency.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Indiana—I fear the Convention may be led to act under misapprehension. I think I am authorized to say, as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, that you may reasonably expect a report from us very early to-morrow morning. There is no reason why we should be engaged until to-morrow afternoon. It is right, therefore, and proper that you should understand how we stand before the vote on that proposition.

Mr. BARTHOLOMEW, of Pennsylvania—I move to amend the motion of the gentleman from Rhode Island, by moving that this Convention do now proceed to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States. [Cries of No! no!]

Mr. COLES, of North Carolina—I move to lay the motion and the amendment on the table. He withdrew it on learning from the Chair that this would table the entire report of the Committee.

Mr. VAN ZANDT's amendment was then rejected.

The question recurred on the adoption of the report.

Mr. VAN ZANDT moved to strike out the words "the National Union Party," and substitute in their stead "National Republican Party." [Cries of good.] He said: We fought under that flag for many years; our brothers, our sons and our fathers have died under it; we have achieved victory under it; we elected ABRAHAM LINCOLN under it, and we buried him under it; and I hope, Sir, that we will not call this a National Union Party, that means nothing at all. The Union is restored, the Union is entire, and ours is a National Republican Party. I trust the Convention will allow me, [applause,] although I represent one of the smallest States in the Union, and one with a very limited number of electoral votes, to propose this to me very important and desirable amendment, one, Sir, in which I believe all the New-England States will concur, heart and soul, and one in which I sincerely hope the great and almost boundless West and South will join.

The PRESIDENT—In the call for this Convention the title is "National Union Republican Party."

Mr. LOGAN suggested that the name be the "National Union Republican Party."

Mr. VAN ZANDT—Mr. Chairman, I will accept any amendment the gentleman offers, even if he should want to change my name. [Applause and laughter.]

Mr. VAN ZANDT's amendment, as thus modified, was carried and the report adopted.

It was moved that when the Convention adjourn, it adjourn to this place to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

The President announced that copies of a campaign song had been left on the stage for distribution among the delegates. [Cries of "Song, song."] But the President announced that those who proposed to sing preferred not to do so until after the nominations are made. Thereupon the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

PERU.

"Happy Nights" Festivities in Lima—A Jolly Time for Children—The Peruvian Lottery System—The Milk Dealers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LIMA, PERU, SOUTH AMERICA, Tuesday, April 28, 1868.

The Peruvians are a people that enter into any festivity or enjoyment with the keenest zest, and consequently feast days, bulls fights, (which are generally held on Sunday,) holidays, and holy days, are constantly occurring, and are always celebrated with infinite relish. I will attempt a description of a gala time, called *Noches Buenas*, ("Happy Nights,") an institution peculiar to Peru. This, as its name indicates, occurs in the evening, and the preparations are quite extensive and elaborate. The Plaza, or public square, is covered on all its four sides with booths and stalls, erected for this occasion, and adorned with colored Venetian lanterns, paper flags, willow boughs and flaring flambeaux. Cooked fowls, boiled hams, sausages and cold tongues are hung up amid the branches, while in the stalls every variety of children's toys, flowers, fruits, the spiced native drinks of the country, and cakes are spread out for sale. Every child (and very many older persons that are quite too well grown to merit the appellation of child) is provided with a wooden clapper, called a *matracas*, which, twirling on a wooden wheel, produces as it revolves a deafening noise. Drums, tin trumpets and whistles also add to the discord, and at about 11 o'clock the noise and jabber rivals Babel. Like Bartle Massey in *Adam Bede*, who left the sharp tongue of Mrs. Poyser before "his ears were split," I was forced to retreat from the Plaza after the juveniles had been abundantly supplied with these implements infernal, making night hideous with discords.

The children of the poor are made as happy on one of these *Noches Buenas* as those of the wealthier classes—that is, if noise and tin trumpets, wooden clappers, shrill whistles and the beating of drums constitute happiness; and, as children (boys especially) are proverbial for enjoying noise, I am sure the thousands of little urchins assembled on *Noches Buenas* Night, and each striving to outdo the other in the vehemence with which he beats a drum or rolls a clapper, ought to be very happy. And so, indeed, they seem, judging from the laughing faces and bright eyes.

But the trinkets and outlay are not all for the "youngsters;" jostling you among the crowd, go the sellers of *pisco*, native brandy of *chicha*, a kind of beer, mostly Indian or negro women with ruddy bronze faces, black eyes, shining bright under the excitement, immense trays on their heads containing the liquors in stone jars set in larger wooden ones surrounded by ice, and the women, straight, erect and self-possessed, bare as to leg, arm, neck and head, shout out their wares and drinks at the very top of their lungs. All the intinerant venders of our own "Bowery," are well represented here. Laces, muslin, bouquets of splendid flowers, rosaries, jewelry, cooked fowls, ribbons, lottery-tickets, in fact everything imaginable, is thrust at you or into your hand, on one of these *Noches Buenas*. And when at midnight each family or each single individual has sought his or her room for repose, they will find that they have not run the guantlet of the fine shops and tempting wares and viands without being poorer in purse, and having something to show for his evening's entertainment.

PERUVIAN LOTTERIES.

Another peculiarity of Peru is its lotteries—a regular established business here, sanctioned by the Government, and restricted to certain rules and regulations, but doing a fine business. Every few hours in the day the agents of these lottery firms patrol the public streets, carrying book, pencil and tickets, and crying out in full, stentorian voice, "Mil soles, mil soles," which mean "a thousand soles," or twelve hundred dollars. They often add "Mil soles mañana," "a thousand soles to-morrow." This indicates that twelve hundred dollars are to be drawn, and generally brings mistress or maid, employer or clerk, to the door to buy a ticket. The tickets are a rial (ten cents) or four rials apiece, and the *suertero*, ticket seller, takes your money, gives you as many tickets as you are disposed to purchase, enters your name and the number of your tickets in his little book, and is away down the long, narrow street before you can hardly realize that you *may* become the fortunate owner of "mil soles," if your numbers only turn up to be the lucky ones. In addition to those who daily traverse the streets, selling tickets, you will pass men seated at small tables in the portals or arched streets, (flagged and covered by arched porches,) with lottery tickets spread out upon the table, held down by small iron bullets, that the wind may not play havoc with them; and as you pass them by your ears are greeted by the familiar cry, "Mil soles," "Quartre mil soles," "Four thousand soles," until you are tempted to stop and invest, in one or more of these little lottery tickets. These tickets, ranging from a dime to fifty cents only, are so very cheap, that they readily induce the poorer classes to buy. There is not a laborer, a poor Zamba or Cholo servant, but can find a rial to invest, and these lottery companies must do a very large and profitable business. I often hear of persons drawing the money, and as far as I can judge I should think the matter was conducted on an open, honest basis.

THE MILK TRAFFIC.

To any one born in New-York, and accustomed in the "early" morning to be awakened by the rattling of milk wagons over the stones, and annoyed and harassed by them every morning without cessation, from year's end to year's end, the milk women of this country are a great novelty, and are a decided improvement on the New-York system. In the first place, every one sleeps in the morning in Peru, wherein I pronounce them sensible, being no advocate for early rising. "The early bird," &c., &c., of our grandfather's days, never has reached South America, and people sleep here until they feel perfectly inclined to get up. Nine o'clock, and even ten, in the morning, is the breakfast hour, and about eight in the morning the *lechera* rides through the streets. This *lechera* is always a woman, and usually an Indian woman, riding a horse or mule astride, with her tiny feet devoid of stocking and thrust into slippers, and often a baby tied in her *manta* at her back, its little black eyes shining like beads of ebony from over the mother's shoulder. With her milk-cans at her horse's sides, and her feet well in front of them, and almost on the neck of her mule or horse, she rides from street to street crying, "*La leche-e!*" "Milk, ho!" and is quite a comical and peculiar spectacle. It is astonishing to see what very small feet all these women possess—feet that would make some Fifth-avenue belle die of envy could she see them. The way they mount a horse is also original. There is no gallant standing ready to to offer his hand to assist them, and they make a virtue of necessity, and mount by the bridle of the horse. The bridle is lowered on the neck until it forms a loop, and holding it firm on the horse's mane, so it cannot slip with them too far, they put one foot in this loop, and swinging the other over the horse—*voila!* in a minute they are seated between their milk cans and away—the wide Panama hat, the small slippered feet, the black-eyed baby (may be only a week old,) and the sturdy form of our *lechera*, on her sorry looking nag, disappear. X. Y. Z.

The Island of St. Thomas.

From the Boston Post, May 19.

We have seen a private letter from an American merchant at St. Thomas, who, after remarking on the late convulsions of nature there, and the present stagnation of every kind of business, proceeds to speak of the prospects of the new Government of the Bay this and the only method by which President Baez can rationally expect to establish himself. The correspondent alluded to insists that the necessity of Baez is our opportunity. His sole means of replenishing his treasury, which is now bankrupt, of consolidating his rule, and of developing public confidence, is either by selling or leasing Samana Bay and Peninsula. The people themselves favor it strongly. They did not, at the visit of Mr. SEWARD to St. Thomas, but affairs have greatly changed since then. CABRAL, the last President, dispatched a Commissioner to Washington to treat on the matter, but he was too late, his Government having been overthrown only twenty days afterward. This correspondent adds, by way of recommendation, for which his knowledge of affairs there amply qualifis him, that the United States Government should invest Mr. SMITH, our Consul at St. Thomas, with full power to open and conclude the whole matter. The new territory should be treated for on the spot. Consul SMITH is capable, speaks the native tongue, is personally intimate with President BAEZ and the city officials, and conversant with the intrigues of the other foreign Consuls, so as to know how how to foil them in their opposition.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Republican Party and Impeachment.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, May 17, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

From the first incipient stages of the formation of the Republican Party, I have been an active and untiring member of the same, never swerving from its principles as announced in the platforms adopted in National Conventions, and yet for the past two years, not fully satisfied with the close communion leadership of GREELEY, FENTON, HUTCHINGS, SPENCER & Co., and by which, in my opinion, one-half of our numerical strength has been frittered away in this City and vicinity. I now take the liberty of saying, that in no event am I to be depended on as a member of said party, if the motives of such of its Senators, as WM. P. FESSENDEN, of Maine; LYMAN TRUMBULL, of Illinois, and JAS. W. GRIMES, of Iowa, are to be impugned by a howling pack of hungry office seekers, because they will not perjure themselves in order to remove the President from the Executive chair, and thus clear their way to the Post Office and other crumbs; and then this pack of vagabonds to go unrebuked by the honest members of the party. I have known each of the above Senators as honest public servants all the lifetime of the Republican Party, and have ever believed them faithful to its true interests, and firmly believe that in this last act, their vote to acquit the President, they have acted honestly and conscientiously, and with those other four younger members, are deserving all praise an enlightened community can give them, for their firm stand on the side of justice and against all the appliances of unprincipled and scheming demagogues who would sink party and everything else to perdition in order that their own selfish ends might be benefitted.

Suppose any person was on trial by jury in any of our courts and after the case had been submitted and given to the jury, interested parties on either side should approach the members of the jury in order to influence their verdict, as has been done in this impeachment case, (see the telegraphic order of Gen. SCHENCK,) would not all such be liable to be punished for so tampering with the members of such jury? If so, how much more should all parties be punished who have endeavored to influence the Senators of the United States, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment, and from which there could be no appeal or review in case of error, as there could be from a jury of one of our courts? I am but one among a number who have ever been staunch Republicans who think as I do in this matter. Although I am but a poor man, and of but little account among the many, I sincerely thank the Right Honorable Senators FESSENDEN, TRUMBULL, GRIMES, FOWLER, HENDERSON, ROSS and VAN WINKLE for their noble example and stand in the cause of right and justice.

A REPUBLICAN OF 56.

Underground Railways, &c.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some years ago, in the TIMES, I advocated the introduction of steam carriages, the flooring of streets with iron and the exclusion of horses. The benefits of the change would be, that no dirt would be made by the traffic, and it could be made noiseless, and more safe and agreeable, and much cheaper than the present system. I did not expect a sudden change, or any change while we are governed by inexperts; but I thought there was a chance that a few liberal sportsmen might share the cost of an experiment that would lead toward this improvement. But it is still left to speculators to patch semi-improvements upon the old system; and as a job of this sort is now chartered and in the market for capital, I wish to show those interested about it that my plan is better than theirs, and they had better adopt it.

The plan of a village (on which this City is being built) must be altered, the sooner the better. More lengthwise streets are needed; and, for the sake of high speed, the new streets must be undergrade—run under cross streets, and horses and people must be excluded from them. Instead of tunnels under old streets, it is better to make new streets through back yards, in open cuttings, so far as can be now afforded; and if we tunnel under buildings, we may in time buy and remove them. We want intermediate streets for fast travel, for light and air to buildings, and, above all, for pure air to travelers.

The projectors of the "Central Underground Railway" probably have not thought of anything but rails to run upon. I hope to show that they had better floor their tunnel with iron—make an iron sub-street of it, and run steam carriages instead of heavy trains. This will be some improvement; but they will do still better to cut through open lots.

The first requisite is speed. The next is, frequent stations. These two are incompatible on rails, but compatible on a floor on which through-carriages can pass way-carriages. With stations half a mile apart we cannot average twelve miles an hour on rails; but on floors, with stations every quarter of a mile, the through traffic can average 40 miles an hour, and the way traffic can vary its stops so as to average 20 miles an hour. In a close tunnel we cannot average near so much as twelve miles an hour on rails. Mr. J. P. KIRKWOOD, civil engineer, who examined the London Metropolitan line, by direction of the New-York Senate Commission, reported the speed at 11¾ miles an hour. This low average is a consequence of tunnels, only a fourth being in open cuttings. He says: "Between the openings there is no firing up; the draughts are closed, and the steam is exhausted into the tank. The exterior will have the openings nearer together, and the stations open to the air. That point will be a vital one in the New-York underground railway." From this it appears that steam is not made in the tunnels, but only on a quarter of the line and at the stations, where the stops are forty-five seconds. In a tunnel without open cuttings, but only with ventilating tubes, as have been proposed, I believe that, in order to keep the air endurable, it will be necessary to do all the firing at the stations; and this will considerably increase the time of stopping, and probably reduce the average speed to 10 miles an hour, which is less than the speed of London cabs.

This interruption of firing, and consequent restriction of speed, does not entirely prevent foul air. Though Mr. KIRKWOOD says "there is only the slightest *soupçon* of any smell," evidence before a coroner's jury showed that the air produced headaches, stinging sensations in the throat, coughs, and sulphurous taste on the palate; and there was a verdict that the death of a young man, apparently in good health, was "accelerated by the suffocating atmosphere of the underground railway." It is not easy to stop combustion entirely, so that wagons shall get into the tunnels; therefore it is important to avoid waste of power, and thereby lessen combustion and the production of gases. This can be done by adopting steam-carriages.

Mr. FAIRLIE, a mechanical engineer of high reputation, in a paper read before a society of engineers, says that the dead weight running on the Metropolitan Railway averages 4,968 pounds per passenger. Add 140 pounds for average weight of passenger and luggage, and we have 5,108 pounds per passenger. Carriages can be run in numbers to suit the traffic, and can average half loads; and at this rate the weight will not exceed 850 pounds per passenger, a sixth of the weight on rails, and a sixth of the fuel and gases will be the corresponding amount. Moreover, the flange friction on rails, at high speed, is the greatest element of resistance. At the average speed while in motion, on the Metropolitan, which is about fifteen miles an hour, the friction of the flanges and cones of railway wheels is at least five pounds per ton; and this would be saved by cylindrical wheels, such as steam-carriages will use. This would reduce the resistance from fifteen pounds—the estimated resistance at uniform speed on a level—to ten pounds per ton.

But the greatest waste of power is caused by stopping and starting trains. Carriages would avoid most of this, through carriages would not stop at any stations. And instead of stopping a 122 ton train to pick up a few passengers, we should stop a 7-ton carriage. To get up the maximum speed requires a power equal to lifting the train 21 feet high; and equal power, exerted in working out wheels and brakes, is required to stop. The power expended in getting up speed, independent of the resistance due to running steadily, would run the train over 3,024 feet—nine-sixteenths of a mile—which is the average distance between stations; therefore the fuel consumed must be more than double what would be required were there no stops on the way. As carriages would stop much less, it may be roughly estimated that they would not consume half this excess; and, weight for weight, they would use three-quarters of the fuel for equal motive resistance. The weight being one-sixth, one-eighth would be the comparative amount of fuel used. Allowing for the saving of flange friction, we may say that the gases and vapor from steam carriages would be one-tenth as much as from locomotives, for the same number of passengers carried on a line with stops half a mile apart, at which all the trains stop, as they do on the Metropolitan Railway, and as I presume they are intended to do here. If, then, the tunnel under streets be adopted, and be barely endurable with locomotives, it may be even agreeable with carriages that contaminate the air but a tenth as much.

It will be inquired whether steam and gases from engines that are intolerable in tunnels may not be unpleasant in streets behind houses, especially narrow streets of 30 or 40 feet without sidewalks. I have seen no complaint against the Metropolitan Railway on this account. They start 122-ton trains every five minutes, and burn most of their fuel in a quarter of the distance, and would excite complaint if there were much cause for it. There is a great difference between driving the gases swiftly upward in the middle of a street and exhausting them into a tunnel, or under a bridge; in the street they cause an upward current in the middle, and downward currents at the sides, driving up foul air and drawing down fresh air. Besides, the power required on an iron floor will make less carbonic acid gas than is exhaled by horses doing equal work on pavements. Having carefully observed the effect of steam carriages and locomotives on the air, I am confident that they will be welcomed on account of the relief from atmospheric impurities which they will bring. They will burn good coke, which makes no smoke, and will keep their steam dry and invisible, and will grind no dirt from iron floors, and they will have nothing corresponding to the excrements of horses.

I am informed that the vibration and noise caused by trains on the London Tunnel Railway was so annoying to residents that many moved away and property was depreciated. The vibration and noise caused by omnibuses are well known. Steam carriages on iron floors will be less troublesome, having springs flexible enough for rough roads, and being an eighth as heavy as locomotives, and free from the irregular motions caused by flanges, they will roll almost noiselessly. And when the system is fully carried out, and all streets are floored, India-rubber tires will be used, and vibration and noise will be wholly avoided.

The risk involved in a fair trial of steam carriages may amount to $20,000, to be expended in sums of $4,000, each carriage being guaranteed to perform usefully. The risk involved in going ahead with the tunnel as chartered on the presumption that improvement in locomotion has come to an end, may amount to ten millions.

J. K. FISHER, No. 30 Broadway.

Aid for the Poor Whites of North Carolina.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Living along the seaboard of North Carolina are a large population of poor whites. They are not reached by the beneficent agencies that are extended to the freedmen. Dependant on a precarious means of subsistance, isolated from civilization, without any means whatever afforded them, they are far below the negro. No adequate conception can be formed of their condition unless witnessed. They just manage to support a miserable existence by wrecking and fishing, and often are on the verge of starvation. When Old Ocean is generous, and sends to their coast a wreck, then it is high carnival, and like wolves, they will fight over the bodies that are washed ashore, and have been known to leave them stripped and unburied on the sands. They have large families of children, who possess good natural abilities, but as they grow older, for want of teaching fall into the habits of their parents. "Knowledge is power." I would most respectfully solicit the aid and coöperation of the benevolent public, to enable me to continue and extend my work of establishing industrial schools among these people. I have lived among a portion of them for nearly five years, and have succeeded in establishing and sustaining a mission school, mainly at my own expense, which is now under the management of an efficient teacher. The soil along the coast is not adapted to agriculture, but most admirably adapted to the growth of the vine and many kinds of fruits. My object is try to introduce horticulture among them, and thus teach them to develop the resources and provide them with some reliable means of living. For this object, I solicit public aid.

J. S. BELL.

BRITISH ROYAL LITERARY FUND.

Anniversary Banquet of the Institution—Speech of Mr. Disraeli.

The usual anniversary banquet of the Royal Literary Fund was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, in London, on the evening of Wednesday, May 6. Mr. DISRAELI presided, and in proposing "Prosperity to the Literary Fund," said:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—One of the most illustrious of my predecessors in the seat which I now occupy regretted that, when he had to approach the most interesting theme on the evening of our anniversaries, he had to touch upon one which for more than three-quarters of a century had been handled by the most illustrious and eminent men of this country, and therefore he drew the very sound inference that there was no novelty of treatment of which it was capable, and no new suggestion which could possibly arise in regard to it. I myself must admit the justice of that observation. But in my own experience I have a painful recollection that the difficulty is increased and the disadvantage aggravated, because I cannot forget that this is not the first time that I have had the honor of sitting in this chair, and that there is upon record my inadequate attempt to vindicate the constitution of this society, and to advocate the support of its fortunes. [Hear, hear.] But, alas, my lords and gentlemen, on the present occasion there is an additional reason why I should feel my utter inadequacy to the office which I am now attempting to fulfil. I come to this assembly like one who from the heat of combat repairs to the pure flow of some placid stream to slake the thirst of battle. (Cheers and laughter.) It is an effort to me to attune my mind to the gracious and refined offices which I have now to perform. If, indeed, I had followed my own impulse, I would have declined the chair which I once filled and the honors which I so much enjoyed. But I must trust to your indulgent reception of my desultory remarks, and I feel that I can be sustained at this moment only by that which I may say will ever endure—namely, my sympathy for the good old cause. (Cheers.) That observation of my predecessor to which I have referred reminds us at this moment that the Literary Fund is an ancient institution; but, though an ancient, it is not an obsolete institution, which may easily be proved by contrasting the assembly now present with the first dinner which was held in this metropolis to commemorate the foundation of this fund. Perhaps during the 70 or 80 years that have elapsed since that time some of the greatest events that have ever occurred in the experience of mankind have happened. It is possible that within an equal space no more memorable incidents could be comprised, and the great changes which during that interval have affected the fortunes of humanity have not spared the position of the author. At the time when the Literary Fund was founded the man of letters had escaped from the patronage of nobles, and had taken refuge in the more substantial protection of the bookseller. But the great feature of our time, that great creation which is rapidly developing—a reading public—did not exist. [Hear, hear.] Its growth, however, has exercised a considerable influence on the position of the author. It opened immediately a great area of literary sympathy which, when this institution was first established, was unknown. Instead of the Grubb-street of Queen ANNE's time, literary men have now founded a compact, a well-organized, and an honorable profession; and we know well that there are many men of letters who, exercising that professional power, have realized incomes that may match those that the learned professions, which have long been admitted to an honorable place, had alone hitherto produced. But it would be a great mistake to suppose that, because this great change, and to a certain extent this happy change, in the position of literary men has occurred since the foundation of this fund, there is no longer any necessity, or a reduced necessity, for the active exercise of its offices. On the contrary, in the first place, we must recollect that this very increase of the area of literary sympathy has increased the number of aspirants for literary fame and success. But there is something for us to recollect beyond that. The author is, as we must ever remember, of peculiar organization. He is a being born with a predisposition which with him is irresistible, the bent of which he cannot in any way avoid, whether it directs him to the abstruce researches of erudition or induces him to mount into the fervid and turbulent atmosphere of imagination. But in either case we know that the life and career of such men cannot be regulated by the common rules of prudence which, wisely and properly, are expected to regulate the conduct of ordinary men. Well, then, I say it was a suggestion beautiful in feeling and profound in thought that when such characters required assistance—when they wanted aid, and consolation, and succour—they should not have to appeal to those common feelings of charity which influence us all in our relations with ordinary men, but that they should find an institution which, like a generous and sympathizing friend, should minister to all their wants, and at the same time appreciate their pursuits and their idiosyncracies. That was the object of the Literary Fund, whereby in lieu of the patron they find a society which, instead of expecting gratitude from the individual who is succored, feels that it is honored and rewarded by his acceptance of the sympathy offered to him. [Cheers.] My lords and gentlemen, I have sometimes asked myself what is the reason why there is a general sympathy with the literary character—a character so peculiar in its organization, and often in its results one which is not calculated to command the common sympathies of the world—how is it that even among those who are little lettered there is a respect for authors? I believe it is because there is an instinct in man that society is greatly indebted to literature, and if you ask yourselves for a moment what society would be without books, I think you may comprehend this feeling, and arrive at some conception of its origin. Without books the discoveries of science, the inventions of art, the grand pedigrees and noble precedents of the intellectual development of man would have no record; none of those maxims and household words which illustrate, animate, adorn, and cheer life would exist; those imaginary characters, as they are called, but which are really much more vital and substantial than half of our acquaintance [laugher and cheers], who mix with all our daily life and represent our feelings, often give us counsel, and occasionally cause us merriment, would no longer move among us. There would be no Hamlets, no Don Quixotes, no Falstaffs. [Laughter.] And, therefore, I can easily conceive that mankind has instinctively felt how much even those who are unlettered owe to the cultivated record of the impulses of invention and the discoveries of truth. [Cheers.] I think gentlemen, you will see this very markedly when you observe how much the test of the condition and the mind of a country is the state of its literature. If you look at the great empires of antiquity, the Assyrian, the Babylonian, and even the Egyptian, why, in the consciousness of men they are really nothing more than mere phantoms. We are aware of their names; we know they possessed powers which no longer exists; that they perhaps indulged in mysteries which may never be penetrated; but they have no effect upon our active life; they do not mould our characters; they do not illustrate our feelings; they have not left us human example for our instruction. And why not? Because they have left us no books; because they have left us no literature. We have heard of their conquerors, their statesmen and their priests, but never of their authors. [Hear, hear.] And this want of influence upon living generations is not the consequence of the lapse of time. There are countries which were coeval with them—countries that flourished 3,000 years ago; and yet those countries, composed of tribes and clans, who were content when they had formed a polity which secured their material comfort, then gave up their minds to the cultivation of the intellect, and produced literatures of startling originality; those countries, though the were not the countries of great conquerors, have at this moment a constant effect upon the life and conduct of existing generations. [Hear, hear.] There is not a day that the incidents of their history do not illustrate our life; there is not a day that their household words do not animate and adorn the hearths around which we live; and at this very moment there is no part of the world which is not influenced by the conduct and the thought of nations who in population were very small, but who exercised and will exercise, perhaps, forever, this irresistible influence. And why? Because they left us literatures and produced authors. Now, if it be true that the state of a literature is the best test of the condition of a country, I think I may say without exaggeration that England may look with pride and satisfaction to the vernacular literature with which we are all conversant, and which at this time commands the attention and the admiration of the world. [Cheers.] I may say of our literature that it has one characteristic which distinguishes it from almost all the other literatures of modern Europe, and that is its exuberant reproductiveness. Other countries at particular epochs have produced admirable specimens of the thought and expression of man in all their forms of philosophy, of history, poetry and science. But they have rarely repeated those models. Now, I must say of our vernacular tongue, that there is a reproductiveness about it which is its most remarkable feature, and which, I think, is not paralleled in the history, ancient or modern, of any other nation. Why, it is only forty or fifty years ago—I daresay there are some present who remember the time—when England produced a constellation of poets which rarely has been rivaled by any other nation. Those poets were not alone in their glory. At that time there was also a development of critical power—the power that is supposed to be most contrary to the creative—that was most remarkable. Indeed, in every department of literature there was excellence. They have all passed away, but that period has not been succeeded by one of sterile reaction; on the contrary, though it would be invidious at this moment to name instances, I am speaking only the truth when I say that we live in an age when the voice of true poets is heard, when our language is working with a vigor and a versatility which has never been exceeded, when historical investigation has been conducted with an ornate sagacity that very few periods of literary excellence could equal, when the conclusions of science have been communicated to the multitude in a classic style which certainly a century ago was wanting to these invaluable labors. Therefore, I say, we can boast for our vernacular literature not merely that it has produced classical authors at a particular epoch, but that, combined with an exuberant reproductiveness, there is a vigor and a versatility in our literature and in its power of expression which has sustained the commanding influence of the English language. [Cheers.] I confess, my lords and gentlemen, that I am not surprised at this result, at which every Englishman ought to be proud, but I think it can be accounted for. I attribute it in a great degree to the wide circle to which an English writer appeals. He appeals no longer to the inhabitants of the illustrious island in which he lives. If he is capable of it he can affect the feelings and influence the conduct of the inhabitants of every Transatlantic city. His productions soothe the labor and solace the life of the workers at the antipodes. It is in this great and expanding tribunal to which the English author addresses himself that I find the finest elements of his inspiration. But if this view which I have sketched, and sketched very imperfectly, has some foundation in it—if it be, as I believe, true—I think there is an additional reason why we should seriously and earnestly consider the condition of those pale-faced votaries of the Muse by whose devotion to the cultivation of these arts those great results are in some instances obtained and in so many instances aspired to. We must recollect that, although there may be cases of dazzling material success combined with intellectual excellence, it is in the nature of things, and it is the necessary consequence of that very enlarged sphere of literary sympathy which adds so much excitement and stimulus to literary effort, that there must be many and frequent cases in which sympathy and aid are needed to minister to the sorrows and repair the broken fortunes of our literary brethren. [Hear, hear.] The most popular author suddenly finds that the literary fashion of his age is capricious; and he falls from the high empyrean in which he thought it was his destiny to soar forever. The scholar who devotes his life to the noble pursuit of some investigation which cannot bring him any material support, though in its results it may influence the character of nations; above all, the man who, full of triumph and success, falls the victim of a shattered nervous system, who, just as he was reaching the zenith of his glory and palpitating with the sense of high intellectual power, sinks into despondency and despair; these are the cases repeatedly occurring, as I have said, from the excited condition of literary life, in which this society may afford that remedial aid which fulfills one of the most beautiful purposes of its existence. [Hear.] This is the cause which I have to plead to-night. I wish I could have pleaded it in a condition of mind more adapted to an object so worthy of the best feelings of us all. But I have this advantage—I appeal to those who at least sympathize with the subject, if they may not with the speaker. [Cheers.] I speak to those who are a brotherhood, who, either by their profession or by their tastes, are all literary men. If I cannot bring before you those arguments which ought to influence your intelligence, I make an appeal to you which I am sure will at least touch your hearts. [Cheers.] I therefore beg to propose to you, "Prosperity to the Royal Literary Fund," and I connect with the toast the name of Earl STANHOPE, the Chairman and great supporter of the Society. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

After speeches from Lord STANHOPE, Lord Chief Justice BOVILL and others, the proceedings terminated.

POLITICAL.

The Dispatch to Senator Henderson.

From the Boston Post.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 18, 1868.

It is really amusing to hear the "recreant" Senators relate their experience since it was suspected that impartial justice and not party passion would control their votes on impeachment. On the day that Senator HENDERSON received and replied to the telegram of his friend, E. W. FOX, fourteen different dispatches were handed him. While eating a lunch his table was surrounded by newsboys. He kept his temper while reading the first seven, although each was in the same presumptuous, dictatorial and insulting tone. The eighth dispatch was signed E. W. FOX, and two hundred others, and read as follows: "Intense excitement here. Meeting called for to-morrow night. You will be denounced. Can your friends hope that you will vote for the eleventh article? If so all will be well." This was just a little more than even Senator HENDERSON, with all his good-nature, could bear, and he at once replied: "Say to my friends that I am sworn to do impartial justice according to the law and the evidence, and I will try to do it like an honest man." At this time Senator HENDERSON had no doubt but that the meeting had been called as stated. He never suspected that a system of lying was added to the system of outside pressure which had been so universally adopted under the management of Congressman SCHENCK. Mr. HENDERSON handed the telegram of his friend Fox to the Press, together with his reply, and the people of St. Louis, next morning, were quite astonished to learn for the first time that a public meeting had been called in that city for any purpose whatever. The statement was false, and now the style of telegrams changed. They again poured on the "recreant" Senator, but now the burden of them was, "Do your duty like an honest man, and pay no attention to lying telegrams." These facts we have from the Senator himself, and are given to show who have been guilty of attempts to control the judgment of the Senate, and how they sought to accomplish it. Senator HENDERSON declared to your correspondent last evening that a majority of the Senate was more than pleased that the President had been acquitted. It remains only to be seen when and where the dead carcass of impeachment is to be buried.

Senator Fessenden at Home.

From the Portland (Me.) Press, May 19.

The Saco *Courier*, speaking of the Republican meeting in Portland Friday evening, takes occasion to say that "it is useless for the *Press* or the leading Republicans of Portland to attempt to uphold Mr. FESSENDEN if he votes for the acquittal of JOHNSON." We believe it is quite useless for the *Press* or the *Courier*, or the Republicans of Portland or Saco, to attempt either to uphold or pull down Mr. FESSENDEN. His future rests with himself alone. If he is to leave the Republican Party it will be by his own act, because he has ceased to agree with us on matters of principle, and not because he has differed with the majority of his friends on a question of law. The Republican Party has always been tolerant of differences on non-essentials. When it ceases to be thus tolerant it will cease to be a party with which high spirited men can act. The speakers at the meeting here last week took this view of the matter with singular unanimity. "It is not my province," said one, "to pass judgment upon these men." "The influence and standing of a man of FESSENDEN's character and record," said another, "are not to be destroyed by a single misstep." "Senator FESSENDEN," said a third, "will be with us in the future as he has been with us in the past." We believe these expressions of confidence will be justified by the event. It is inconceivable that the author of the report of the Reconstruction Committee, which comprises the political creed of the Republican Party, should be unfaithful to the policy which his own hand there traced.

Senator Trumbull.

The Washington correspondence of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, while earnestly condemning Senator TRUMBULL's position, says:

"It is due to Senator TRUMBULL to say that many of the reports put in circulation concerning him, are entirely unfounded. He declares that he has had no communication with Mr. JOHNSON, either verbally or in writing, since November last. That he has had no conversation with the Chief-Justice regarding the questions whether JOHNSON should be convicted or acquitted, and that he has had nothing to do with any schemes to inaugurate a new party."

Thad. Stevens and Col. Thomas of North Carolina.

A correspondent of the Columbia (S. C.) *Phœnix* says that Col. THOMAS, of North Carolina, while in conversation with Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS in Washington recently, spoke of the school funds all going to the colored people's benefit, from the fact that the tastes and sentiments of the whites were opposed to mixed schools, when Mr. STEVENS remarked, in a jocular way: "Why, Sir, I heard an old negro woman near the Capitol yesterday say that she believed she would have to send her children to *a white school*." At the same time Mr. STEVENS looked round to see if his joke was duly appreciated. To this Col. THOMAS at once replied: "Well, Mr. Chairman, we accept the suggestion. We are here claiming certain rights, and we suggest that your Committee extend them to our people *although they are white*."

The Democratic Candidates.

From the Boston Post, May 19.

We have for ourselves proposed for the Convention's consideration the name of Gen. HANCOCK for President, and of Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS for Vice-President. Our reasons accompanied the suggestion, reasons which with us gather force every day. Both of these gentlemen are distinguished patriots, and either is as well qualified for the first as for the second office. The nation has tried both with severest service during a period the most momentous in its history, and they have more than satisfied the largest requirements. One possesses the military element in his reputation in distinguished measure, and the other excels in the walks of high statesmanship. So evenly run their claims to a deserved distinction before their countrymen, it would make but trifling difference whether the ticket was made to read HANCOCK and ADAMS or ADAMS and HANCOCK. It is everything to know, in these doubtful times, that such public servants are within the popular reach, and that their capacity and patriotism have been subjected to tests that have permanently established both in the opinion of their fellow-citizens. But it is the duty of all to defer to what is finally found to be for the general advantage.

The Cincinnati Pendleton Escort—Arrangements for a Great Event.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, May 19.

The friends and admirers of GEORGE H. PENDLETON in Cincinnati are making preparations to represent his interest at the coming Democratic Presidential Convention, in New-York, in a style worthy of that gentleman's home and more immediate friends. They intend to show the Democracy that their candidate for the Presidency is strongly backed and closely supported by those who best know him; that be does not have to go from home to find honors. To this end they propose to send five hundred citizens as a Pendleton escort, who will march up Broadway under the largest piece of bunting that can be manufactured. In the matter of bunting they propose to outdo the Keystone Guards of BUCHANAN's day. The Seward force had the celebrated pugilist, TOM HYER, to do their shoulder-hitting for them at Chicago. The Pendleton escort from Cincinnati will be supported by the winner of the forthcoming championship fight, the giant MCCOOLE or the athletic COBURN. Thus covered and flanked, what a splendid display will they make, these five hundred stanch and true men of the Queen City, fresh from the inspiration of the presence of the gentlemanly GEORGE H. PENDLETON, shaking the shrinking earth with their spurning tread, marching with overpowering front to the pulse-quickening strains of martial music, proud in their strength and confident of victory!

Should the day be fine, the sky a field of blue, the sun glorious in its brilliancy, how will that gorgeous bunting (covering five hundred upright, manly forms, five hundred intellectual brows, and a thousand clear, bright eyes,) glisten, as it rolls like an enormous wave of resistless force along the political surface and dashes into the Democratic wigwam. Speculation is at naught, conjecture fails, thought becomes chaotic, in the effort to encompass the effect that is to be produced upon the assembled Democracy by this blow-from-the-shoulder from the Queen City.

The more insignificant details of preparation for this event have not yet been arranged. It has been decided to have the Pendleton escort made up of five hundred men, to secure the services of MCCOOLE or CUBURN to have the bunting ready, to have all the men uniformed, and finally to have a first-class band.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Col. JOHN A. WIMPY, who was the Radical candidate for Congress in the Sixth District of Georgia, in a letter explaining the cause of his defeat, says that negroes were deceived and gulled to vote by the opposition giving them bacon, corn and whisky. Another disadvantage he says was that the elections were held in the county towns only, where the main strength and power of the opposition lay; had they been held in the militia districts, as heretofore, and especially in the mountain counties, away from the influence of the organized cliques, which were composed mainly of disfranchised men and office-seekers, he thinks the Republicans would have carried nearly all the counties and that he would have been elected by an overwhelming majority.

The Cincinnati *Gazette's* correspondent states that some ten days since the Chief Justice stated to a prominent Ohio politician and ex-member of Congress that he intended to run as the Democratic candidate, provided he could secure a platform which would suit his views, but that if such Democrats as SEYMOUR and PENDLETON impressed their extreme views on it, he should then give up any design of working with that party, and run as an independent candidate.

The Republican nomination for Congress in the Vermont First District is being discussed by the State papers. Hon. F. E. WOODBRIDGE has friends favoring his renomination, but Hon. LOYAL C. KELLOGG, Hon. S. M. DORR, Col. W. G. VEAZEY and Major N. B. HALL are enumerated as among his competitors, and are all indorsed as "good men and true."

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* telegraphs that the rumors of prospective Cabinet changes are principally based upon suggestions by respectable and influential parties, but are not founded upon any authorized statement of the President.

The Utica *Observer* condemns the rank ingratitude of the office-holders in that city, appointed by President JOHNSON only a year ago, who refused their aid in firing a salute to celebrate his acquittal.

A Washington dispatch gives a rumor that one of the Arkansas Senator's-elect. will act with the Democrats if admitted to a seat.

SOUTHERN OPINION.

Hon. THOMAS H. MOSBY, a prominent Virginian, has written a letter opposing the new Constitution. He, however, says that since the time of the surrender he has believed that the bestowal of the right of suffrage upon the freedmen was an inevitable necessity from which there was no escape. Believing this, he would confer the right cheerfully, and cultivate friendly relations with them.

The Richmond *Dispatch* condemns the proposal that the Southern people shall take an oath that they will never deprive the negroes of the right of voting, in consideration of the removal of political disabilities, as insulting to them, and says that the Southern men who would avail themselves of such an offer would not be enough in number to fill the delegation to Congress.

Although many Southern papers have expressed a preference in relation to the candidates for the Presidency, the selection of the individual is apparently regarded by most of them as a minor matter. The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal*, for example, says: "We expect nothing, we want nothing, from any Administration or Congress but a constitutional restoration of the Southern States to the Union."

The Nashville *Gazette* says that, as regards the past, the Democracy is the party that would bury in the fathomless depths every record of the fratricidal strife. It also says that the lapse of four years has confirmed the truth of the declaration made by the Democracy in 1864—that the war for the Union had proved a failure.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* charges that at the South they have amnesty, pardon, and release for negroes who make violent assaults upon white men and their property, but the Dry Tortugas for white men who dare to defend themselves from the violence of negroes and the thefts of the most depraved of their own race.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* is anticipating "with infinite satisfaction the time when, a few months hence, the courts will decide, unless Congress so decide beforehand, that these 'relief' and 'homestead' provisions are in violation of the obligation of contracts, and therefore illegal, and null and void."

The Memphis *Appeal* exhorts its readers to have no social intercourse whatever with those who do not agree with them in their political views. The Memphis *Post* retorts that isolation from him who will not tolerate political differences is as desirable as isolation from wild beasts who would tear you asunder.

The Mobile *Register*, referring to the Presidential campaign says, that with the South the question of white or negro supremacy is the one question that absorbs all others; that they are struggling for deliverance from ruin, and the only questions are—first, who will? and secondly, who can save us?

The Charleston *Mercury* says that the Southern delegates to the Democratic National Convention should be the best men the South has, as they will probably decide who the candidate shall be. The Convention, it urges, should be silent on the financial questions.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* thinks that one great cause of idleness in the South is the increased frequency of elections and the greater number of elective offices, and the unlimited suffrage granted the ignorant, landless and lawless.

The Mobile *Tribune* vigorously opposes the sending of delegates to the New-York Convention, on the ground that for Alabama to take part in the selection of a Chief Magistrate for her conquerors would be at once ridiculous and degrading.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* argues that a man who "kept an appearance" of sympathy with Virginia during the rebellion, and by his silent vote sustained those who sustained her armies, cannot honestly take the test oath.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* expresses the belief that the nomination of a Peace Democrat for the Presidency would blast the present prospects of the party, and hurl the South into the depths of despair.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle & Sentinel* deprecates the talk about conciliating the freedmen, because it furnishes an opportunity for the assertion that heretofore the freedman has not been treated justly.

The Richmond *Whig* ridicules the idea that the Southern loyalists need any further protection, saying that they have all the spoils, all the offices and honors now.

Arrest of Mail Robbers—A Ride by Night—Nearly Fatal Casualty.

From the Salt Lake (Utah) Telegraph, May 6.

Gen. CLAMPITT, the Special Mail Agent, was notified on Wednesday evening of the robbing of the mail by two stock-drivers in the service of WELLS, FARGO & Co., at Echo Kanyon Station. He secured the services of Officers HEATH and DEWEY, and left on Thursday morning by stage, arriving at the station named toward midnight. After hearing the evidence of witnesses, the two men accused—JOHN YOUNG and WILLIAM WATKINS—were given into the custody of the officers, and together with the General and the witnesses, left for this place about 2 o'clock in the morning, in a lumber wagon. When they got to a bridge about eight miles from Weber Station, and the night being very dark, the driver got too near the edge of the bridge, the wheels went over, and in an instant the wagon was emptied, and prisoners, officers, and witnesses were in the air flying in every direction. When they had time to gather up, several gentlemen were found in critical positions, more or less bruised, and one of the witnesses had his right leg broken in two places. He was soon as possible conveyed to the Weber station, and Dr. Anderson was summoned from the city by telegraph to come to his aid. The Doctor arrived there on Friday evening, and the injuries were so serious as to demand that the witness should be left. The officers brought the prisoners in on Saturday, and conveyed them to the calaboose. The examination of Echo Kanyon led to the discovery of one brass lock sack, one lock sack, one canvas sack of the United States, and one of WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s sacks having been cut up and rifled of their contents by one, if not by both of the men now in custody. The United States sacks were found in the hills behind the station, and the W., F. sack under the hay-stack at the station. From what we can gather the discovery of the robbery is due to two persons on their way to the mines. They had seen WATKINS in rather a doubtful position on the hill, as if he were dodging and trying to conceal himself and they kept a watch over him. After he left, they went to the place where he had been and discovered the contents of the sacks strewn about, and gave the information to the agent of the Company there, resulting as before stated. This afternoon the men were examined before Judge DRAKE, and by him committed to await their trial at the first regular session of the United States District Court, provided that YOUNG could furnish bail to the amount of $1,500, and WATKINS $2,000. Failing to find bail, they will be held to await an examination as soon as the witness, whose leg is broken, can be brought into the city.

Arrest of the Mexican Bank Robbers in New-Orleans—$150,000 in Gold Recovered.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, May 16.

Last night about 8 o'clock Messrs. IZARD and FARRELL, together with Special Officers CARR and PECORA, received information that there were two Spaniards in the city endeavoring to negotiate with the various banks large sums of native gold. From the statements made it at once occurred to the officers that the parties might be the persons who succeeded in robbing a bank in the City of Mexico of $480,000 in gold nuggets in the month of June, 1867, information of which was received here several months since. The detectives proceeded to the Bank of America, where these men had offered nuggets of gold at much below their real value, and from the description there obtained were convinced that they were the same men who negotiated the sale of $30,000 in Mexican gold in New-York, and about $20,000 in Baltimore. Messrs. CARR and PECORA were detailed to watch the game, while Messrs. IZARD and FARRELL proceeded to hunt up the descriptions and the information needed in identifying the men. This obtained, they were not long in discovering that the Spaniards were rooming at the Orleans Hotel, and that they were in possession of a box which they guarded with jealous vigilance. A warrant for the arrest of the men as suspicious characters having been issued, they entered the room, and took the parties into custody. In the trunk lay $150,000 in native gold, and with the indubitable stamp which assured the detectives that the rich Mexican prize was at last within their clutches. To-day the proper affidavits will be made, and a preliminary examination had. For the apprehension of these men, it is understood that a reward of $50,000 has been offered by the Mexican bankers.

A Young Girl, in an Epileptic Fit, Falls Over a Precipice Nearly Two Hundred Feet High.

About 5:30 o'clock Sunday evening an accident of a most frightful character occurred at Gazzam's Hill, in Pittsburg, Penn., which resulted in the death of a young girl, under singularly sad and painful circumstances. It seems that Miss MAGGIE MCGINNISS, aged about 16, who resided with her parents in the locality mentioned, was sitting at the brink of a precipice overlooking a number of iron mills, in company with two other girls, both of whom were several years younger than herself. The hill at this point rises to an altitude of nearly 200 feet, and for fully half the distance to the bottom it is almost perpendicular; then a narrow table or shelf intervenes, passing over which the descent is again perpendicular to the railroad track below. While Miss MCGINNISS was chatting with her companions she was suddenly seized with epilepsy, and in her first struggles fell over the precipice. A few feet from the summit her clothing caught on a projecting rock, and for a moment the unfortunate girl hung suspended. It was only a minute, however, for her little companions had scarcely uttered their first piercing screams for assistance, when the clothing became detached from the rock, and the body made its fearful, fatal descent. Full one hundred feet did it fall, striking as it went rocks and bushes, leaving here and there fragments of clothing and tresses of hair, until it reached, with a crash, the shelf or table mentioned, whence, with a bound, the now lifeless, mangled corpse was precipitated to the side of the railroad track at the bottom of the hill.

The Lynching Case in Iowa—An Innocent Man Suffers Death at the Hands of a Mob.

From the Dubuque (Iowa) Times, May 14.

In the *Times* of yesterday morning there appeared an account of the hanging of a supposed horse thief by a mob, or self-styled Vigilance Committee, between Janesville and Waverly. Fuller particulars have since transpired in regard to the affair, which places it in an entirely different light, and reveals the horrible fact that an innocent man has suffered death at the hands of the mob. It seems that two young men, partially intoxicated, took the horses and rode them down to Cedar Falls, and after they got there turned them loose. MCROBERTS was arrested at Janesville as the supposed thief, and hanged in the manner we have already related. When the farmer got home he found his animals there. It is also stated that MCROBERTS was hanged by the mob at 10 o'clock in the evening, and left hanging until 12 o'clock the next day. Warrants are now out for the arrest of the ringleaders, and it is to be hoped that all the parties concerned in the infamous outrage will be brought to justice. We understand that one of the chief leaders of the mob is the Deputy Sheriff of the county.

The Murder of Maj. Hinds in Mississippi.

A correspondent of the Vicksburg *Times* gives the subjoined particulars of the murder of Maj. HOWELL HINDS at Greenville, Miss., on the 13th inst. The name was incorrectly given as HINES in the dispatches to the Boston papers, and hence arose the mistake of the friends of Col. HINES of the Fortieth United States Infantry, who feared he was the person referred to:

"At three o'clock this afternoon a difficulty occurred in the yard of the Campbell House, between Maj. E. P. BYRNE and Dr. T. G. POLK, when Col. HOWELL HINDS attempted to interfere and stop the quarrel. In this, however, he was intercepted by Dr. O. M. BLANTON, who stealthily approached him from the rear, and with a six-inch knife inflicted three desperate stabs, either of which must have proved fatal. Col. HINDS dropped to the ground a dead man. Not yet content with his devilish work BLANTON now approached Maj. BYRNE in the same manner, and before any one could prevent the cowardly act, plunged his already bloody knife into him (BYRNE) inflicting a mortal wound. BLANTON immediately made his escape, and up to this time has not been apprehended. Before escaping, however, he also cut Capt. B. G. SIMS, who attempted to seize him, very severely in the hand. The citizens of Greenville are in a high state of excitement, and should BLANTON be captured there is every probability that he will be summarily dealt with. Col. HINDS leaves a wife and several children."

Decision in the Girard Case.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, May 20.

Justice JOHN M. READ, sitting at *nisi prius*, gave his decision, yesterday, on a collateral motion in the Girard College case. It will be remembered that some months ago a bill in equity was filed in the Supreme Court, by Mr. JOHN A. BARCLAY, the surviving executor of GIRARD's will, and several other citizens of the old "city proper," suggesting that the City Councils, as at present composed in large part of members from wards outside of the "old city," which latter was the trustee under the will, could not legally exercise the powers of the trust; and this was accompanied by a motion to have the expenses of the suit paid for by the trust fund. This application for payment of expenses Justice READ refused. Outside of this decision is a severe censure on the "Ten Directors," for the course pursued by them in discharging Major SMITH from the Presidency of the College and electing a successor, all "in one breath," without notice, without charges, and without investigation. The action of the Board is justly characterized as "hasty and imprudent," and it is further observed that if the investigation by Councils had *preceded* the action of the Directors, instead of following it, that action would not have been taken, and Major SMITH would have continued to be President. In this Judge READ is probably mistaken, for the "Ten Directors" knew the facts of the case, and the unwarrantable character of their proceedings, as well before as after the investigation. The judgment against them, however, is also the judgment of the public, and the majority in the Common Council who killed the resolution of censure will not be able to escape the responsibility of that act.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CALLICOT CASE.

Fifth Day's Proceedings—Startling Disclosures Concerning Fraudulent Whisky Bonds Accepted in the Collector's Office—The Case for the Government to be Closed to-day.

The trial of Theophilus C. Callicot, late Collector of the Third District, and John S. Allen, late Deputy Collector, was continued yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, Brooklyn, before Judges NELSON and BENEDICT. There was the usual large attendance of spectators, among whom was one lady, who appeared in the gallery alone. The greater part of the time yesterday was occupied in the examination of parties whose names were affixed to bonds received at the Collector's Office, and from their testimony it appeared that in each case the signature was a forgery, while in some cases the names signed to bonds were those of parties who could not be found—if, indeed, they ever existed. Among the witnesses examined was District-Attorney Tracy, whose testimony went to show the manner in which the charges against Mr. Callicot were preferred.

In consequence of the continuance of Mr. I. T. Williams' (counsel for defence) illness, the gentleman did not appear, and the case for the defence was conducted by Messrs. G. T. Jenks and William C. De Witt. Mr. Briggs, a witness for the defence, was first examined, as he resided at a distance.

THE PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY CONCERNING BOGUS BONDS.

Oliver T. Briggs, sworn for the defence, examined by Mr. Jenks—I am residing at present at Rouses' Point, N. Y., and am a station agent for the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company; my duties require me to be present; I went into Mr. Callicot's on the 1st of June, as special deputy, and was afterward clerk; my first duty as special deputy was to make inquiries with regard to sureties and see if they were responsible; I should think a dozen bonds were given me to find out whether the parties mentioned in the bonds were genuine and responsible; Mr. Callicot gave me instructions to that effect; I looked the directory over as some of the sureties had no places of business or residence entered in the bonds; I used every effort on my part to ascertain everything concerning the parties; after gaining information I made a written report as to every principal and surety in the respective bonds.

Mr. Tracy—Didn't you examine a man by the name of Shaver? A.—I don't remember.

To Mr. Jenks—I handed the reports to Mr. Callicot, and they were subsequently given to Mr. De Veau, the bond clerk; I examined and reported upon every bond handed to me by the bond clerk; I recollect two were named Christian Yutte and George Raab.

Q.—What were the circumstances of that case? A.—I found Mr. Yutte at No. 110 Canal-street, (he is in the cloth business, a jobber,) and asked him if he had ever signed on a bond, the principal of which was Mr. Ellis; he said he had never signed a whisky bond, and pronounced it a "damn *fogery*," (forgery;) he came over to the office and said the signature was like his.

Q.—How about Mr. Raab? A.—He pronounced this signature of his name a good one, but said he had not signed any such bond; he was reported in the bond as living at No. 203 Madison-street, but he said that he had not lived there for fifteen years.

Q.—When did you start upon these inquiries? A.—It might have been in the second week in June; I can't remember exactly; as soon as I got the order I went to execute it and was occupied eight or nine days.

Q.—How many names in all did you inquire about? A.—There were three to each bond—between thirty and forty names; after I got through as special agent I was a clerk in the office, and continued until the 18th of November; I was there, under Mr. Andrews, after Callicot left the office.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Tracy—I don't remember the character of the Ellis bond; (paper handed to witness;) that's my report on the Ellis bond; I understood, when I commenced my examination, that these were bonds which had been accepted in the office; I examined the bond, Allen principal, Nov. 15, 1866; I examined bonds taken before Callicot's time; I was not sent particularly to examine bonds taken in Mr. Callicot's time.

Q.—Can you tell any bond taken in Mr. Callicot's time, except the Ellis bond that was examined by you? A.—I can't remember now.

Mr. Tracy handed the Khrone bond, dated May 27, 1867, to witness.

Witness—I reported upon this bond June 10.

Q.—Did you find the Krohne and the Ellis bond to be fraudulent, as you supposed?

Mr. De Witt submitted that that was hardly the right question to ask.

Mr. Tracy then inquired of witness as to the responsibility of the sureties. [The reply, if any, could not be heard.] I had not heard that the Hand bond was bad when I commenced to examine.

Re-direct by Mr. De Witt—I know of no regulation of the Department which constituted such an office as I was appointed to.

ENIDENCE OE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY TRACY — THE CHARGE PREFERRED AGAINST MR. CALLICOT AT THE DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Benjamin L. Tracy, sworn, examined by Mr. Stoughton.—I am District-Attorney of this district, and have been so since October, 1866; I had a conversation on the subject of the removal of Mr. Robinson and the appointment of Mr. Dayton; about the 23d of April there had been seized 200 barrels of whisky that went out of Wilson's warehouse; I went to see Mr. Callicot about the 1st of May, and said to him that I had just been informed that Mr. W. C. Robinson, the storekeeper at Wilson's warehouse, had been removed, and I come to get him restored; Mr. Callicot replied, "Yes, I removed him;" I replied that I was surprised at that, and that I had supposed he was removed by his (C.'s) predecessor; I asked him how he came to remove Robinson, and in that connection inquired if he did not know that he was the officer who had given me the information about the 200 barrels from Wilson's; Mr. Callicot replied that he did not; I said that I was under the supposition that I had told him; he went on to explain that he had directed the officers to report to him, but Robinson did not do so, and that he had ascertained that Robinson was not a resident of Brooklyn; desiring the place for a friend, he had removed him and appointed a Mr. Hanly in his place; I said I had been informed that Mr. Dayton had him transferred to that warehouse; he replied that that was temporary, until Mr. Hanley could take possession of the office; I said I was glad to hear that, as Dayton was understood to belong to the "ring," and that I was apprehensive that he had been placed there to facilitate the removal of the balance of the whisky; I think he said Mr. Dayton would be there but a day or two, and I left the office.

Q.—Did you in the course of the discharge of your official duty reply to and receive a bond known as the Hand bond from the Collector's office? A.—I did, and I think it was on 4th of July, 1867; I applied to examine Mr. Wilson's bonded account in the Collector's office for the purpose of ascertaining how much spirits had been removed from there since the 27th of April; Mr. Callicot took me into the front room and introduced me to Mr. De Veau, the bond clerk; Mr. Tappan was in the room too, and on the direction of Mr. Callicot, Mr. De Veau showed me the papers and book in which the bonds were and this entered bond itself; I saw the inspection of General Inspector Rul, upon examining the papers; the lading order was not attached to the papers; with that exception the papers were the same as now; the lading order is not now attached; this (Hand) bond was sent to me in July for prosecution, and then the lading order was attached; upon the papers when I examined them on June 4, I think there was no certificate (in pencil) signed by Breed.

Q.—What leads you to think that it was not there, and how positive are you that it was not?

Mr. Jenks questioned the propriety of this, but it

Mr. Stoughton thought it was proper he would not object.

A.—I had heard of this bond before, and the object of my examining it that day was to ascertain more carefully—

Mr. Jenks—I object to this.

The Court admitted the testimony.

Witness—I had heard of the existence of the bond in the office from my assistant, Mr. Allen; I made the examination to ascertain if the sureties were responsible, and I made a memorandum at the time on the bond; I went carefully over both papers of form No. 33; I know I did not see the certificate of Breed.

Q.—Did you know what Breed's employment in New-York was? A.—I did, and I knew his handwriting also.

Judge Nelson—Where did he reside?

Witness—He resided in New-York at that time; he resided there both in May and in June '67, and was a Revenue Inspector.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By Mr. Jenks—Handing the letter from Deputy Commissioner Hartan appointing Mr. Breed, dated Nov. '66, to witness. A.—I received that letter from Washington.

Mr. Jenks read the letter which gave instructions as to the inspection of bonds and the examination of sureties.

Witness—It was in May and June, 1867, I heard of his appointment; in June I knew that he was Inspector of bonds in New-York, but not in Brooklyn; I did not expect to find any certificate of Mr. Breed on these papers, and did not look for such a one; I can't swear that it was not there; I was a member of the Revenue Board, and associated with Mr. Keasby.

Q.—Who, if anybody, preferred charges against Mr. Callicot before that Board at that time?

Mr. Stoughton objected.

Mr. Jenks—It may show bias in the witness.

Mr. Jenks consented to precede it by a few questions.

Q.—Did you not think your duty as a witness and as a prosecuting officer were somewhat incompatible? A.—Yes, Sir, I did; I did not think how my position would strike the public.

Q.—Did you not prefer charges against Mr. Callicot? A.—I preferred charges to the Secretary of the Treasury, explaining the Hand bond, and was requested to bring the case to the attention of the Revenue Board; I made an affidavit in the matter at that time; charges in the form of affidavits were made to the Board. (Witness identifies his affidavit.)

Mr. Jenks desired to offer in evidence Mr. Callicot's answer to these charges.

Judge Nelson—That won't do.

Mr. Jenks desired to show that in Mr. Callicot's answer there was something about Breed's certificate. He proposed to show that the existence of that certificate was sworn to under oath.

The evidence was excluded.

Q.—From whom and when did you obtain the permit altered from the 14th to the 24th? A.—I saw it in Mr. Dayton's hands less than two weeks ago, for the first time.

Judge Nelson—Where?

Witness—Mr. Dayton had it.

Mr. Jenks—Was that the first you knew of its existence? A.—Not the first; I had heard of its existence.

Q.—Are you sure that when Mr. Callicot spoke of Mr. Dayton's appointment to Wilson, that he said it was only temporary and that Mr. Hanley was to be there? A.—He did not answer in that way; I understood that he assigned Dayton there until Mr. Hanley could take possession; he said he had appointed Dayton.

Mr. Jenks remarked that he did not desire to charge that Mr. Tracy had done anything improper in connection with this case.

Judge Nelson—We do not understand that you do.

Mr. Jenks offered to read Mr. Tracy's affidavit, but—

Mr. Stoughton objected, unless it was intended for the purpose of contradicting the witness' testimony.

Mr. Jenks replied that he intended to do so.

Judge Nelson—If you think that any part of that affidavit qualifies Mr. Tracy's evidence, call his attention to it and give him a chance to contradict it.

Mr. Jenks replied that he would recall Mr. Tracy.

THE BOGUS BONDS IN THE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

Richard P. Eagan, sworn, examined by Mr. Tracy: I am a deputy collector of the Third District, and have been so since January, 1868; I have had occasion to examine papers executed before Mr. Callicot as Collector and Mr. John S. Allen as Deputy Collector; I have come to know their signatures in that way.

Mr. Tracy handed 22 bonds to the witness, requesting witness to look at Richard A. Butler's distiller's bond for $18,000. Witness then examined all the bonds, which were executed between the 3d day of May and the 8th of June, and identified, to the best of his knowledge, the signatures of Messrs. Callicot and Allen. The examination of the bonds occupied about an hour, and at the conclusion a recess was taken for 10 minutes.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. Eagan's direct examination continued.—Q.—Can you tell us how many distillers paid their special tax in the Third District from the 4th of May to the 8th of June, or who gave bonds? A.—Eighteen or nineteen paid their special tax.

Q.—Do you know how many gave bonds for the purpose of transporting spirits? A.—No, Sir.

Cross-examined by Mr. De Witt—I cannot tell how often I have seen Mr. Enright write; I have known him from his boyhood; I have seen him write as often as one thousand times, and partly for that reason I say I am familiar with his handwriting; I have been Deputy Collector since January, and before that I was clerk in the same district; before that I was a clerk in the New-York Comptroller's office; I don't profess to be an expert in handwriting; the signatures of other men do not seem to be like Mr. Enright's handwriting.

Mr. De Witt submitted that this testimony was not competent, and desired to have his Honor's ruling. This witness was not an expert.

Judge NELSON said he was not inclined to go into the question of the witness being an expert in handwriting, but was satisfied with his statements as to his familiarity with the handwriting.

To Mr. Jenks—With the exception of the Swords bond, I don't know that Mr. Callicot's name is signed to any other bond.

Alfred F. Cortes, sworn, examined by Mr. Tracy. Q.—I ask you whether that is your signature, (showing the bond of Butler.) A.—No, Sir; that is not my signature in any part of the bond; the bond describes my place of residence in May, 1867.

Merrick J. Lawrence, sworn, examined by Mr. Tracy: (Shown the bond of Matthew Smith.) I am a book-keeper; I resided at No. 85 Adams-street; my name is not Morris Lawrence, and the signature in the bond is not mine; there was no such person as Morris Lawrence (the surety mentioned in the bond) residing at No. 85 Adams-street.

The witness was not cross-examined by defendant's counsel.

Edward A. Dubey, sworn, examined by Mr. Tracy: I reside at No. 377 Carlton-avenue; I knew Charles Dubey; he was my father; he died on the 2d of January last; he signed his name Dubey; it is a French name, and in French it is written *Dubé*; my father last lived at No. 132 Myrtle-avenue, and in May, 1867, at No. 191 Navy-street; (showing the Patrick Crosson bond, bearing the signature "Chas. Dupey, of No. 191 Navy-street, and filled up with Dubey,) that is not my father's signature; there was no Chas. Dupey residing there; my father was a furrier, and a poor man; in May, 1867, my father did not own the property described in the bond.

The witness was not cross-examined.

Mr. Savage, sworn, examined by Mr. Tracy: I reside in Washington-avenue, near Dean-street (shown the Keelan bond,) and am a mason; the signature, Walter Savage, on the bond is not my bond; I did not know any Walter Savage, a mason and builder, living in Washington-avenue, near Dean-street; I signed no such bond.

No cross-examination.

A number of other parties were called, and being questioned as to the signatures purporting to have been made by them to these bonds, testified that they were forgeries.

TESTIMONY OF AN EXPERT.

Joseph E. Paine, sworn and cross-examined by Mr. Tracy—I reside at No. 42 South Oxford-street, and am in the counting-room of A. A. Low & Co., New-York; I have been there nearly twelve years.

Q.—Have you made the subject of handwriting a study?

Mr. Jenks admitted that witness was an expert.

Witness—I know Richard C. Enright and know his handwriting; I had occasion to examine fifteen or twenty distillers' bonds taken and filled in by him and accepted in the Collector's office; I had the bonds five months in my possession and devoted my evenings to examining them; I have carefully studied the writing of Enright in these bonds, (bond of Butler, with signatures of Cortes and Corwin as sureties, handed to witness,) that is in his handwriting; I saw Enright write only when he was upon trial; he was four or five feet from me but did not examine what he wrote.

Mr. De Witt—You didn't see the product of that act? A.—No, Sir; I became acquainted with his handwriting through comparisons made fram papers executed by him as Notary Public; I never saw any of his writing other than that in the bonds.

Judge Nelson was understood to say that the only question with him was as to whether Mr. Paine had an opportunity, from seeing Enright's signature, to become a competent witness to testify as to his handwriting as well as his signature. He did not admit him as an expert. The witness might have sufficient acquaintance to give testimony; he was fairly competent and nothing more.

By Mr. De Witt—Do you know Enright's handwriting from previous acquaintance or as an expert? A.—As an expert.

Judge Nelson understood an expert to be possessed of an art which enabled him to determine whether given handwriting was that of a person with whose handwriting he was acquainted.

Mr. De Witt reminded the Court that the witness knew nothing of the handwriting save from the bonds placed in his hands.

The evidence was admitted.

Examination resumed—(Examining butter bond.) The signatures of Cortes and Corwin are in Enright's handwriting.

Mr. Tracy handed witness the bond of Patrick Crosson.

Witness—The signature of Alonzo Metty is in Enright's handwriting; (the bond of Thos. C. Farrell shown;) the signatures of George Rogers are in Enright's handwriting; also the signatures of Brown and Jackson, in the Hopke bond. Witness examined other bonds, and testified that the signatures contained therein were also in Enright's handwriting. His testimony occupied about an hour and a half in delivery.

The Court then, at 6 o'clock, adjourned until to-day at 12 M. The case for the Government will be closed this afternoon.

Emigration.

The statistics of the Board of Emigration for the first four months of this year show, in a marked manner, the transfer which is rapidly going on of the emigrant-carrying trade from sailing vessels to steamers. In 1867, for the months of January, February, March and April, the arrival of steamers carrying emigrants to this port is set down at 154—this year at 175, an increase of 12¼ per cent. On the other hand, sailing vessels numbering 104 arrived during the same period of 1867, and but 79 during the past four months, showing a decrease in number of 25 per cent., and clearly proving the transfer of this trade. The superior accommodations, saving of time and sanitary regulations are so clearly in favor of the steamers that it may be safely concluded that these only will do this trade two years hence.

This highly important change is mainly due to the vigorous action of the Commissioners of Emigration in their late investigations of and reports upon the condition of sailing vessels arriving here with sickness on board.

Emigration, somewhat dull in the earlier months, begins to flow with great vigor up to May 13. Fifty-nine thousand and eighty-nine had arrived this year, since when the arrivals clearly increase. The National Steam Navigation Company alone brought last week and this, in three vessels, 3,500 emigrants. Each steamer arriving is crowded to its utmost capacity. The *Nebraska*, of the Guion Line, brought 1,199, and so with the Dale and other lines.

The report of the Superintendent of the Labor Exchange, for semi-month ending May 16, shows the applications for employment to have been 1,418; orders for employes, 1,651—an excess in demand over supply of 233. The average wages contracted for were—for males, $15 50 per month; for females, $8 75.

Universalist Sunday School Anniversary.

The anniversary meeting of the Universalist Sunday Schools of this City was held yesterday at the Church of the Divine Paternity, corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street. The children marched from the several churches to which the schools were attached with banners flying and hearts beating, for this was a great day with them, eagerly longed for and to be looked back to with feelings of pleasure during after years. They and their teachers and friends were all assembled at the church at 3 P. M., when the exercises commenced. These consisted of addresses by several well-known clergymen, and singing by the children. Rev. DAY K. LEE delivered the opening discourse, in which he talked to the children familiarly with regard to the pleasure of their annual gatherings, and advantages that they enjoyed who were permitted to participate in them. He gave them some excellent advice concerning the principles by which they should be guided in their future lives, urging them especially to give freely, and earn fully all the rewards that were offered for faithful labor; not to suppose that they could travel as "dead-heads" on the world's steamboats and railroad trains; to remember that the more they did and gave the more enjoyment they would have; that "charity gives itself rich, while avarice hoards itself poor." Finally, he admonished them to give themselves wholly to God.

Rev. J. M. PULLMAN was the next speaker. These anniversaries, he said, were like a telescope, through the big end of which they looked back at the past and saw things that had been looking small as compared with the present occasion. They seemed to themselves to have grown, and they had. He congratulated them upon the growth in every good thing that they had attained during the year, and enlarging upon the importance and ultimate happiness of doing the right, related the story of the monarch who, becoming sick, was cured by an old withered hag who in return demanded that some one of his courtiers should marry her. All turned away in disgust from the hideous looking creature, except one Knight, who, to serve his King, consented to marry her, and when he did so the bride was suddenly transformed into a beautiful girl, and explained that his marrying her was the talisman which had released her from the spell of the fairy who had given her the appearance of age and homeliness. Duty was the withered hag of life, and if they wedded themselves to her she would be transformed into everything that was pleasant and good. He concluded by advising the teachers to be themselves exemplary, and to teach with spirit and assiduity.

Rev. Dr. E. H. CHAPIN made the final address. He said that it was difficult to speak on a self-evident proposition—one to which all consented and about which there was no controversy. If there was some point in dispute there might be something new to advance on either side. He could only congratulate them that this was so, and that they were all interested in a cause the righteousness of which was self-evident, and that now in the Spring time when the buds were on the trees and the sprouting berbage was in the field, these young and tender human plants were then blooming in the garden of the Lord. There were two things for which men sought with especial zeal in this world—the accumulation of value and the prolonging of life. He proceeded to show the inestimable value, far above that of gold and gems, of the religious training obtained in the Sunday School, and declared that to give this to the young was in effect prolonging all of our own life that was worth anything into the generation that lived after us. The Chicago Convention met on this day to nominate a candidate for President of the United States, but important as its business was, that meeting did not compare in importance with this anniversary gathering. It dealt with the things of this world, but this assemblage looked to the tutoring of these young minds in the everlasting ways of truth and righteousness. At the conclusion of Dr. CHAPIN's remarks, the closing hymn was sung and the audience was dismissed with a benediction.

Board of Education.

This Board met last evening, President LARREMORE in the chair.

It was resolved that the sum of $24,352 50, be appropriated for the purpose of erecting wings in addition to the Grammar School building, No. 12, in the Seventh Ward.

An appropriation of $12,586 was voted for extending the building occupied by Grammar School No. 5, in the Fourteenth Ward. During the discussion of this latter measure it was stated that a large number of the pupils of this school are crowded in a damp, unventilated basement, four feet below the ground, and that building is very unsafe, and not fit for occupation.

The sum of $10,583 was appropriated for expenses of furnishing Grammar School house No. 57, in the Twelfth Ward, and $11,988 for furnishing Grammar School house No. 58, in the Twenty-second Ward.

The Board then adjourned until the 3d proximo.

Agricultural Fair of New-Jersey.

The Spring exhibition of the New-Jersey State Agricultural Society commenced yesterday, the 20th, at Waverly, on the new inclosure, which was fitted up last Fall by the officers of the Society. This vernal exhibition is designed for "a sales fair," at which stock of all kinds, farm implements and labor-saving tools and machinery are offered in the usual manner for premiums, which have been offered by the Society on all articles exhibited, after which everything is offered for sale. An extensive premium list has been issued, in which large awards are proffered for the best specimens of all kinds of live stock and machinery. Stock and articles of manufacture are sold by an auctioneer if desired, or proprietors may effect their own sales. The exhibition is to be continued Thursday and Friday. Sales are to be made at auction on Friday. The entries were required to be made by 12 o'clock on Wednesday. Some of the finest horses and neat cattle that can be found in the State have been entered; and the managers congratulate themselves that this, their first effort, will be attended with satisfactory success. It is the intention of the Society to continue these exhibitions from year to year, for the express benefit of purchasers.

The grounds are exceedingly convenient and attractive. A high board fence, painted, surrounds the plot. On one side is a long row of neat and convenient stalls for horses, all neatly painted; and on another side are commodious sheds and stalls for neat cattle of all grades, pens for sheep and swine and apartments for the exhibition of poultry. The officers have acted their part well in endeavoring to render the enterprise such a success that it will be an honor to the State.

Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen—Twenty-second Anniversary—Condition of the Institution.

The twenty-second anniversary of the Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seaman was celebrated at the institution on Staten Island yesterday. A fair number of visitors from the island, also from this City, were present and participated in the proceedings. The programme consisted of songs by the children, the reading of officers' reports, and addresses by Rev. Mr. JONES, chaplain of the Sailors' Snug Harbor; Rev. E. W. HITCHCOCK, of New-York; Rev. Mr. BENJAMIN, of Baltimore, and Rev. Dr. GORDON, of Richmond.

The object of the Society is to afford relief and protection to the destitute children of seamen in the City of New-York and its vicinity, by providing an asylum for them, with proper arrangements for their health, comfort and education. According to the rules of the Society no girl can be admitted into the Asylum under 3 or over 10 years of age, and no boy under three or over 8 years of age. When the children have attained a suitable age and proper qualifications, they are placed with some respectable person or family, for such objects and in such manner as approved by the Board of Managers, or returned to their parents, as may be deemed most expedient. The number of children supported at the Home during the past year was 180. At present the Managers have 150 under their care. One death occurred, which was the only one in four years from sickness. The expenses were $13,430 28; receipts, $13,809 92, leaving a balance in the Treasury of $379 64. It is estimated that the cost of providing for each child amounts to but 20 cents per diem. The matron, Miss MARY PARKER, has been connected with the institution eight years. The managers appeal to the public to contribute means for the continued support of the Asylum.

Police Trials.

Seventy-nine charges against policemen were heard yesterday before Commissioners ACTON, BRENNAN and MANIERRE. The Marshal of Police of Baltimore, JOHN T. FARLAN, and one of the Commissioners from that city, were present during a portion of the trials. Few of the cases were of general interest. Patrolmen JOHN STRUCK, of the Eleventh; WILLIAM MOUNTJOY, of the Forty-third, and RICHARD BREW, of the Third Precinct, all detailed to Castle Garden, were charged with grossly improper conduct in receiving money from runners of railroad companies without the consent of the Commissioners, as is required by the rules and regulations. JAMES McDONOUGH, formerly a policeman detailed at the same place, but not now a member of the force, was the only witness giving any evidence affecting the case. He said that he had given STRUCK between $40 and $50. It was for the purpose of getting passengers for the New-York Central Railroad. Witness acknowledged having received about $200. Officer STRUCK made no defence. The other officers were fully exonerated.

Postponement of the Great Trot Over the Fashion Course.

The great trot for a purse of $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, for which *Lady Thorn*, *Lucy* and *George Wilkes* were expected to start yesterday on the Fashion Course, L. I., did not take place, having been postponed on account of the unfavorable weather until the next good day and good track. The negligence of the proprietor in not giving timely notice of the posponetment, was severely commented on.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE 1,000-MILE WALKING MATCH.—The two men who are matched to walk 1,000 miles in the same number of hours are still journeying on their weary way at their headquarters in Chatham-street. Yesterday morning they completed 600 miles of their task. Already the exertion and want of rest have told fearfully on Young MILES, while his competitor, JOHN GOULDING, who is a much older man, appears to be comparatively fresh. MILES looks haggard and worn, and complains of his feet and ankles, which have swollen terribly. GOULDING's feet, too, are beginning to feel the effects of a 600-mile walk. Both men complain of cerebral pains, induced, doubtless, by want of sleep. It is not supposed that either of them can complete their task, and MILES will probably give out before 700 miles have been got over. Yesterday the 608th mile was walked by GOULDING in ten minutes forty-five seconds, and by MILES in eleven minutes twenty seconds. This is better time than MILES was able to make on the previous evening, when he took over 14 minutes to complete his mile. Betting is all in favor of GOULDING against MILES, and time against both. When it is remembered that but one man ever completed the task these two have undertaken, that he did it under far more favorable circumstances than they have to contend with, and that while walking his last 100 miles he had to be roused and kept awake by flaggelations and prickings, the probabilities would seem to be all in favor of their failure.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED HOTEL THIEF.—The detectives employed at the Broadway hotels have for some months noticed an intelligent and well-dressed man, about 58 years, known as HENRY JOHNSON, *alias* Henry J. White, loitering about those establishments and making himself generally agreeable. JOHNSON, it seems, boarded at Taylor's Hotel, in Jersey City, and visited New-York every day and became acquainted with the proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, who opened negotiations with Mr. TAYLOR for the purchase of the hotel in Jersey City, and JOHNSON, who claims to be a lawyer, was employed to draw up the necessary papers, which he will do to the satisfaction of all concerned. During the past few weeks JOHNSON visited the St. Nicholas Hotel and dined with one of the guests, and during the time of his periodical visits several rooms were entered and robbed. A mere accident threw Detective GOLDEN on the right scent, and on his arresting JOHNSON he found him in possession of a large number of skeleton keys and master keys. An examination of JOHNSON's room at Taylor's Hotel resulted in the discovery of a carpet-bag nearly full of false keys of every description. These discoveries led to the arraignment of JOHNSON before Justice HOGAN, yesterday, at the Tombs, who remanded the prisoner for examination.

REUNION OF THE PHI GAMMA DELTA.—On the evening of May 18, 1868, at their Fraternity Hall, on Broadway, in this City, the Upsilon Chapter of Phi Gamma Delta celebrated its second anniversary. This Chapter has at this College about twenty active members, who, in addition to the delegations from other Chapters, caused a large attendance at the reunion, which passed off in a very happy and enthusiastic manner. As the affair was entirely of a social and literary character, the evening was spent in the delivery of an oration, a poem and interludes of music, and in listening to the responses to sentiments such as "The Day we Celebrate," "Our Sister Chapters," "Our Alma Mater," and "Our Admired Friends," which were very fine. Letters were received in regard to the occasion from several members, and all the Chapters of the Fraternity, some of the more prominent of which were from Hon. ZEB. B. VANCE, late Governor of North Carolina; T. M. EDDY, D. D, of Chicago; JOHN R. WIGHTMAN, Esq., of Pittsburg, and Gen. LEWIS WALLACE, of Indiana.

A FOILED TRICKSTER.—Yesterday morning Mrs. FRANCES KELLY advertised in one of the daily papers for information concerning her brother, who has been absent and unheard of for 11 years. Early in the day came a person styling himself WILLIAM MEYERS, and claiming to be a resident of Poughkeepsie, who informed Mrs. KELLY that the long-lost brother was then at his house in the suburban city, but was sick and unable to move. Of course the lady started at once with MEYERS to see her relative, and on the way to the depot, while passing the Bible House, MEYERS suddenly remembered that by purchasing tickets there he could effect a saving of $1 30. Mrs. KELLY gave him $5 out of which to buy his and her tickets, MEYERS passing into the building, Mrs. KELLY waiting outside. Presently she saw him issue from another door and rush rapidly away from her. Comprehending the situation, she gave chase, caught the fugitive and managed to hold him until Officer DAVIS, of the Seventeenth Precinct, came up. MEYERS was committed by Justice MANSFIELD for examination.

CALIFORNIA CONIFERS.—A number of California pine cones, or conifers, are on exhibition at the store of B. K. BLISS & SON, beneath the TIMES Office. Some of these cones are of immense size, being over eighteen inches in length. Almost every variety of the pine-cone of California is represented, among them specimens of the dwarf pine, muricata, sabiniana, picea grandis, the great silver fir; picea bractata, a peculiar and rare fir, said to be the most beautiful of all the pine family, and many others. There are also to be seen the seed of the "big trees" of California, which, by-the-by—strange inconsistency!—are dwarfs; among them, conysarin cones. The seed of the Japan tea-shrub is also exhibited. The collection, which comprises a great variety of cones and seeds of rare shade trees, is especially interesting, and well worthy the attention of botanists, collectors and the general public, who are invited to inspect them.

FIREMEN'S TRIALS.—At a meeting of the Committee on Appointments, comprising all the members of the Board of Commissioners, held at their office on the 13th inst., for the trial of such officers and members of the Department as might be brought before it, JOHN A. BIGLIN, foreman Metropolitan Engine Company No. 21, charged with neglect of duty and intoxication, was found guilty on both charges and ordered to be dismissed the service of the Department. JOHN F. DENIN, fireman Metropolitan Engine Company No. 13, charged with neglect of duty and conduct prejudicial to good order, was also found guilty on both charges and ordered to be dismissed the service of the Department. WILLIAM GARDNER, fireman Hook and Ladder Company No. 10, was charged with neglect of duty, found guilty and ordered to forfeit five days' pay.

LARCENIES.—ARTHUR O'NEIL, of No. 170 Chatham-street, caused the arrest yesterday of JOHANNA SULLIVAN, aged 60 years, and his brother-in-law, on a charge of stealing $132 worth of clothing and jewelry. It appears that the complainant's wife died recently, and the property was removed during the progress of the funeral. As the prisoner confessed the fact she was held for trial....JAMES THORNTON, aged 19, was accused of the larceny of $40 worth of rope from RUFUS GODFREY, and as a portion of the property was found in his possession, Justice HOGAN committed him for trial....WM. SMITH, colored, aged 22, was arrested at the instance of FREDERICK A. LANE, of No. 139 Broadway, and a lawyer, who accused him of stealing forty-three volumes, valued at $500. A portion of the missing property was found in SMITH's possession, and despite his explanation that the books had been given him to sell, he was fully committed for trial.

QUARANTINE LAW VIOLATIONS.—JOHN M. MONROE, acting-master of the brig *Dirego*, recently arrived from Matanzas, was yesterday arraigned before Justice HOGAN for violating the Quarantine law. CHARLES J. SPRAGUE, Deputy Health Officer, appeared as complainant, and stated that on the vessel's arrival at Quarantine he had boarded her, and was informed by the accused that when he cleared from Matanzas that port was healthy, and that he had no sickness among his crew during the voyage. As the Health Officer had discovered that four of the crew had died during the passage, he had caused MONROE's arrest. The Magistrate committed the prisoner for trial.

STRIKE OF PIANO-FORTE MAKERS.—Eight hundred piano-forte makers turned out for higher wages yesterday. Their present wages are said to average but $15 per week, while their labor demands considerable skill and an expensive supply of tools. The employers to whom the usual preliminary appeals were made are, with very few exceptions, firm in their determination to refuse the advance now asked—ten per cent. They say that high-priced pianos no longer find a ready market, and that, at the rates at which superior ones are sold, they can pay no higher figures.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL.—On Friday and Saturday evenings next will be repeated the concert lately given for the benefit of the Sunday School of St. Ann's Church. The exercises will consist of piano performance, singing and recitation, in which the children will doubtless distinguish themselves, as they did on the last occasion when they won the applause they merited.

ASCENSION DAY AT ST. ANN'S CHURCH.—To-day being Ascension Day there will be the customary impressive services at St. Ann's Episcopal Church, Eighteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue, at the same hours as on Sundays. In the evening Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector of St. Thomas' Church, will preach, and Rev. Dr. WM. BERGE will preside at the organ, assisted by a chorus of twenty voices.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—At a late hour on Tuesday night ALCIDE SAULTER, of No. 89 Walker-street, heard a noise on the roof of his house, and, on going up stairs, discovered a man on the roof of the adjoining house, who immediately disappeared through the scuttle. Officer MOONEY, of the Sixth Ward, made a search and discovered JAMES SHAY secreted in the premises, he having ripped off a portion of the tin on Mr. SAULTER's roof, with burglarious intent. When arraigned before Justice HOGAN at the Court the prisoner was committed for trial.

SOCIETY OF ST. JEAN BAPTISTE.—Last night, Col. F. BOUCHER, President of the Société St. Jean Baptiste, delivered a lecture at Masonic Hall, in Thirteenth-street, giving an interesting history of the Society, and the good it has accomplished since its foundation. Quite a large audience was present.

FATALITY.—An unknown man was run over on Tuesday night by an up train on the New-Haven Railroad at Mott Haven and killed instantly. He was attempting to cross the track at the time of the passage of the down train and probably did not see that which killed him till too late to escape it.

LAGER.—The air is melancholy with the rumor that the lager-beer brewers propose to raise the price of that delightful beverage from $12 to $14 per barrel. Eheu, Germania!

BROOKLYN NEWS.

REFORMED CHURCH CONVENTION.—For many years past the Congregational Churches of the New-York Association have held periodical conventions, not for the transaction of deliberative business, but for the free discussion of questions relating to the welfare of the several churches, the methods employed to carry out the various Christian missionary enterprises and the building up of the churches and congregations generally. The first of a series of conventions of this kind was held, yesterday afternoon, of the churches connected with the South classes of the Reformed Church on Long Island, in the Church on the Heights, Pierrepont-street near Monroe-place. Owing to the unpropitious condition of the weather the audience was not very large, but the exercises were earnest and interesting. Rev. Dr. MANNING, presided. The subject under discussion was: "The necessity of more energetic and persistent efforts in the work of the Church." Brief addresses were made by Rev. Dr. EDDY, Rev. Messrs. SUTPHEN, PIERCE, BRETT, and a host of laymen. Another meeting was held in the evening, when the congregation was somewhat larger, and the exercises were of the same interesting character.

COST OF THE BROOKLYN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—From the estimate of expenses for the support of public schools in Brooklyn for the year 1869, prepared by the Board of Education, it appears that the salaries of teachers will amount to $352,000; teachers for new schools, $47,200; additional teachers for present schools, $5,000, making a total of $404,200, of which sum the estimated State apportionment of school moneys is $152,000, leaving to by raised in Brooklyn $252,200, the other official salaries and expenses bringing the whole amount to be raised by Brooklyn up to $311,500 for the general school fund. The special school fund which includes new buildings, repairs, rents, &c., amounts to $373,100, making a grand total of $684,600, to be raised by the people of Brooklyn for public school purposes for the year 1869.

BOLD ROBBERY OF A DRY-GOODS STORE.—About 5 o'clock yesterday morning two thieves rode down in a wagon to the dry-goods store of JOURNEAY & BURNHAM, No. 144 Atlantic-street, and, getting out, they broke one of the large plate-glass panes in the window, and lifted out into their wagon about $100 worth of goods. The noise of the breaking glass caused an alarm, and the thieves jumped into their wagon again and fled. The officer on post had passed the place a few minutes previous. But for the noise the miscreants made in breaking the window they would undoubtedly have carried away more goods.

DROWNED.—The body of a man was washed ashore at Bay Ridge, near Fort Hamilton, on Tuesday, and yesterday Justice BENNETT held an inquest. The deceased wore a red flannel undershirt, check overshirt, black pants, knit drawers, woolen socks and heavy boots.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Late on Tuesday evening, as one of the brakemen of the Long Island Railroad was engaged coupling two cars at Jamaica, he was crushed between them so badly that he died soon after. He was named EDWARD CADEY, and was 24 years old.

NEW-JERSEY.

PRISONERS ARRAIGNED.—The following persons against whom bills of indictment were found by the Hudson County Grand Jury, have been arraigned and plead as follows: Jas. P. Mackee, nuisance; pleaded not guilty. Wm. H. Campbell, libel; not guilty. August E. Schilling, atrocious assault and battery; not guilty. Chas. Bernard, atrocious assault and battery; not guilty. John Kramer, assault and battery; not guilty. Geo. F. Yeager, assault with a pistol; not guilty. Geo. F. Yeager, assault with intent to kill; not guilty. Christian Wohle, assault; guilty. Chas. Jones, larceny; not guilty. Jacob Moser, assault and battery; not guilty. Thos. Roach, larceny; not guilty. Egbert Van Sautin, passing a counterfeit check; not guilty. John Neagle, manslaughter; not guilty. Jas. Morris, breaking; not guilty. Adolph Chzanis, robbery, not guilty. John Muller, larceny; guilty. Herman Probst, assault and battery; not guilty. Jas. Pearsall, Jas. Kenney and Wm. Sheridan, robbery; not guilty. Jas. Clancey, robbery; not guilty. Joseph Schmidt, assault and battery; not guilty. Jacob Burman, larceny; not guilty. John Koche, larceny; not guilty. Jas. Sweeney and David Mooney, breaking; not guilty. John Tyrrell, shooting with intent to kill; not guilty. Jas. Biigia, Bernard McCarty, John Comer and "Sugar" Comers, larceny from the person; not guilty. Thos. Brown, assault and battery; not guilty. Mary Treadwell, larceny; not guilty. Solar Lapham, larceny; not guilty.

A DESPERADO IN TROUBLE.—A young man giving the name of GEORGE WEART, of East New-York, was arraigned before Recorder MARTINLALE, of Jersey City, yesterday forenoon, on a charge of being drunk and disorderly, and committing an atrocious assault on Detective NUGENT. It appears that on the evening previous the prisoner went to the Erie depot for the purpose of going West. While waiting for the train WEART entered an emigrant car and made an indecent assault on the females. Detective NUGENT being informed of what was going on, entered the car to eject WEART, when the latter made a most savage assault on him and attempted to take his life in a most unusual manner. The ruffian was finally overpowered and secured with a rope, and while being conveyed to the Police station he attempted to bite and snapped at the officer after the manner of a rabid dog. WEART was committed to the County Jail to await the action of the next Grand Jury.

WANTED TO "SLING THE CASES."—Two well-dressed young men, giving their names as ALBERT SHAFFER and TICTOR ALLEN, arrested by Detectives McWILLIAMS and NUGENT, were arraigned before Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, yesterday forenoon, on a charge of being suspicious characters. The prisoners were observed to conduct themselves in a suspicious manner, and having visited a dozen or more of stores in Newark-avenue, were taken into custody. On the way to the Police-station, ALLEN remarked to Officer NUGENT, "Look here, can't we talk business?" Officer NUGENT—"Well, what is it?" ALLEN—"If we sling you five cases will you turn us up?" At the examination before the Recorder the prisoner declared that he did not know what "five cases" meant, but admitted that he had offered $5. The prisoners were committed to the County Jail for the action of the Grand Jury.

THE SOLDIER BOUNTY SWINDLE.—A meeting of soldiers who have been swindled out of their bounty money, as is alleged by PETER MEAD, held a meeting at Newark on Tuesday night. Commissioner WHITEHEAD stated that he had conveyed to other persons nearly all of his property two days before the warrants for his arrest were issued. Mr. WALLEN, on Commerce-street, purchased $6,000 worth of property of Mr. MEAD shortly before the warrants were issued, but was willing to turn it over to the creditors, as he now supposes it was sold to him to get it out of their hands. This amount, it is understood, will nearly cover the deficit. Mr. MEAD has not yet been arrested.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—In the Court of Sessions, Judges RANDOLPH, BOHNSTEDT and QUAIFE presiding, the following cases were disposed of yesterday: MICHAEL GILLEN, for grand larceny; found guilty....WM. PARADISE and JOHN OUSTERMAN, indicted for larceny; retracted their former plea and plead guilty....HENRY HOLMES, was found guilty of breaking with intent....ELIZABETH KELLY, a New-York shoplifter, was found guilty of stealing goods in two stores in Jersey City....HATTIE SMITH, who was indicted at the same time, plead guilty.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.—Yesterday afternoon, a woman named MARY HOLTZMAN, appeared before Coroner WHITE, and made complaint that on the 5th of May, at Union Township, one MASON SMITH made a felonious and deadly assault on her husband, FREDERICK HOLTZMAN, with an old rusty sword; that her husband was struck and beat over his head, neck and body, and badly lacerated, and that his injuries are so severe that he now lies dangerously ill. HOLTZMAN has been confined to his bed ever since the occurrence, and the attending physician considers his recovery very doubtful. A warrant for the arrest of SMITH was issued.

BRIEFS.—The Common Council of Jersey City met Tuesday night, for the purpose of making another effort to organize, but in the absence of two members an adjournment for one week was had.... The Police Commissioners also met, for the purpose of making appointments. Commissioner PRAY being absent, the appointments were postponed to Friday night, and a large assemblage of candidates went away disappointed.

A BOY STABBED.—A junkman named MEYER LUDENBERG was brought up in the Newark Police Court yesterday, charged with committing an atrocious assault on a boy named JACOB C. HAUGH, with a knife. The boy made a remark to LUDENBERG, when the latter ran up and stabbed him in the side, inflicting a dangerous wound. The accused was held.

FIRE.—Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the house of HENRY STIFF, of Hudson City, but by the prompt arrival of a couple of fire companies it did not gain much headway. It originated near the fire-place. Damage about $100.

EMBANKMENT ACCIDENT.—Nine men were buried by the caving-in of an embankment at Greenville, on the Newark and New-York Railroad, on Tuesday, at 5 P. M. Eight men were rescued uninjured, and the ninth, PATRICK LEYMAN, of No. 45 Essex-street, Jersey City, had both arms fractured.

DISCHARGED.—HENRY SCHAFFER, one of the alleged gang of Newton counterfeiters, had an examination before Commissioner WHITEHEAD at Newark yesterday, and was honorably acquitted, he having shown that he was not aware of the character of a bill that he passed.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar for Thursday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10.30 A. M. Oyer and Terminer and Civil Calendar.

Nos.	Nos.
1098—Conroy vs. Tugwell, Jr.	1353—Reade vs. Sweetzer et al.
1237—Pierce vs. Lynch.	1355—Van Benschoten vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
943—Deans vs. Morris et al.	1357—Lord vs. Hall.
1191—Matthews vs. Berser, Jr., et al.	1361—Williams vs. Ford.
727—Hewitt et al. vs. Miller et al.	1363—Metz vs. Farron et al.
1071—Gerkin vs. Dinsmore, President, &c.	1365—Sopers vs. King.
1327—Kingsland et al. vs. Braisted et al.	1367—Combes vs. Seaver et al.
533—Price vs. Price.	1371—Katzenberg et al. vs. Barman.
1341—Redfield vs. Burrall, Jr.	1377—Fowler vs. Riggs et al.
1342—Darling et al. vs. Brown et al.	1379—Holton vs. N. J. Railroad and Transport. Co. et al.

Part II.—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
856—Olvany vs. Corrigan et al.	1230—Stark vs. Hendricks et al.
6—Foot et al. vs. Harris et al.	1296—Valk et al. vs. Byrne.
1116—Struth vs. Steam Derrick Co.	1252—Strong vs. Moore.
1132—Hager et al. vs. Clarke et al.	1264—Freeman vs. Mittag.
1108—Downer vs. Central Park, N. & E. R. R. Co.	1300—Chapin vs. Segismund et al.
1176—McClave et al. vs. Weis et al.	1316—Crawford vs. Kemper, &c.
1208—Marshall vs. Wakeman et al.	738½—Matthews vs. Straw.
812—Tallman vs. Wright et al.	160—The Mayor, &c., vs. McGrane et al.
1224—Hume vs. Sheen et al.	1348—Dohrman et al. vs. Suthy.
	1350—Norton et al. vs. Halsey et al.
	1354—Fuglesang vs. Ahrens et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar, 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
157—Havemeyer vs. Hamand et al.	170—Westervelt vs. Forman.
	192—Lewis vs. Gilman.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Robertson, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3801—Monk vs. Union Mutual Life Ins. Co.	3929—Kalterbach vs. Meyer.
3951—Littlefield vs. Waitzfelder et al.	3933—Barlow vs. White.
3955—Eppstein et al. vs. Bowes et al.	3741—Jacobs et al. vs. Wilde.
3891—Rankin vs. Van Loon.	3365—Brooks vs. Barrie.
3893—Hamilton vs. Van Loon.	3417—Riely, &c., vs. Banks.
1069—Welch vs. Sickles.	3802—Sheridan vs. Kelly Sheriff, &c.
3927—Davis vs. Hughes.	2635—Fowler vs. Brestin, &c.
	3977—Chapman vs. Thompson.

Part II.—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3950—Escoria vs. Koamer.	4112—Dayton vs. Pacific Fire Ins. Co.
4034—Moore vs. N. Y., A. W. & George'n Steamship Co.	4114—Young & Co. vs. Western Union Tel. Co.
4012—Boniface vs. Relyea.	4116—Shepherd vs. March.
4096—Higgins vs. Moore et al.	4120—Crater vs. Sager.
3554—Darcy vs. Third-avenue R. R. Co.	4122—Ballou vs. Mortimer.
4046—Hewet vs. Hughes.	4128—Schmidt vs. Werner.
3182—Fowler vs. Burnham.	4130—Longnacker vs. Sweitzer.
	4132—McCarty vs. O'Donnell.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Barrett J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

No. 376—Kimball vs. Anthony et al. Case still on. No more this term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1265—Daniels vs. Brooklyn Life Ins. Co.	1339—Baylies vs. Stovekin.
1153—Meyer vs. Zundt.	1340—Dillon vs. Byrnes.
1317—Robinson vs. Newman.	1341—Thompson vs. McAuliffe.
1327—Wilkins vs. Frageson.	1343—Humboldt M. & R. Co. vs. Webman.
1179—Wohnseidler vs. Maher.	1344—Mooney vs. Carpenter.
1027—Brennan vs. Cobrey.	1345—Norris vs. Johnston.
1089—Perkins vs. Anderson.	1346—Bailey vs. Ross.
1286—Briggs vs. Styles.	1347—White vs. Cohen.
1330—Clark vs. Lewis.	1348—Shotwell vs. Foster.
1331—De Leon vs. Halpin.	1349—Pimentall vs. McKeon.
1332—Gibbons vs. Schonfield.	1424—Bridenbergh vs. Matthias.
1333—Shields vs. Nelson.	1350—Van Valkenberg vs. Gilbert.
1334—Darrin vs. Moore.	1351—Eten vs. Rosanbund.
1335—Daly vs. Erie Railway Co.	1352—Morrison vs. Molloney.
1336—Ing vs. Perry.	
1337—Hoffman vs. Reige.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Russel, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The People vs. George Long, grand larceny.
The People vs. William Rooney, assault and battery, felonious.
The People vs. Margaret Brook, assault and battery, felonious.
The People vs. Thomas Fitzpatrick, homicide.
The People vs. Alexander Dubois, burglary and grand larceny.
The People vs. John Harnishppeyer, false pretences.
The People vs. Thomas J. McDermott, arson.
The People vs. James J. Rice, robbery.
The People vs. Michael Foley, robbery.
The People vs. Cornelius Fitzgerald, assault and battery.

CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN.

Nos.	Nos.
88—Kane vs. Lent.	45—Shannon vs. Green.
113—Butman vs. Lyons.	106—Maryan vs. Poillon.
119—Head vs. Moore.	146— —— vs. ——.
131—Schiebel vs. Campbell.	11—Quinn vs. Shonewald.
84—Foster vs. McNamee.	8—Quinn vs. Sherman.
149— —— vs. ——.	

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

EMBEZZLEMENT OF THE PUBLIC MONEYS UNDER THE ACT OF 1846—A GOVERNMENT CLERK CHARGED WITH THE SAFE KEEPING OF PUBLIC MONEYS, IS AN "OFFICER" FOR THAT PURPOSE.

The United States vs. *Julius Hartwell.* Certificate of division from the circuit for the district of Massachusetts. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the Court. This case comes before us upon a certificate of division in opinion of the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Massachusetts. As disclosed in the record the case is as follows: The defendant was indicted for embezzlement. The indictment contains ten counts. The first three are founded upon the 16th section of the act of August 6, 1846, and the remaining seven upon the 3d section of the act of June 14, 1866. The counts upon the act of 1846 allege that the defendant, being an officer of the United States, to wit, a Clerk in the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at Boston, appointed by the Assistant Treasurer with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, and as such charged with the safe keeping of the public moneys of the United States, did loan a large amount of said moneys, with the safe keeping whereof he was intrusted in his capacity aforesaid. The names of the borrowers, and the amount and description of the moneys loaned, are set forth. The succeeding counts allege that the defendant, being a person, not an authorized depositary of the public moneys of the United States, to wit, a Clerk in the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at Boston, appointed by him with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, having the care and subject to the duty to keep safely the public moneys of the United States, did knowingly and unlawfully appropriate and apply another portion of said public moneys, of which he had the care, and was subject to the duty, safely to keep as aforesaid, for a purpose not prescribed by law, to wit, did loan the same. The particulars with reference to the loans are given as in the preceding counts.

The testimony being closed, the opinions of the Judges were opposed upon the points: 1. Whether the defendant was liable to indictment under the sixteenth section of the act of Aug. 6, 1846; and 2. Whether there is any offence charged in the last seven counts under the third section of the act of June 14, 1866, of which the Court had jurisdiction. The section referred to in the act of 1846, describes in three places the persons intended to be brought within its scope. The language used in that connection is: "All officers and other persons charged by this act, or any other act, with the safe keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public money are hereby required," &c. "If any officer charged with the disbursement of the public moneys shall accept or receive," &c. "The provisions of this act shall be so construed as to apply to all persons charged with the safe-keeping, transfer, or disbursement of the public money, whether such persons be indicted as receivers or depositaries of the same." Was the defendant an officer or person "charged with the safe-keeping of the public money," within the meaning of the act? We think he was both. He was a public officer. The General Appropriation act of July 23, 1866, 14 Stat., 200, authorized the Assistant Treasurer, at Boston, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, to appoint a specified number of clerks, who were to receive, respectively, the salaries thereby prescribed. The indictment avers the appointment of the defendant in the manner provided in the act. An office is public station or employment conferred by the appointment of Government. The term embraces the idea of tenure, duration, emoluments and duties. The employment of the defendant was in the public service of the United States. He was appointed pursuant to law, and his compensation was fixed by law. Vacating the office of his superior would not have affected the tenure of his place. His duties were continuing and permanent, not occasional or temporary. They were to be such as his superior in office should prescribe. A government office is different from a government contract. The latter from its nature is necessarily limited in its duration and specific in its objects. The terms agreed upon defined the rights and obligations of both parties, and neither may depart from them without the assent of the other. (U. S. vs. Maurice, Brock, 103; Jackson vs. Healey, 20 John, 493; Vaughn vs. English, Scalif, 39; 2 br., 66, 78, 693.) The defendant was appointed by the head of a department within the meaning of the constitutional provision upon the subject of the appointing power. (Const., art. 2, sec. 2.) The sixth section of the act of 1846, after naming certain public officers specifically, proceeds: "And all public officers of whatever grade be, and they are hereby required to keep safely, without loaning, using, depositing in banks, or exchanging for other funds than as allowed by this act, all public money collected by them or otherwise, at any time placed in their possession and custody, till the same is ordered by the proper department, or officer of the Government, to be transferred or paid out." This clearly embraces the class of subordinate officers to which the defendant belonged. We are also of the opinion that the act prescribes punishment for the offence with which the defendant is charged.

The first part of the 16th section declares, that if any officer to whom it applies shall convert to his own use, loan, deposit in bank, or exchange for other funds, except as permitted by the act any of the public money entrusted to him, "every such act shall be deemed and adjudged to be an embezzlement," and is made a felony.

It next enacts that if any officer charged with the disbursement of public moneys shall take a false voucher, "every such act shall be a conversion to his own use of the amount specified" in such voucher. This clause then follows: "And any officer or agent of the United States, and all persons participating in such act, being convicted thereof before any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than ten years, and to a fine equal to the amount of the money embezzled." This clause is to be taken distributively. It applies, and was clearly intended to apply, to all the acts of embezzlement specified in the section—to those relating to moneys, in the first category, as well as to those relating to vouchers in the second. The context of the section and the language of the clause both sustain this view of the subject. If this be not the proper construction, then the consequence would follow that in this elaborate section, obviously intended to cover the whole ground of frauds by receivers, custodians and disbursers of the public moneys, of every grade of office, punishment is provided for only one of the offences which the act designates. There is no principle, which, properly applied, requires or would warrant such a conclusion. It is urged that the terms used in the sixteenth section to designate the persons made liable under it, are restrained and limited to principal officers, by requirements and provisions which are applicable to them, and are inapplicable to all those holding subordinate places under them. To this there are several answers. We think the only effect of these provisions is to operate, according to their terms, where such higher officers are concerned. They are without effect as to the subordinates, to whom they are inapplicable. They do not take offenders of that class out of the penal and other provisions of the statute, which must be a conceded otherwise to embrace them.

The broad language of the provision in the preceding sixth section, which has been referred to, is coupled with no qualification whatever, expressed or implied. If the subordinates are not within the act, there is no provision in the laws of the United States for their punishment in such cases. So far as those laws are concerned they may commit any of the crimes specified with impunity. We think it clear that it was not the intention of Congress to leave an omission so wide and important in the act, and our minds have been brought satisfactorily to the conclusion that they have not done so. We are not unmindful that penal laws are to be construed strictly. It is said that this rule is almost as old as construction itself. But whenever invoked it comes attended with qualifications and other rules no less important. It is by the light which each contributes that the judgment of the Court is to be made up. The object in construing penal, as well as other statutes, is to ascertain the legislative intent. That constitutes the law. If the language be clear it is conclusive. There can be no construction where there is nothing to construe. The words must not be narrowed to the exclusion of what the Legislature intended to embrace; but that intention must be gathered from the words, and they must be such as to leave no room for a reasonable doubt upon the subject. It must not be defeated by a forced and over strict construction. The rule does not exclude the application of common sense to the terms made use of in the act in order to avoid an absurdity, which the Legislature ought not to be presumed to have intended. When the words are general and include various classes of persons, there is no authority which would justify a court in restricting them to one class and excluding others, where the purpose of the statute is alike applicable to all. The proper course in all cases is to adopt that sense of the words which best harmonizes with the context, and promotes in the fullest manner the policy and objects of the Legislature. The rule of strict construction is not violated by permitting the words of the statute to have their full meaning, or the more extended of two meanings, as the wider popular instead of the more narrow technical one; but the words should be taken in such a sense, bent neither one way nor the other, as will best manifest the legislative intent. (U. S. vs. Wiltberger, 5 Wheat, 96; U. S. vs. Morris, 14 Pet., 475; U. S. vs. Winne, 3 Sumner, 211; 1 Bish. Cr. Law, sec. 123; Bac. ab., lit. statute 1.) We think we have not transcended these principles in coming to the conclusions we have announced. The determination of the second question certified depends upon the construction of the third section of the act to which it refers. That section provides "that if any banker, broker, or other person not an authorized depositary of the public moneys," shall do either of the acts therein specified, every such act shall be held to be an embezzlement. The penal sanction with which the section concludes is as follows: "And any president, cashier, teller, director, or other officer of any bank or banking association, who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of an embezzlement of public money, and punished as provided in sec. 2 of this act." This clause is limited in its terms to the officers named in it. There is nothing which it extends beyond them. It cannot, by construction, be made to include any others. It is confined to officers of banks and banking associations.

The defendant is not brought within the act by the averments contained in the counts of the indictment, which are founded upon it. They describe him only as a clerk in the office of the Assistant Treasurer at Boston. As such, the act does not affect him, and the Court has no jurisdiction of the offences charged. These counts are, therefore, fatally defective. The first point certified to will be answered in the affirmative, and the second in the negative.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 20.

Before Judge Cardozo.

APPLICATION FOR AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THE POLICE AUTHORITIES—MOTION DENIED.

Frederick A. Burnham vs. *The Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police and John A. Kennedy, Superintendent.*—The plaintiff in this action is a son of Mr. Zeno Burnham, who claims that he is conducting a legitimate business in West Sixteenth-street, this City, as a general dealer in furniture, pianos, &c. To-day he made a motion, through his counsel, Mr. Robert Holmes, who, in the absence of Chas. S. Spencer, Esq., at the Chicago Convention, is transacting Mr. Burnham's local business, for an injunction to restrain the defendants from interfering with him in his occupation as a merchant, broker, &c. The motion was made upon affidavits in which, among other things, it is alleged that Superintendent Kennedy has directed the Captain of the Police Precinct in which the plaintiff's store is situated, to station a Police officer in front thereof to warn strangers and citizens against entering his place for business purposes. The plaintiff insists that this most extraordinary proceeding on the part of the Police authorities is not only unjust, and a very great hardship to a fair-minded, honest business gentleman, but that it is in addition a most unmitigated outrage.

Mr. A. J. Vanderpoel appeared on behalf of the Police authorities, and objected to the granting of the injunction. He contended that the Commissioners and Superintendent had good reasons for stationing an officer in front of plaintiff's place of business. It was in fact a most justifiable and praiseworthy act on their part to protect the great number of honest, unsophisticated strangers who might otherwise be taken in. In any event the proceeding by injunction was not a proper remedy. If the plaintiff had sustained damages by reason of a Police officer having been stationed night and day, as claimed, before the plaintiff's store, let the latter bring an action in the usual way to recover such damages as he could prove.

Judge CARDOZO said he must deny the motion for an injunction against the Police authorities. He thought plaintiff had mistaken his remedy. He could bring an action for damages, as already suggested, but he thought the Commissioners and Superintendent of Police had a right to station their men where and when, in their judgment, the public good required. Of course, they were responsible for any abuse of their power resulting in damage to citizens. Motion for injunction denied.

Mr. Zeno Burnham, the father of the plaintiff, was in court, and seemed to take a deep interest in the proceedings. Our readers will remember this gentleman as one who, in days past, has acted quite a conspicuous part in the courts, as well as in the piano and furniture trade.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—MAY 20.

Before Judge Ingraham and a Jury.

INTERESTING TO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES AND TO PERSONS INSURING THEIR LIVES.

Philip G. Williams, Administrator, &c., of Ellen G. Williams, deceased, vs. *The Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.*——The deceased, Ellen G. Williams, whose maiden name was Ellen G. Hatt, caused her life to be insured with the defendants for the sum of £200. The policy bears date the 19th of June, 1863. She was at that time in England and unmarried. Afterward she married Mr. Williams, the plaintiff, and came with him on to New York, where he had previously resided. Before leaving England Mrs. Williams obtained the written consent of the Company, that she be allowed to come to New-York and reside anywhere in the United States north of 38 degrees north latitude, or east of 93 degrees west longitude. The two resided here in Greenwich-street for some time. During the late rebellion the husband enlisted in a New-York regiment and went down to the front. This was in September. In March following, the wife, not having seen her husband for several months, went down to Portsmouth, Va., where his regiment then was, to pay him a visit. Soon after her arrival she was taken ill and died. When the policy of insurance was presented and payment of the £200 demanded, it was refused on the ground that the conditions of the policy had been violated in leaving New-York and going to Virginia. This suit was brought to recover from the Company the £200.

The case having been brought on for trial, the plaintiff proved in substance the facts above set forth, and then rested.

Counsel for the defendants then moved to dismiss the complaint. After argument, the court granted the motion made to dismiss, on the ground that Mrs. Williams had no right to leave New-York without first having obtained consent of the Company.

Mr. F. Byrne, one of the plaintiff's counsel, insisted that if such doctrines were to prevail the deceased could not even go over to Jersey City without the consent of the Company first obtained. The Court thought the answer to that was that Mrs. Williams went south of the line of latitude specified in the conditions attached to the policy.

The theory of defendant's counsel was that her going South was the direct cause of her death; that immediately after her arrival there she was taken with a sort of dysentery peculiar to that locality, which soon resulted in death. In all human probability she would be living to-day if she had remained in New-York, where she was permitted to reside by the terms of the policy.

The case will be taken to the General Term on the questions of law involved.

For plaintiff, Mr. Frank Byrne and Mr. E. W. Dodge; for defendants, Messrs. D. & S. E. Lyon.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 20.

Before Judge McCunn.

THE STAFFORD PAVEMENT—INJUNCTION AGAINST THE MAYOR.

Dolan et al. vs. *The Mayor and Commonalty of New-York.*—This is a motion for an injunction against the Mayor and Common Council, restraining them from laying down the Stafford pavement, pursuant to a resolution of the Common Council, in Seventh-avenue, from Fourteenth to Forty-ninth-street. The movers of the injunction, comprising a large number of the property-owners on the line of the Seventh-avenue, allege that the street is already paved with stone pavement, which is in good order, and they object to laying a wooden pavement at the expense of the property-owners on the avenue, who have already paid for one pavement, and are entitled by law, as they claim, to have the street hereafter kept in repair at the expense of the City.

Mr. McKeon, for the plaintiffs, read several affidavits, and the further hearing of the case was postponed to Saturday next.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—MAY 20.

Before Judge Daly and a Jury.

VERDICT AGAINST A RAILROAD COMPANY.

In the suit of John Dougherty *vs.* The Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company, reported yesterday, the jury this morning brought in a sealed verdict for the plaintiff for $1,250.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 20.

Before Judge Brady.

A GIFT ENTERPRISE SCHEME—A. A. KELLEY & CO. QUARREL ABOUT A DIVISION OF THE SPOILS—THE FRAUD EXPOSED AND BOTH PARTIES PERPETUALLY ENJOINED—SOMETHING ABOUT "KELLEY'S WEEKLY."

Ellis H. Elias vs. *Asahel A. Kelley.*—The plaintiff in this case alleges that in December, 1867, he purchased a fourth interest in all the assets and business of A. A. Kelley & Co., and has spent at one time or another $8,000 in said business, but that said Kelley has applied the proceeds of said business to his own use, and defrauded plaintiff out of his share. He therefore prays for an injunction restraining A. A. Kelley from transacting the business of A. A. Kelley & Co. In compliance with this prayer, Judge BRADY granted a temporary injunction, and ordered a reference to Nathaniel Jarvis, Esq., to ascertain the nature of the business and take possession of such assets as he could get. Mr. Jarvis reported to the Court that he had obtained from the New York Post Office about 700 letters, written by persons in different parts of the country, and from a perusal of eighteen of these letters he was satisfied that the business carried on by Kelley & Co. was fraudulent.

The letters, most of which contained money, related to a certain gift enterprise entitled the "North American Prize Concert," which purported to give tickets entitling the holder to prizes to be drawn in Chicago.

The case came up to-day on a motion by plaintiff's counsel to make the injunction perpetual against defendant, and Judge BRADY stated that from the report of the Referee he was satisfied that the business of Kelly & Co., "so far as it related to gift enterprises, was a gross fraud on the public, and that he should instruct the Referee and Receiver to inform the criminal officers of the City to the end that the firm might be prosecuted for swindling the public. He had also directed the Receiver to notify the Postmaster to return the money found in the letters to the parties writing the same. Meantime, he should order a perpetual injunction against both plaintiff and defendant, restraining them from a further prosecution of said business. The Court also remarked that there was reason to believe that the illustrated paper called *Kelley's Weekly*, printed in this City, was published in the interest of said gift enterprise swindles, and if this should prove to be the case, the Court would enjoin the further publication of the paper.

The following is a copy of one of the letters opened by the Receiver:

MERON, Ind., May 4, 1868.

A. A. Kelley & Co.: I have received my ticket, No. 220,946, stating that it had drawn a gold watch valued at $150, and that by sending six per cent. of that amount, which is $9, it will be forwarded immediately. Well, Sirs, I would willingly send you the $9 for the prize you mention if the first prize had come all right, (my first prize was No. 142,723, valued at $150—percentage $7 50, which I sent you by registered letter. C. M. French said it drew a rosewood (inlaid) melodeon, but I have not received anything of that kind. Now, Mr. Kelley, if you will forward the first as you agreed I will send the last percentage. I do not think you or any other sane person would be so injudicious as to forward money a second time under the same circumstances that I am in. I do not exactly say you are a humbug, but I shall have to think so if you do not explain how this happened (i. e., if you do not send my first prize.) You will find stamp inclosed for an answer, and I hope you will be kind enough to make all things satisfactory and plain. That "Sand River Petroleum Prize Company's certificate" I do not understand, as French's letter and it don't seem to be of the same date. DEWITT CUSHMAN.

The following shows how *Kelley's Weekly* is made a part of the swindle.

MONROEVILLE, Allen County, Ind., May 6, 1868.

A. A. Kelley & Co.—SIRS: I received your circular stating that my ticket No. 302,621 in the "North American Gift Concert" has drawn a gift watch valued at $150. You demand 6 per cent. This was not the understanding I had when I purchased the ticket. Nevertheless I inclose the percentage, also $1 for *Kelley's Weekly*, making $10. You will forward by express, as you propose, to my address. (Send by American Express.) GEO. WEBSTER.

DECISIONS.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 20.

By Judge Brady.

Lowenstein *vs.* Steinenger; report of the Referee confirmed, and Simon Levy to have a lien on the costs that may be recovered by the defendant to the extent of $10.

SURROGATE'S COURT—MAY 20.

Before G. J. Tucker.

THE HUMPHREY LUNACY CASE.

In the matter of Elijah Humphrey's Estate.—This matter came up again this morning in the shape of two applications on the part of a creditor to have a collector appointed to take charge of the personal estate of Elijah and also of Maria Humphrey, deceased. It seems Maria died in November, 1867, leaving a will which disinherits her two sons Edward and Elijah, both lunatics; one of whom is now in Hartford, and the other in Bloomingdale Asylum. Elijah has been confined for sixteen years; the other, Edward, for about eight years. The will of Maria Humphrey conveys the bulk of the estate to Annie Hughes, a grand-daughter. The will has never been admitted to probate, and allegations are filed against it. It is alleged that J. T. Young, the executor appointed therein, and who has just been appointed guardian for said Annie Hughes, wishes to control and cover up the estate; that the inventory filed in the Surrogate's Office, in the estate of Elijah, shows a personal estate of $56,000 good and some $70,000 doubtful assets; that there never having been any final accounting by Maria previous to her decease, it cannot now be ascertained of how much in reality the estate consists.

The application for collectors was argued at length, and vigorously opposed. The guardian asked for letters of administration *de bonis non* on estate of Elijah, deceased. The points raised were—First, whether a committee (when appointed) of lunatics are entitled to administration in preference to persons who are not as nearly related as said lunatics, and second, whether the guardian had taken the proper legal steps to allow letters to issue.

The guardian, by his counsel, Mr. Judah, produced, to cover the second point, the renunciation of Edward and Elijah to all right to such letters, which was met by the opposing counsel, Dauson & Ham and W. S. Wolf, that said parties being lunatics, and the petitioner and guardian having sworn to it, and having obtained a commission "*De Lunatico Inquirendo*," he was estopped from denying such fact, and the Surrogate was bound to so decide even though no inquisition had actually been found, &c., to this effect; that if so, then the proper notice of application had not been given to said lunatics, to wit: forty days. The petition of the executor and guardian, J. F. Young, for letters of administration, *de bonis non*, states that Elijah's estate was only about $20,000. Counsel said this itself was evidence of an attempt to conceal, and wanted to know where the amount mentioned in the inventory, to wit: $56,000, and its accumulations were for thirty-three years? The Surrogate reserved his decision. This case is certainly one that will necessarily attract much attention.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

There were no trials by jury, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, the prisoners in all instances admitting their guilt. Daniel McDonald, a youthful machinist, dwelling at No. 380 Water-street, pleaded guilty of assaulting his wife, Margaret, on the night of the 14th inst. A quarrel had taken place between the parties, when the prisoner seized a sharp knife, which lay upon the table, and with it stabbed his wife severely upon the head and arm. When the case was called yesterday, the woman interceded so earnestly in the behalf of her brutal husband that the Court consented to discharge the accused under conditional arrangments.

James A. Chapple pleaded guilty of embezzling $90 from his employers, Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., while in their employ as a salesman in the ladies' kid glove department. Previous excellent character was shown to the Court, and the culprit was remanded for sentence until Friday.

Wm. G. Robinson, 18 years of age, pleaded guilty of forgery in signing the name of Cyrus Griffith to an order for three paint brushes. The prisoner was sentenced to the House of Refuge.

The Court then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

The New-York Times.

WITH FOUR-PAGE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE WHITE COCKADE. Characters by Messrs. Charles Fisher, J. H. Stoddart, B. T. Ringgold, J. B. Polk, J. C. Williamson, W. J. Leonard, B. Durand, Mrs. Jennings, Miss Kate Rance, Miss Annie Ward, Miss Mary Barrett, and others.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LOST. Characters by Messrs. John Dyott, G. C. Boniface, Charles Hale, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. G. G. Boniface, Miss Lillie Eldridge and others.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
MARTHA—ENGLISH OPERA. By the Richings Company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Emilie Rigl, Miss M. Blake, Miss Lillie Whiting and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
CONNIE SOOGAH. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
PARIS AND HELEN and TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
OLIVER TWIST. Leading character by Mr. W. H. Whalley.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st. near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
HUMORISTS AND VOCALISTS, BURLESQUES, &c.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL. Artists: Miss Maria Brainerd, Mr. G. W. Colby, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mrs. G. W. Morgan, Theodore Thomas and full orchestra.

MADISON-SQUARE HALL.
No. 954 Broadway.
PANORAMA OF THE WAR. Explained by Miss Sallie B. Goodrich.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
PIANO CONCERT. By the Blind Negro Tom.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
18th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.
AN ILLUSTRATED LECTURE ON TRAVEL, with 100 Stereoscopic Views.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION of PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF CELEBRATED PAINTINGS.

ART GALLERY.
No. 845 Broadway.
THE GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING OF THE "NEW REPUBLIC." By Ferd. Pauwels.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Fivecopies	$8
Tencopies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The British Government has forbidden the deposition of Bishop COLENSO.

In the French Corps Legislatif, yesterday, Minister ROUHER, in a speech, defended the free-trade policy of the Government.

The Zollverein Diet will not impose a tax upon petroleum.

The Emperor of Austria has assented to the law abolishing the legal equality of religious sects.

The steamship *Saxonia*, which left Hamburg May 6 and Southampton May 8, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

CONGRESS.

There was no session of the Senate yesterday.

In the House Mr. INGERSOLL contradicted a report published in Chicago to the effect that he had made a special midnight trip to that city for the purpose of publishing in advance what the vote on the impeachment articles would be. He denied the statement in every particular. Mr. WARD offered a resolution asking the Secretary of the Interior to report whether or not the military members of the Indian Commission had drawn mileage other than that allowed to them as officers. After some debate, and it being found that there was not a quorum present, a motion to adjourn to Saturday prevailed, and the House adjourned accordingly.

GENERAL.

The National Republican Convention assembled at the opera house in Chicago yesterday, the theatre being crowded to overflowing by the delegates and spectators. Gov. WARD, of New-Jersey, called the Convention to order, and after prayer by Bishop SIMPSON, CARL SCHURZ was chosen temporary Chairman. In a brief speech he gave a summary of the work done by the Republican Party, and urged it onward to renewed exertions to fulfill the duties which were devolved upon it. He pledged the party to secure justice to Southern Union men, to the freedmen and to the national creditors. Committees on Credentials, Permanent Organization, and Resolutions were then appointed, and a brief recess taken, to allow them to prepare their reports. During the recess speeches were made by Gov. BROWN and others. On reassembling, the Committee on Permanent Organization reported, naming Ex-Gov. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, as permanent Chairman, and a long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. The Convention, after listening to an address from the Chairman, adjourned to this morning, without making any nomination. During the proceedings, the Committee appointed by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention on the previous day to present the resolution whereby that body nominated Gen. GRANT for President, was received. The reading of the resolution produced great excitement in the Convention and nearly resulted in a premature nomination of Gen. GRANT by acclamation. It was resolved, however, that a platform should be adopted before the nomination was made.

Late advices report the United States steamers *Shawmut* and *Contoocook* at St. Thomas, May 13, and the frigate *Guerriere* and steamers *Kearsarge* and *Huron* at Rio Janeiro, April 25.

The Grand Army of the Republic at Louisville, has adopted resolutions, asking the coöperation of "all who sincerely love their country and cherish the memories of the noble soldiers who sacrificed their lives in its defence," without regard to present political sentiments, to participate in the ceremonies of decorating the graves of the Union soldiers at Cave Hill Cemetery, on the 30th inst.

WM. R. MEDDOWS, the black member of the Louisiana Convention, who wanted a resolution passed to expel JEFF. DAVIS from New-Orleans when he was there for a few days, was murdered in the Parish of Claiborne a week ago. He was shot by some one unknown.

Gov. BROWNLOW has issued a proclamation, notifying the stockholders of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad to meet on the 25th inst., for the purpose of electing a new board of directors. He says that the Company have failed to pay the interest on the bonds indorsed by the State for the road, and that in his opinion the interest of the State demands the election and appointment of a new board of directors in lieu of the present board.

WILLIAM LANGANAN, engineer on the Burlington and Quincy Railroad, was arrested in Chicago on Monday morning, for robbing the Merchants' Union Express Company of $30,000 about ten days ago. The robbery took place during the confusion resulting from an accident at Altona, Ill., and he is suspected of causing it. Several of the bonds were found on his person, and he is known to have passed others.

Ex-President BUCHANAN is still confined to his bed, and is allowed to see no one. The prostration resulting from his illness is such as to occasion, owing to his advanced age, the gravest apprehensions as to the result.

The Amherst College bell was rung on Saturday afternoon, to express the joy of some of the students over the acquittal of the President.

A member of the Massachusetts Legislature declares that he is prepared to prove that if the town authorities would set out sugar maple trees on the highways, that in less than ten years the yield would more than pay the interest on the debts of the town and their proportion of the annual tax of the State.

The Massachusetts State Constabulary is to exist for another year, the State Senate having sustained Gov. BULLOCK'S veto of the bill substituting sheriffs for the deputies. It has been a vexed question, and has been before the Legislature since it assembled.

Senator WADE received over 650 letters by mail in one day, recently, all from members of the great army of the anxious seekers after office.

A resident of Southampton County, Va., has contracted to deliver on the Seaboard Railroad, running through his farm, the produce of ten acres in strawberries for $10,000, the buyer to furnish the packing-boxes.

The Mississippi Democrats nominated their candidates for State officers with a view, as formally declared, to secure the defeat of the Constitution, and with reference to the preservation of the honor of Mississippi and the maintenance of the constitutional freedom of her people, disregarding any tests of qualification whatever not prescribed in the present Constitutions of Mississippi and of the United States.

Reports come from Virginia that the wheat crop of that State never looked more promising than now. Similar accounts come in from North Carolina.

A special election was held in Schenectady yesterday, at which women were permitted to vote, on the proposition to introduce water to the city. Out of 745 votes cast, only 100 were in favor of the plan proposed.

CATHERINE BUSHER, an intemperate widow, 23 years of age, was beaten to death Tuesday night in Charlestown, Mass. CHARLES BLAKE is under arrest, charged with the murder.

The Democrats of Mississippi have made the following nominations for Congress: Third District, G. P. M. TURNER; Fourth District, Hon. G. L. POTTER; Fifth District, Gen. W. T. MARTIN. Nominations will be made in the First and Second Districts at an early day.

The trial of the Callicot case was continued yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, Brooklyn, the greater part of the time being occupied in the examination of parties whose names were forged to a large number of whisky bonds accepted in the Collector's office. In each case the signature was pronounced a forgery. In other cases it appears that the places of residence and business of the principals and sureties in some of the bonds were false, and indeed it was evident that no such parties as mentioned existed. The case for the Government will be closed to-day.

The Union Republican General Committee held a meeting at their headquarters, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, last evening. Resolutions were adopted regarding the action of New-York Senators on the impeachment question, and speeches were made by several members having reference to the proceedings of the Chicago Convention.

At the meeting of the Board of Education last evening various appropriations were made for enlarging, repairing and furnishing school buildings, as follows: Grammar School No. 12, Seventh Ward, $24,352 50; Grammar School No. 5, Fourteenth Ward, $12,586 Grammar School No. 57, Twelfth Ward, $10,583; Grammar School No. 58, Twenty-second Ward, $11,988. Adjournment until 3d of June was finally ordered.

The anniversary meeting of the Universalist Sunday Schools of this City was held yesterday afternoon at Rev. Dr. CHAPIN'S Church of the Divine Paternity, corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street. Addresses were made by Rev. D. K. LEE, Rev. J. M. PULLMAN and Rev. Dr. CHAPIN.

The twenty-second anniversary of the Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, was celebrated at the Institution, Staten Island, yesterday. At present the managers have 150 children under their care. During the year the receipts amounted to $13,809 92; and the expenses to $13,430 28.

Judge BRADY, yesterday, granted an injunction against the firm of A. A. KELLEY & Co., publishers of *Kelley's Weekly*, (an illustrated paper) and dealers in gift enterprises, restraining them from transacting any further business in the gift enterprise line. Seven hundred letters, a large majority of them containing money, are now lying in the New-York Post Office, written by parties in all parts of the country, who have been in correspondence with these persons.

JOHN M. MONROE, Acting Master of the brig *Dirigo*, recently arrived from Matanzas, was committed for trial, charged with a violation of the Quarantine law, he having falsely stated, as alleged, that he had had no sickness on board during his voyage out, whereas four of his crew had died.

Three prisoners pleaded guilty yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, one of felonious assault, one of embezzlement, and one of forgery. The first was discharged, the second remanded, and the third sentenced to the House of Refuge. There were no jury trials.

The flags of the Hoboken Ferry-boats were displayed at half-mast yesterday in consequence of the death of the father of Superintendent SHIPPEN.

Hon. RICHARD O'GORMAN delivered an address last evening on the present aspect of political affairs before the Young Men's Committee of the Tammany Society, at Masonic Hall in Thirteenth-street. The meeting was large and enthusiastic. At its close the members of the Committee enrolled themselves as members of a campaign club, to be known as the Young Men's Democratic Campaign Club.

At Policemen's trials yesterday at headquarters, charges were brought against several members of the force, who had been detailed to duty at Castle Garden, with receiving money from runners of railway companies in return for undue preference shown them. The charge was brought home to one of their number named STRUCK, who made no defence; the others were exonerated.

Yesterday the Spring exhibition of the New-Jersey State Agricultural Society commenced at Waverly. This year's fair is much more ambitious in character than those hitherto held under the auspices of the Society, much more extensive accommodations having been provided for the exhibition of cattle, agricultural machinery, &c.

A man reported as of agreeable manner, named HENRY JOHNSON, and about 60 years old, was arrested yesterday by a detective and held for examination on the charge of extensive robbery of hotels in this City. In his room at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, was found a carpet bag containing an extensive supply of skeleton and master keys.

An application was made yesterday to Judge CARDOZO, of the Supreme Court, by FREDERICK A. BURNHAM, son of ZENO BURNHAM, for an injunction to restrain the Police Commissioners and Superintendent KENNEDY from keeping a policeman stationed day and night in front of the plaintiff's premises in West Sixteenth-street. The motion for an injunction was denied. The Court stated that if BURNHAM had sustained any damage by reason of the conduct of the Police authorities, he had his remedy by an action.

The steamship *Columbia*, which left Havana on Saturday, May 16, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Purser J. S. SAFFORD will accept our thanks for courtesies.

Cotton was quoted lower yesterday on a very tame and weak market. Flour, Wheat, Corn and Oats were more freely dealt in, but at easier prices. At the close more steadiness was apparent in Wheat and Corn, on reduced offerings. Some considerable export purchases were reported. Provisions were quiet, as a rule, and irregular in price. Pork and Lard were firmer. Groceries attracted less attention. The freight market was brisker and firmer, with 554 vessels of all classes in port.

The President and the Republican Party.

The *Tribune* insists that the quarrel between the President and Congress, which has so seriously retarded and complicated the restoration of the Union, is due to the deliberate purpose of Mr. JOHNSON to destroy the party which elected him, and bring the old Democratic Party again into power. In our judgment the causes of that quarrel are much more complicated than this statement assumes,—and the responsibility for it is by no means so simple. We do not propose, however, to argue the point further than to say, that the reasons assigned by the *Tribune* in support of its views of the case do not seem to us conclusive.

1. Whether Mr. JOHNSON, in February, 1865, said to Col. STANLEY MATTHEWS that "his desire and purpose were to see the Democratic Party reorganized and restored to power," or not, we do not know. We have never seen any evidence that he did, beyond newspaper statements of little weight; and even if he did say precisely that, we should want to know how much or how little he meant by the "reorganization" of the Democratic Party, before we put upon the expression the construction which the *Tribune* does. Nor does the fact that he received a formal visit and a complimentary address from a Democratic delegation in the City of Washington, two months after Mr. LINCOLN'S assassination, seem any more conclusive.

2. During the canvass in this State in 1865, the Democrats thought it for their interest to praise, and after a sort endorse, Mr. JOHNSON,—some of them claiming him as a Democrat,—greatly to the indignation of the *Tribune* and other Republican journals, which denounced the falsehood of such a claim, and roundly berated MONTGOMERY BLAIR, JOHN VAN BUREN and other Democratic chiefs for their assurance and hypocrisy in making it. The Republicans nominated a State ticket, and adopted a platform in which Mr. JOHNSON was endorsed; and thereupon the *Tribune* says:

"Having called a meeting in this City to ratify those doings, the Editor of the TIMES was impelled to visit Washington *with an invitation to the President to attend that meeting, but really to evoke some sort of declaration or implication that he (Johnson) desired the success of our Republican State ticket.* No such was obtained—not even a letter of declaration to attend that could be used to the advantage of the ticket. *If the Editor of the TIMES felt at liberty to state, and would state, what was said at that interview with Johnson, we doubt not that this count would be very much stronger.*"

We doubt it, because no such "interview" took place, and therefore nothing very important was "said" at it. The editor of the TIMES never applied to the President for any letter indorsing the Republican ticket, nor for any letter or declaration of any sort, concerning the election that was then pending. No effort was made by anybody, so far as we are aware, to obtain from him any letter concerning the success of the Republican State ticket; and, of course, no such effort "failed." This "count" of the *Tribune's* indictment certainly *needs* to be very greatly strengthened; but we see nothing in that journal's statements to give it the slightest additional weight.

So far, therefore, as the President's personal declarations cited by the *Tribune* go, they do not prove that "he had predetermined to desert, divide, oppose and subvert, the great party which elected him." Nor do we find conclusive proof of such a "predetermined purpose" in the early official action of his administration. He did attempt to reorganize the Governments of the Southern States,—to set the machinery of Government again in motion within their borders,—to bring them again into "practical relations" with the national authority at Washington;—but it does not seem to us that the course which he adopted was calculated, or designed, to serve the purpose or answer the ends of the Democratic Party. The *Tribune* says:

"The McClellan *Democracy* would, of course, insist that [in reconstructing the South] the least possible change should be made in the internal political *status* of the communities so lately constituting the States of the Southern Confederacy. Had that party been in power, it would have recognized Extra Billy SMITH as Governor of Virginia, VANCE as Governor of North Carolina, and so on; and would have encouraged those Governors to assemble forthwith their Confederate Legislatures, elect LEE, JOHNSTON, BRAGG, BEAUREGARD, &c., to the United States Senate, the Generals next in grade to the House, and thereupon joyfully declare the Union fully restored."

Exactly so. This is precisely what the "McClellan Democracy" would have done if it had been in power;—but it is not what Mr. JOHNSON tried to do. He neither recognized nor appointed as Governors any original Secessionists,—no man who had been a Nullifier, or a disciple of CALHOUN, or a friend of secession. He selected all the provisional officers of the South from the ranks of the old Unionists, and the old Whigs. He insisted on the abolition of Slavery by the States themselves, and the repudiation of all debts incurred in the prosecution of the rebellion. He urged Gov. SHARKEY to introduce qualified negro suffrage, and tried to lay the basis of a Union Party in the South, which should coöperate with the party that had saved the Union in the North,—hoping thus to renew the time when political parties should no longer be divided by sectional lines, but when unity of principle and of interest should secure unity of party action.

There is no doubt that if Congress had approved the President's plan of operations, or if the two, by conference and consultation, could have agreed upon some plan which both could approve, this object would have been attained. The whole power of the administration was in Republican hands. Its patronage judiciously used, its legislative power wisely exercised, the moral influence, which a party in power always possesses, judiciously directed, would have given that party a hold upon the South which would have rendered *progress* in the development of Republican principles, as speedy and as certain as the best friends of progress could desire. The Republican Party would have had the guidance and control of that development. The Democrats could not have "outbid" them for Southern support, because the Democratic Party had nothing but *promises* to offer, and the Southern people were not in condition to accept promises, or to forego the actual and practical aid which the Republicans alone were able to give.

The *failure of the President and Congress to agree upon some plan of action, and to act together in giving it effect*, was a crime against the Republican Party and against the country. We do not believe the President was solely responsible for it, though we do believe that his obstinate self-reliance,—his over-arrogant assumption that he had a right to impose his personal opinions and policy upon Congress and the country,—his entire want of that practical sagacity,—that ability to deal with men associated with him in power and responsibility, and to concert with them such public action as the public necessities might require, which constitutes fitness for public office, widened the breach between him and Congress, and led to the severance of his relations with the Republican Party. But there was also in Congress a party quite as obstinate, quite as arrogant, and quite as determined to force its purposes and its policy upon him, as he was to enforce his own upon them. It resolved at a very early day that there should be no restoration of the Union except on the basis of universal negro suffrage, and such a disfranchisement of white votes as should suffice to put the Southern States into Radical hands. It succeeded, partly through its own arbitrary and intolerant action, and partly by the President's obstinate adherence to his personal views, in obtaining control of the Republican Party and of Congress; and it has used that control in a way to intensify the hostility between Congress and the President, which has been so fruitful of mischief to the country.

We do not discuss this point now with any view to practical action. The quarrel exists and has done its worst. The Republican Party has suffered from it all the harm it is capable of inflicting. Who is the most responsible for it, may be curious as a question of history, and as a warning for the future; but it can have little effect on the actual course of affairs. We are to take a new departure in our administration of the Government. The coming Presidential election will settle all these differences, and we hope the Chicago Convention may be wise enough to save the Republican Party,—not only from the President's hostility, but from its own blunders and mistakes as well.

Chicago.

It does not look as if the apostles of "vengeance" and proscription were to have all their own way at Chicago. They may carry things with a high hand outside of the Convention; but there are too many prudent and sagacious men inside of it to permit them to control and ruin the Republican Party.

After the Convention had been called to order, Gen. CARL SCHURZ was elected temporary Chairman, and subsequently Ex-Gov. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, was chosen President. Both of them delivered brief addresses, which gave good indication of the spirit that will be expressed by the Convention. Gen. SCHURZ urged that passion should not be permitted to carry the Republican Party beyond the bounds of self-respect. The work it has yet to accomplish is so great that it cannot afford, under any provocation, to let its dignity and power be compromised by personal resentments.

It is impossible as yet to tell which of the half dozen prominent candidates for the Vice-Presidency has the best chance of a nomination. The contest is very close and very spirited.

The enthusiasm and unanimity for GRANT are as great as possible. It was difficult to prevent his nomination by acclamation, even before the Convention had got itself properly organized.

The influence of the action of this Convention to-day upon the fortunes of the United States during the next four years will be so great, that we can but earnestly hope it may be governed by wisdom, judgment and high principle.

Raising False Issues.

It is necessary, we are told, to prevent reaction. What the phrase means, in its application to the Republican party, those who use it have not condescended to explain. They assert generally, however, that the party is in imminent danger from a section of its own members, whose sin consists in resistance to extreme measures and extreme men. The latter are assumed to constitute the party, and obedience to their orders is enjoined as to a supreme law.

Still, what is meant in this connection, by preventing reaction? The seven Senators who in their consciences believe that ANDREW JOHNSON has not been proved guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors are held up to odium as reactionists,—with how much reason any candid observer will easily determine. To make the accusation plausible, it is assumed that the refusal to convict involves identification with the President, his principles and his policy; and as he is believed to be leagued with rebels in resistance to the measures and authority of Congress, the Senators who voted for his acquittal are by implication rendered co-workers with him. Carrying out this hypothesis, it is concluded that, in the Radical vernacular, "we have before us a hard fight to save the country from the rule of traitors." The establishment of this rule, those who refuse to be parties to what would in their judgment be an unlawful deposition of the President are alleged to favor. And the frustration of their design is what we take to be signified by the earnest call to prevent reaction.

No party ever gains anything, however, by self-deception. Incompetent or dishonest leaders may imagine that they achieve a great success when they excite their followers to activity by the cry of "wolf." But the game always hurts most those who begin it; for it diverts attention from points where attention is really needed, and wastes on a phantom energies that might be profitably employed in other directions. Hence the folly of the howl against the offending Senators, and the dishonesty of the pretence that, to "prevent reaction," they must be broken down. For the purposes of the extremists, the howl and the pretence may both be necessary. To justify their violence they are required to believe, or to pretend to believe, that a technical acquittal of the President and a moral and political approval of his course are one and the same thing. On no other ground would it be possible for them to reconcile their excited and savage denunciations with party zeal or sanity. But the ground itself is as dishonest as is the outcry based upon it. None know better than these men that FESSENDEN, and FOWLER, and GRIMES, and HENDERSON, and ROSS, and TRUMBULL, and VAN WINKLE, are to-day as firmly opposed to Mr. JOHNSON and his policy, and as ardently attached to the Republican Party and its policy, as at any moment since the contest between the Executive and Congress began. They did not desert their party when they performed their sworn duty as members of the Court of Impeachment. They did not abate their hostility to the President because they insisted that even his removal should be conducted according to the Constitution and the law. They did not falter in their devotion to the Republican cause because they refused to commit perjury in its name. Their principles, purposes and party affiliations all remain unchanged.

To assert that these Senators must be discarded to "prevent reaction," is, then, knavery or nonsense. They have done nothing that forfeits their title to distinction and confidence. They are as steadfast, as consistent, in their Republicanism as ever. They are, in truth, among its best friends and highest ornaments, since they have shown that not even to win a partisan advantage will they surrender their consciences, or depart from the line of duty as seen by themselves.

Nor is there more reason or truth in the demand for the deposition of Mr. JOHNSON by any means, without reference to their legality or constitutionality. Harmony between the Executive and Congress is undoubtedly worth purchasing at some cost; but even for this the party cannot afford to prostitute judicial forms, override judicial safeguards, or trample on the rights of the President. His hostility is to be deprecated and some of its results have been unfortunate; but it is idle to represent him as now so formidable that the party and country are endangered by his influence. *That* has been so pared down that as a political agency it amounts to little. It is powerless, either to prevent reconstruction or to prevent the election of Gen. GRANT. Do what he may, Congress is master of the situation, and the party it represents has absolutely nothing to fear from Mr. JOHNSON or his plans. The politicians who magnify the man or his opportunities to convey an idea of probable peril to the Republican Party, help to keep alive a false and paltry issue.

Is Impeachment Ended?

Mr. BINGHAM says it is yet pending. Mr. STEVENS declares the same. And some of our Radical contemporaries are eagerly discussing the chances of conviction on the second and one or two of the other articles. It is not the intention of the Managers, evidently, to allow the affair to drop; though whether they have adopted the Springfield *Republican's* suggestion, and propose that the Senate shall carry about the verdict in its belly, or whether they believe that a verdict of guilty may ultimately be had because of their importunity, we are cruelly left to conjecture.

The Senate itself will have something to say on the subject. For though it is understood that new articles may be presented at any time before the close of the trial, the Senate, on resuming, may decide that the proceeding shall be closed forthwith. It cannot decide otherwise without making itself a party to the unscrupulousness which has brought discredit on the prosecution. Apart from the Managers and a few extremists, the trial is considered already over, and any attempt to press the remaining articles, or to prolong the proceeding, is deprecated as inexpedient. The *Tribune* admits that "the eleventh was deliberately, and" it doubts not "judiciously, selected as the article that would command most votes. *This failing, all fail.*" In the same spirit, the Albany *Evening Journal*—which we are sorry to find echoing the current slander against Mr. CHASE and the seven Senators—remarks:

"*We regard the vote upon the eleventh article of the impeachment charges, as tantamount to acquittal upon all.* Some parties profess to believe that there will still be a majority for the second article—but we cannot conceive it possible, *nor would conviction, accomplished by a change in the attitude of any Senator, work good to the country, or to the Republican Party. Impeachment is a failure, and as such we must meet it,* however disagreeable the conclusion. It is indeed to be regretted that in the excitement of the hour, a vote upon the remaining articles was postponed until the 26th. The case should have been closed by the Senate on Saturday."

Delay will make the failure more conspicuous, and the humiliation of the impeachers more complete. The trial, *per se*, may be defended. We always doubted its expediency, and still doubt the sufficiency of the proofs adduced in support of the charges. The most that can at present be alleged against it, however, is, that it was unwisely conceived and not very wisely managed. But if the prosecution, having selected the strongest article, will not abide by the verdict, but on the contrary seek to continue the contest, by engineering votes on other articles, or by reopening the case and introducing new charges, it will convict itself; and the Senate, in tolerating the tactics, will sully the honorable record earned during the progress of the trial. Such a course is certainly possible, but we consider it very improbable.

The Ocean Carrying Trade.

The fact becomes more palpable every day that steamships are superseding sailing vessels on all the principal routes of commerce, not only in connection with the passenger trade, but also in the transportation of freight. A glance at the Marine lists shows the rapidity with which the number of steam-propelled ships increases, and an almost corresponding diminution in the number of craft of the other class. Indeed, if the change in this respect goes on a few years longer in anything like the present ratio, it will not be very long before the white-winged coursers of the ocean are compelled to furl their canvas and disappear entirely before the sable smoke-plumes of their swifter competitors. The days of clipper and packet ships are numbered, and the world is a gainer by the fact.

The advantage and value of this change in the means of transportation are manifold, especially to the hordes of emigrants who are invading our broad domain. They find vastly more comfort, less danger to health, and great saving of time on board the worst steamers, than ever fell to the lot of the most favored of their class in the cleanest and best disciplined of the old style of passenger sailing ships. That emigrants are not slow to avail themselves of the improved facilities for making the Atlantic voyage which steamships afford, is clearly evidenced by the statistics of the Commissioners of Emigration. During the first four months of 1867 there arrived at this port 154 steamships, bringing 42,959 passengers, and 104 sailing vessels, bringing only an aggregate of 6,800. Compare these figures with those for the corresponding four months of the present year, and it will be found that the number of sailing vessels has decreased twenty-five per cent., and the number of steamships has increased twelve and one-half per cent. Last month (April) 47 steamships arrived, bringing 16,968 passengers, and 25 sailing vessels whose lists footed up a beggarly aggregate of 531. And within six days last week, three steamships brought to this port the unprecedented number of 3,500 emigrants, being at the rate of nearly twelve hundred to each vessel.

In view of the immense and increasing business of these steamship lines,—their popularity with emigrants and their enormous capacity for freight,—it is not to be wondered at that new lines are now projected, and the existing lines are soon to employ additional vessels. Yesterday we gave some account of the *Smidt*, the pioneer steamship of a German line between this port and Bremen, and, doubtless, the enterprise will meet with all the success which its proprietors expect.

The only humiliating fact connected with this matter is that the whole of this enormous traffic to which we have alluded, is carried on by foreign companies. Not a single American steamship is employed in the Atlantic trade. This is a national disgrace. Capitalists ought to look upon it as such, and remove the stigma at once—particularly as in doing so they would be certain to share the profits which are now entirely absorbed by more enterprising nations—in this respect at least—across the water. The demand for swift, commodious and economically-managed steamships increases constantly, and our merchants and moneyed men should be stimulated to meet it, by considering the facts which are here presented.

MINOR TOPICS.

A dispatch from Washington says that one of the new Arkansas Senators had a good deal of influence in deciding Senator Ross to vote against impeachment. This fact, if it be one, will probably diminish the eagerness of the friends of impeachment to admit Arkansas into the Union and her Senators to their seats in time to vote on the remaining articles.

We agree with the *Tribune* in urging Congress to put an end to the "personal explanations" which are constantly allowed—in utter violation of the rules, by unanimous consent, and which lead to nearly all the scenes by which Congress is disgraced. We had more of them yesterday. They usually amount to nothing more than a reply to some newspaper paragraph at which some member justly or unjustly takes offence. Such matters have no business in Congress. A reply to a newspaper attack belongs to the columns of the newspaper itself, and it is utterly out of place anywhere else. The House ought to refuse consent to personal explanations, except as they may be called for by matters occurring in the House itself, and which cannot be otherwise reached. If some of the older members who must see the very great evils which grow out of this loose habit of granting unanimous consent for personal explanations, would announce their purpose never to grant it for replies to newspaper attacks, or for anything that may occur outside of the halls of Congress, and then stick to it, they would save the country from a good many scandalous scenes, and greatly promote the dignity of Congressional proceedings.

The Albany *Evening Journal* solemnly warns the Senators who voted against impeachment "not to look to the Republican Party for support," nor to expect their "reward" from the Democracy. Is it not barely possible that these Senators voted without hope of "reward" from any quarter? Cannot the *Journal* imagine such a thing as a Senator's voting against impeachment because he thinks his duty and his oath require him so to vote? Is nothing ever done in politics, by anybody, except for a fee of some kind, with an eye to direct personal profit or advantage?

The St. Louis *Democrat* is not content with party expulsion, newspaper abuse and general "infamy" as punishments for the recreant Senators who have voted against impeachment. It falls back on the more advanced criminal code of frontier communities, and virtually suggests lynch-law. "Perhaps," it says, "Ross can find a home in Kansas and FOWLER in Tennessee, but *we doubt it*." "As for Mr. HENDERSON," it adds, "Missouri will treat him as he deserves;" and it recommends a "more congenial residence." Politics is becoming an exceedingly agreeable profession for gentlemen who think oaths of any consequence.

A Yazoo (Miss.) paper says that the inhabitants of that place "average from three to nine drinks daily." Yazoo must be an exceedingly moderate, temperate, respectable place. Compare it with *Washington*, for example.

Gov. BULLOCK, of Massachusetts, is very much offended at the Legislature for returning the message he sent to it in reference to the Liquor law. He addressed the Committee intrusted with the duty of returning it, alleging that his course was justified by precedent and necessity. He charged the Legislature with discourtesy and presumption; and said it was as competent and proper that he should return *their* communications as that they should return *his*. The Committee refused to convey his protest to the Legislature, but he said it should be "placed upon the records of the Executive Council, in vindication of the rights and liberties of the people so far as they have been intrusted to the Executive Department of their Government, and as an expression of the purpose of the present incumbent to maintain those rights against every attempt at infringement." The parties are evidently on very bad terms.

A suit was brought in Cincinnati the other day for damages for injuries to certain premises by the lessees; and among the items set forth was that of a marbleized mantel which was so injured by placing the feet on it, and otherwise scratching and befouling the enamel that it had to be taken down and reënameled. On this claim the Court called attention to the publicity of the premises, remarking it was a wonder no more injury was done, and adding: "Besides, our habits of chewing tobacco and spitting everywhere, and putting the feet on tables and mantels, *are national*. Even the Capitol building at Washington, where many of the best samples of all that is expensive in art or elegance, are gathered, bears evidence of the scribbler's labors, and is amply furnished with spittoons." The graceful American style of elevating the feet has thus been judicially recognized as a national custom.

We don't suppose any intelligent man believes any of the statements about Senators who voted for acquittal having previously "pledged themselves" to vote for conviction. Not an iota of tangible proof has been given in support of any one of these assertions, and they are all undoubtedly the inventions of their propagators.

Mr. INGERSOLL yesterday took up a good deal of time, and put newspapers all over the Union to a good deal of expense for telegraphing, with replying to something which the Chicago *Republican* had said of him. Nobody had ever seen it but the readers of the *Republican*; why should anybody else be troubled with the reply to it? What did the world at large care about it? Why would not a note to the editor of that paper, stating what Mr. INGERSOLL stated in his remarks to Congress, have answered his purpose just as well? The disposition of members to thrust forward matters purely personal to themselves, and of not the slightest consequence to anybody else, is getting to be a nuisance.

The Troy *Times* concedes that since the President's acquittal this journal has been against impeachment; but "it dares not say that if conviction had ensued it would have held its ground so well." We do not see why not. It has "dared" thus far to say anything about us that promised to serve its purpose; why should it flinch now? The *Times* underrates its own courage now, as much as it overrated its own ignorance the other day. It need have no fears; its confidence will come back to it whenever it is needed.

The Auburn *Advertiser* has its little plan for winding up impeachment, as follows: "Admit immediately six of the out-lying States, and bring into the United States Senate twelve additional Senators who would rejoice in the opportunity to vote in favor of impeachment of the man who has, for years, blocked the wheels of reconstruction. On the 26th, the day to which the case stands adjourned, adjourn again till the Senate is reinforced by the twelve—not more than one of whom will have a devil—then commence the case *de novo*, hear all the testimony again, and then take a vote sure of the verdict of guilty." Of course these twelve new Senators would need to have all the speeches, as well as all the evidence, recited over again, for their benefit and illumination. And the danger of all this would be that at least half of them might become convinced that JOHNSON should be acquitted on the charges. *Then*, what would we do about it?

Quite a large number of Republican journals throughout the country are beginning to see how fortunate it has been for the party that the Butlerites failed of the success they sought in impeachment by the means they sought it. The Buffalo *Commercial* expresses a widespread opinion when it refers to the "salutary effect" of defeat in "affording the Republican Party an opportunity to pause at a very critical time;" and also, when it says: "We cannot but think that the party has had a very narrow escape from a great disaster. One single additional vote in the Senate on Saturday last would have changed the political aspect of the campaign of 1868; and, it is more than probable, would have insured the defeat of the Republican ticket in November." The "sober second thought" is beginning to rise.

We have repeatedly heard of Secretary MCCULLOCH'S desire to resign the Treasury Department, because of the false charges made against him in Congress and elsewhere, and countenanced by so large a proportion of the members. Whenever he has considered it worth while, he has disproven these accusations, and demonstrated their falsity; and even where they were so gross as hardly to require to be disproved, he has taken the pains to correct them. A few weeks ago, LOGAN in the House charged him with being in connivance with forgers and counterfeiters, and with being a participant in a swindle covering $18,000,000; and though all his statements were immediately shown to be false, LOGAN'S only apology was in putting forward others equally untrue. A month ago BUTLER charged the Secretary with corrupt sales of bonds and gold in this city; and although the Sub-Treasurer immediately showed that all BUTLER'S figures were wrong, BUTLER only replied by a tricky attempt to get them into the official impeachment report,—which attempt, however, was upset by the Senate. Of course these things must be painful to a high-minded and honorable public functionary like Mr. M'CULLOCH; and more so that new falsehoods are invented as quickly as old ones are exposed. We should be sorry, however, to see him resign because of these reckless slanders.

Gov. SEYMOUR spoke at a fair for the benefit of a new orphan asylum in Utica the other day. He said that though the little ones before him were strangers to him there was a tragedy suggested by each of them. He "thought he could tell how some of them were orphaned; the flag he saw before him called forth memories of the time when from nearly every church in the land were sent up pledges that not only the memories of our fallen soldiers should be cherished, but their families should be cared for. These pledges, by the love we bear our country, we should keep." We are glad to hear Gov. SEYMOUR speaking so patriotically and philanthropically.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

THE SECOND GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

MENDELSSOHN'S superb Oratorio of "Elijah," the fullest and most dramatic work of the kind now before the public, was given last evening to a thoroughly appreciative and attentive audience. The solos were sustained by Miss MARIA BRAINARD, Mrs. REED, Miss HUTCHINGS, Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON and Mr. J. R. THOMAS. There was a full attendance of the members of the New-York Harmonic Society, and the orchestra was better and stronger in sonority than heretofore, owing, of course, to the fact that MENDELSSOHN uses instruments that were unknown to HANDEL. The conductor was Mr. F. L. RITTER. "Elijah" has been so recently played with the same, or nearly the same, distribution, that it is superfluous to speak at length of the performance. The weight of the work, almost from the opening bar to the end, depends on Mr. J. R. THOMAS, and could not be intrusted to more competent hands. His style and school are entirely in sympathy with this kind of music. His voice, however, was somewhat out of order; a consequence of the weather which, as is usual on such occasions, was simply intolerable; but he delivered the earnest passages of the score with fine effect, and without the exaggeration to which they too frequently lead. Miss BRAINERD, also, was not in full voice, but nevertheless was very acceptable in the concerted pieces. Her rendering of the great aria, "Hear ye Israel," was characterized by intelligence and feeling, but owing to the causes we have mentioned it was somewhat tame. Mr. SIMPSON was more fortunate. He was in capital voice, and sang with marked effect. He is unquestionably a fine oratorio singer; not merely the best here, but one of the best anywhere. Miss HUTCHINGS has a pleasant voice, which only needs smoothness to make it acceptable in this trying class of music. She was warmly and deservedly applauded. Of the chorus we can speak in terms of the highest praise. The Society has not been heard to such advantage for many seasons. There was intent and purpose in all that was done. The audience was hugely gratified, and *encored* with great liberality to themselves.

To-night there is a symphony concert with the full orchestra of 100 performers, and as soloists Miss MARIA BRAINERD and Mr. S. B. MILLS. The programme will be found in another column. It is interesting, and must prove effective. One of the novelties is GOUNOD'S "Ave Maria," (from BACH,) which will be sung by Miss BRAINERD with an obligato of forty violins, the organ by Mr. G. W. MORGAN, and the piano by Mr. S. B. MILLS. In the solid way there is BEETHOVEN'S Pastoral Symphony—which in itself is a festival. We may be sure that the storm effect will be brought out finely by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The second anniversary of the Western Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 285 Hudson-street, will be held this evening. The news-rooms of the Branch will be first opened on this occasion, and the exercises throughout will be interesting. Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr., will preside.

TELEGRAMS.

Minister Rouher Defends the Free Trade Policy of France.

Legal Equality of Religious Sects in Austria Secured.

FRANCE.

Proceedings in the Corps Legislatif—Minister Rouher in Defence of Free Trade.

PARIS, Wednesday, May 20.

In the Corps Legislatif to-day, during the debate on the interpellation in regard to commercial treaties, Minister ROUHER made an important speech, defending the free trade policy of the Government. He declared that the commercial crisis raised in this chamber was now ended. France would not renounce the treaty of 1860 with Great Britain, nor forego the advantages of other commercial treaties of a similar character; nor would she destroy the good effects of the vote of the Chamber in the course of commercial reform, for the tendency of the Government was to refer questions of reform to the Legislature. He concluded by expressing the conviction that free trade constituted the basis of the future greatness and commercial prosperity of the country.

AUSTRIA.

The Legal Equality of Religious Sects Secured.

VIENNA, Wednesday, May 20.

The Emperor of Austria has given his assent to the law passed by the Reichsrath establishing the legal equality of religious sects.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Deposition of Bishop Colenso Forbidden.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 20.

The Government has forbidden the deposition of Dr. COLENSO, Bishop of Natal.

GERMANY.

No Tax on Petroleum.

BERLIN, Wednesday, May 20.

The Zollverein Diet has refused to impose a tax on petroleum.

Contradiction of the Rumored Attempt to Assassinate Gen. Logan.

YORK, Penn., Wednesday, May 20.

There is not a word of truth in the statement published editorially in a New-York paper of the 19th inst., and in its Chicago letter of the 18th, of an attempt to assassinate Gen. LOGAN on his passage through this place on Saturday night last, nor was any assault made on the train in which he was a passenger. The railroad officers on duty at the station here publish the following certificate on the subject:

YORK, Penn., May 20, 1868.

We hereby certify that we were on duty at the York station when the Buffalo express train, above referred to, passed through soon after midnight. There was no rioting nor any attempt made to create a riot, nor was any one on the platform except the passengers and the officers of the road.

W. F. BUSSIER, Ticket Agent, N. C. R. W. Co.
G. W. OGDEN, Baggage-master, N. C. R. W. Co.
DAVID SMALL, Chief Burgess of York, Penn.

Massachusetts Democratic State Convention.

WORCESTER, Mass., Wednesday, May 20.

The Democratic State Convention met here to-day to elect delegates to the National Convention, which meets in New-York, July 4. Two hundred and five towns and cities were represented by nine hundred and fifty-six delegates. Hon. CHARLES G. GREEN, of Boston, was chosen President, with fifty Vice-Presidents. The Convention was quite animated, but, by a strong vote, declined passing any resolutions. No formal speeches were made. The delegates were generally desirous to leave the party free to take such position as circumstances may hereafter indicate as favorable to success. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, late Democratic candidate for Governor, was present, and made a brief speech in response to a call, after which three cheers were given for the next Governor of Massachusetts. The following delegates were chosen:—Hon. J. G. Abbott, Boston; Reuben Noble, Westfield; Josiah Bardwell, Boston; George W. Gill, Worcester. Alternates—J. K. Tarbox, Lawrence; T. H. Sweetser, Lowell; T. F. Plunkett, Pittsfield; George Johnson, Bradford.

Conservative Nomination for Mayor of Charleston, South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, May 20.

The Conservatives of Charleston have nominated for Mayor Col. WILLIAM P. PATTON, an officer of the United States Army who served gallantly during the war, and who is now engaged in cotton planting. His opponent is GILBERT PILLSBURY, an Ex-Bureau Agent, who will be supported by the negro Union League and the extreme Radicals.

Storm and Loss of Life in Havana—The Bishop of the Diocese.

HAVANA, Wednesday, May 20.

A severe storm prevailed here yesterday, during which several lives were lost in the harbor. Many ships and steamers dragged their anchors.

The *Diario* states that the late Bishop of Havana will not return to this Diocese, but has been appointed Bishop of Segovia.

Massachusetts Delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

WORCESTER, Mass., Wednesday, May 20.

At the Democratic Convention of the Eighth Congressional District, this afternoon, the delegates chosen were GEORGE L. CHESBORO, of Northboro, and JAMES E. ESTABROOK, of Worcester. Alternates.—H. A. ALDRICH, of Malden, and LYMAN SHELDON, of Webster.

An Absconding Theatrical Manager.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, May 20.

P. S. OLNEY, late of Providence, R. I., who leased the Metropolitan Theatre, in this city, last September, suddenly decamped this morning for parts unknown. He borrowed $300 of a banker the evening before leaving. The theatre will return to the hands of Messrs. MEECH, the former proprietors and present owners of the building.

The Lexington Kentucky Races.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Wednesday, May 20.

The Lexington races closed yesterday. The first race was a three-mile dash, free to horses of all ages, for a purse of $500. Four horses started, and the race was won by JOHN M. CLAY'S chestnut colt *Victory*—time, 5:37. The second race was of one-mile heats, Consolidated Purse, for beaten horses, free to all ages. Three horses started, and the race was won by *Eva Douglass* in two straight heats—time, 1:50 and 1:51.

Fatal Railroad Accident in Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, Mass., Wednesday, May 20.

PETER GOULDING, of Leominster, while walking home from Fitchburg, on the railroad track, yesterday afternoon, was run over by the cars near the Leominster Depot, and died from the effects of his injuries during the night. He leaves a wife and five children.

Death of a United States Marshal in New-Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, May 20.

In the United States District Court, the death of BENIJAH DEACON, United States Marshal for New-Jersey, on Tuesday, at Mount Holly, was announced, and the Court adjourned. He was appointed during Mr. LINCOLN'S first term.

Death of Ex-Congressman Woodruff, of Connecticut.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Wednesday, May 20.

JOHN WOODRUFF, ex-member of Congress, and the present Collector of the Internal Revenue for this district, died this morning, aged 42 years.

Special Election in Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Wednesday, May 20.

The tax-payers of this city voted to-day on a plan for the introduction of water-works in this city. Out of 745 votes cast 622 were against the plan. Women voted.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, May 20.

There are very few members of Congress who now think any good end would be gained or subserved by a proscriptive course at Chicago toward FESSENDEN, TRUMBULL, and their associates, who voted against impeachment. The excitement here is, for the time being, at least, quieted, and much wiser and calmer counsels about the whole matter are beginning to prevail. Many gentlemen are looking about to see if after all it may not in some respects be advantageous to leave Mr. JOHNSON in the White House during the coming campaign, and it is rather pleasant than otherwise to note how readily certain strong impeachers are accommodating themselves to the law of compensations.

SENATORS ROSS AND WILLEY.

The contest for the votes of Ross and WILLEY on the second article, when it comes up, still continues. It is known that Ross and BUTLER have had a conference, and on hints dropped since then, the impeachment men are building confidence that this article will be carried, and telegrams to that effect have been sent to delegates at Chicago. Your correspondent believes that this confidence is not warranted, for Democratic leaders are just as confident as ever that all the articles will fail. WILLEY, though he voted for the eleventh, cannot be counted upon with certainty to go for any other, and so far as can be ascertained, he has never indicated that he would vote for the second. The Managers are undoubtedly doing their best to find out something that will help their case. Messrs. BUTLER and WILLIAMS tell everybody that they are getting at important matters, but WILSON and BOUTWELL say that this is not so, and that the vote on all the articles had better have been taken last Saturday. If corruption can be proven, a new article will be brought into the House on Monday, and the Managers will demand at the bar of the Senate that the Court be purged. There are many persons who profess to believe that money was used, but the number of those who believe this, can be shown conclusively, or even with strong probability, is very small.

THE SENATORIAL CORRUPTION INVESTIGATION.

The Impeachment Managers were in session to-day for over three hours. Col. BOYNTON, the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* in this city, was before them in reference to Senator Ross' position on the eleventh article. He testified to two conversations in which the Senator told him he would vote thereon for conviction, the last interview being two days before the vote was taken. MONTGOMERY BLAIR was called. He said he knew nothing about any corrupt means having been used to influence votes of Senators, and had not tried to change anybody's vote. The greater part of to-day was spent with CHARLES WOOLLEY, the Cincinnati gentleman who testified yesterday. He said he had taken legal counsel and wanted this evidence of yesterday stricken out on the ground that he had not been sworn by the Chairman, but by one of the other members of the Committee. The Managers had some talk about this matter, and finally concluded to have the witness sworn by the Chairman. When he was so sworn the examination was resumed. He made further contradictions, and during the session a telegram was received from SHERIDAN SHOOK, of New-York, denying that WOOLLEY had, as he had testified, deposited any money with him. The Committee did not succeed in finding out what he did with his money which further evidence shows, was thirty instead of twenty thousand dollars. He was ordered to report for further examination to-morrow. He says privately that he will never tell how he used his funds; that he has not tried corruptly to influence any Senator; that he is here in interest of PENDLETON, for the Democratic Presidential nomination. EDWARD COOPER, late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was also called. He is one of the parties who have been intimate with WOOLLEY during the last fortnight.

THE THIRD PARTY MOVEMENT.

The talk of a third party movement continues, in spite of the overshadowing interest of the Chicago Convention. The persons interested in the matter all seem to look to Chief Justice CHASE as the leader, but just how far he encourages such talk and approves what seems to be the contemplated action, is not known. It may be said, however, that no third party, by whomsoever led, can enroll Senators FESSENDEN, GRIMES, and TRUMBULL among its members. These gentlemen, as there is the best authority for stating, are all for GRANT, and entertain no other political purpose than to do what in them lies for his success on the Chicago platform during the coming campaign. They have no difference with the Republican Party on any leading question, except the President's guilt under the impeachment articles presented by the House, and are as strong now as ever in the faith and conviction that the well being and prosperity of the whole country will be best promoted by the wise carrying out of Republican principles.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 20.

SENATOR HENDERSON.

Senator HENDERSON was examined to-day before the Special Committee appointed by the House to inquire into the alleged attempt of the Missouri delegation to control his vote on impeachment. He said that the members first called on him, without his previous knowledge, and urged impeachment from a party point of view. He rejected this view of the case, and informed them that his duties were judicial and not political. Some feeling arose, when, under the excitement of the moment, Mr. HENDERSON said he would resign his seat. After reflection he concluded that this course would be wholly inadmissible, and he so informed the members. He said he did not believe the members intended corruptly to influence his vote. He thought they had taken a false and erroneous view of the subject, and were at first disposed to press it with too much zeal. He spoke of the members in kind terms, but regarded their action as founded in the great mistake that impeachment is a party proceeding. The Committee then proceeded to examine Mr. HENDERSON in regard to consultations, which took place among the Conservative Senators on the subject of impeachment, and found nothing but the most honorable conduct. He was asked about dining with the Chief Justice, and said that he was the only one of the fourteen Senators reported who really dined with him on the occasion mentioned. He had no communication with the Chief Justice with reference to the reported new party, nor had the Chief Justice ever attempted to influence his mind on the subject of impeachment; nor did he believe that the Chief Justice had tried to influence the mind of any Senator. On the subject of reported Cabinet appointments the Senator was full and specific. He said that in 1865 and 1866, before the breech between President JOHNSON and Congress, and even after that, he had advised Mr. JOHNSON to change his Cabinet; he did not think any Cabinet should remain in power after being voted down by the representatives of the people. The last time he had any talk with Mr. JOHNSON on the subject of Cabinet appointments was in January last, when the Indian Peace Commissioners delivered him their report. Since then he had had no interview with the President, but had frequently heard the rumors of a change, as all others had. He frankly gave his information and his reasons for believing it, but distinctly disclaimed that he was, or could have been, influenced by any such considerations. His duty was to look to the charges and the evidence adduced to sustain them. He could not go outside of them. He knew nothing of the political complexion of the contemplated appointments, and did not know that any changes would be made at all beyond the rumors, the origin of which he frankly gave, and which the Committee could investigate for themselves. He said he knew nothing, and had heard nothing in regard to a reported change of policy by the President on the subject of reconstruction, but inferred that a change of policy would certainly follow a change of Cabinet. He had said, and repeated it, that in his judgment too much of the controversy between Mr. JOHNSON and Congress springs from the advice of an incompetent Cabinet; and that the selection of more able and unselfish men from either or both of the parties would tend to give peace to the country, and restore confidence to business. He stated that no assurance of any character whatever had been made directly or indirectly to him by the President, or to any one else, so far as he knew, and if they had been made they could have no influence on his judgment.

After Senator HENDERSON had frankly answered all questions propounded on every subject, he said he had submitted to this extraordinary examination to prevent unjust inferences which would have been drawn from his refusal to answer. He stated that the authority of the Committee was confined to investigating the acts of the Missouri members in their own House, and could not be extended to an inquisition into his conduct or the conduct of his colleagues in the Senate. He had now answered fully, but deemed it to be his duty to enter his protest against this proceeding. It is said that the Committee then, by an almost unanimous vote, resolved to expunge all that part of the examination not coming under the authority of the resolution.

Senator HENDERSON received a written request from the Impeachment Managers to appear before them and testify in regard to matters under their investigation. Mr. HENDERSON, replying, doubted the propriety of complying with their request under the circumstances and declined doing so until after he had laid the matter before the Senate. He stated that he had already appeared before one Committee of the House. In that case the investigation affected the members of that body, but in this case the investigation, affected the members of the Senate with whom he had sat in private session. When the Managers, Counsel and the public had been excluded. The impropriety of his appearing before them, pending the trial, seemed to him manifest, but he would be governed by the action of the Senate to-morrow.

CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized FRANCISCO DE PAULA SUAREZ as Consul of Peru for Philadelphia.

THE MASONIC TEMPLE.

The Masonic fraternity of this city laid the corner stone of their new Temple this afternoon. President JOHNSON walked in the procession. Hon. Mr. BROMWELL, P. G. Master, of Illinois, delivered the oration. This was the largest Masonic demonstration ever witnessed in Washington.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States steamer *Contoocook*, Admiral Henry R. Hoff, from St. Croix, was at St. Thomas, May 13, bound to Guadaloupe.

The United States steamer *Shawmut*, Lieutenant Commanding Stone, from St. Croix, was at St. Thomas, May 13, all well.

The United States steam frigate *Guerriere*, Admiral Davis, was at Rio Janeiro April 25; also, United States steamers *Kearsarge*, Capt. Thornton, and *Huron*, all well.

A private letter has been received in this city from an officer on board the United States steamer *Hartford*, which states that that vessel left Hong Kong on the 21st of March, and arrived at Singapore on the 31st of that month, where she was waiting the arrival of her relief, the *Piscataqua*, after which she will leave directly for the United States. The *Piscataqua* had not arrived at Singapore on the 7th of April.

Upon leaving Hong Kong the *Hartford* was saluted with cheers and honor by the citizens on shore and the different vessels in the harbor. Commodore John R. Goldsborough in command, was presented with a homeward-bound pennant of very great size, by his friends in that locality.

The *Hartford* will be ready to proceed home in twenty-four hours after the arrival of the *Piscataqua*. The last-named vessel, it will be remembered, is the flagship of Admiral Rowan, who goes out to take command of the Asiatic Squadron.

Commodore William Gibson, of the United States Navy, has been ordered to the Navy-yard at Pensacola, Fla.

Commander William L. West has been detached from duty as Naval Storekeeper at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy-yard, and placed on waiting orders.

Acting Master P. E. Anson has been detached from the Pensacola Navy-yard and ordered North.

Acting Ensigns J. T. Bowling and L. A. Cornthwar and Mate John McMorris, have been honorably discharged.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 20.

Mr. ELIOT, on leave, introduced a bill with reference to the merchant marine, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce. It provides for Marine Boards for the examination of Masters, &c.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER CANAL.

Mr. EGGLESTON reported a bill, which was recommitted to the Committee on Commerce, authorizing the taking possession of the bar known as Pass l'Outre, on the Mississippi River, for the construction of a canal without expense to the Government.

NATIONAL PUBLICATION OFFICE.

Mr. INGERSOLL introduced a bill to incorporate the National Publication Company, which was referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

THE SALE OF IRON-CLADS.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, inclosing copies of all correspondence between the Department and other parties, relative to the sale of the iron-clads *Oneoto* and *Catawba*. The papers were appropriately referred.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Speaker said the officers of the House had informed him that the matting was now ready to fit the Hall in its usual Summer garb. The Chair would further remark that he doubted whether a quorum of members was in the city. It was therefore for the House to determine whether they would adjourn from day to day, as less than a quorum of members could not adjourn for a longer time.

Mr. HIGBY moved that when the House adjourn, it be until Saturday next.

Mr. KELSEY hoped the House would not adjourn over at present, as it was intimated that the House would have important business from the Impeachment Managers to act upon.

Mr. INGERSOLL wished to know whether the House could not give the Managers notice that they were ready for business.

The question was taken on adjourning over until Saturday, and resulted—yeas 44, nays 42. As there was not a quorum, therefore, the motion did not prevail.

Mr. COVODE inquired whether gentlemen absent on committee business by leave of the House could not be counted?

The Speaker replied that they had a right to vote before the last name on the roll was called, but otherwise they could not be counted as present.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, said as there was no quorum to transact business, he moved that the House adjourn.

The motion to adjourn was decided in the negative—yeas 33, nays 57. No quorum voted, six members being required to make one.

Mr. PILE moved, but the House refused a call of the House.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, said that as there was no quorum, he would move that the House adjourn over until Saturday next, in order that the hall might be placed in Summer trim, and with the understanding that no business shall be transacted on Saturday, and the only motion made be to adjourn. This was agreed to by unanimous consent.

IMPEACHMENT SCANDAL.

Mr. INGERSOLL, by unanimous consent, made an explanation, to the effect that the Chicago *Republican* of Monday, the 18th inst., made an assault on him of a scandalous and perhaps malicious character. The editor in reviewing an article which appeared in the Chicago *Sunday Tribune* of the day before, said that it was not surprising that the *Tribune* should not have received information in advance of other journals as to what the vote on impeachment would be, as having the means of information denied to other journals. That paper charged that he took a night trip from Washington to Chicago to carry the news. The *Republican* said that it was a very successful visit for the Trumbull-Grimes plot by this famous go-between; he supposed that remark referred to him. That paper charged that there was a plot between certain parties to secure the acquittal of the President, and that he was in that plot, as was also the Chicago *Tribune*. He stated that he went to Illinois thirteen days before the verdict on impeachment was given. So far as he was concerned, the charge, from the beginning to the end, was absolutely and unqualifiedly false. It had not a shadow to rest upon. During the time he was in Chicago he neither met nor conversed with any man connected with the *Tribune*. So far as he knew, during the trial of impeachment, he never spoke to any Senator with regard as to what his vote should be, ought to be, or might be.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

Mr. WARD offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to whether any of those connected with the Indian Commission have received Commissioners' mileage and salary, apart from what they were entitled to as officers regularly in the employ of the Government.

The House, at 1 o'clock, adjourned until Saturday.

NEW-ORLEANS CITY FINANCES.—In 1852, when the whole assessment of the city did not exceed sixty millions, and the debt was over ten millions, the bonds of the city were above par. The city now has an assessment of one hundred and thirty millions, and its debt, including the city notes, is not over fifteen millions. And yet city securities are more than thirty per cent. below par.—*New-Orleans Times, May 14.*

THE ISSUES OF THE HOUR.

Address of Hon. Richard O'Gorman before the Young Men's Committee of the Tammany Society.

In spite of the rainy weather there was a large and enthusiastic meeting of the members and friends of the Young Men's Committee of the Tammany Society, at Masonic Hall, on Thirteenth-street, last evening, to hear Hon. RICHARD O'GORMAN discuss the present aspect of political affairs, especially as they refer to the coming Presidential campaign.

The chair was occupied by EDWARD ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman of the Committee. He opened the proceedings by paying a compliment to the lecturer, which was enthusiastically applauded.

Hon. RICHARD O'GORMAN commenced by referring to the prosperity which the country enjoyed in times past; contrasted it with the present depressed condition of business and manufactures; and proceeded to say that, in 1861, on the advent of the Republican Party, as they call themselves, into power, certain people in the Southern States regarded the antagonism between them and it so irreconcilable as to warrant them in the attempt to secede from the Union, and set up an independent and separate Confederate Republic. They claimed that as sovereign States these States had the right to sever the connection which they had voluntarily made with the other States on the conclusion of the War of Independence. They claimed that the public declarations and teachings of the leaders of the Republican Party, followed by the attempt to inaugurate a servile war, made by a fanatic, whose lawless acts these teachings had inspired, as well as the unconcealed approbation with which the attempt was regarded, all indicated an antagonism so decided, that a separation was expedient. We of the North, (continued Mr. O'GORMAN,) denied these claims. We asserted that the Constitution of the United States created an obligation continual and eternal, and that no State could leave the Union without the consent of all. This was the issue between us. Upon the Constitution we stood. To it we appealed, and in order to put the position of the Government clearly upon record before the nations, the Congress of the United States in July, 1861, stated the object it proposed to itself in the war which had just then begun, in well-known resolutions. On the faith of those solemn declarations we begun the war—enlisted soldiers, borrowed money, and appealed to the sympathies of mankind. The war, remember, was not against the Southern States, but against certain rebellious people within those States, who had taken up arms against the Constitution and the law. For four wretched years civil war raged with varying success. By degrees the insurgent armies were one by one defeated. At last, having tried every expedient, used every resource, satisfied of the utter hopelessness of the cause, its vast army outnumbered and exhausted, LEE surrendered, and the war came to an end. This was in April, 1865, more than three years ago. Never was submission more complete, never was acknowledgment of defeat more frank and candid. The great cause had been tried by wager of battle, and the Confederacy had lost. We had obtained judgment in our favor. That judgment was that the Constitution was a bond irrevocable and eternal, and that though misguided citizens might rebel, yet no State could leave the Union, and no State had left the Union. The object we had set before us in the beginning of the war had been accomplished. After dwelling upon this point at some length Mr. O'GORMAN proceeded to speak of the expense of the Freedmen's Bureau, and of sustaining an army at the South to strike terror into the white people. We had an idea, he added, that the work of abolishing the legal existence of slavery was enough for one generation to deal with; but it now appears that all that amounts to nothing unless the negro votes. The war still continues unless the black man votes. Peace is impossible on any other terms. The Republic cannot be saved, the Union cannot be restored, unless the black man votes. This is the only hope of reconstruction, and to feed, clothe and educate him so that he may enjoy the personal privileges of voting at the next Presidential election. You, citizens of the North, are compelled to contribute your share of the expenses of the Freedmen's Bureau, which expenses, as far as I can ascertain—but so muddled in the public accounts that it is not easy to obtain exact information on these subjects—amounts to about thirty million dollars a year. Yes, citizens, the Winter has been cold and dreary with the workingmen here; coal has been dear, provisions expensive, times are hard, but what of that? There is a pleasure in philanthropy that none but philanthropists know. Let the citizen of New-York forget his own discomforts, silence the dissatisfaction of his wife and family, by setting before them the fascinating picture of their sable brother in the South enjoying a plentiful meal of good, wholesome meat, for which you pay; or that, laid on his back basking in the full blaze of the congenial sun, spelling out the primer with which you have generously supplied him, under the tuition of some "school marm" from New-England, salaried by you, or listening with delightful vanity to the gospel according to the Radical Party, expounded by some Senator—a member of Congress, or other orator of approved loyalty—whose fidelity to the party has been testified by his readiness at all times to accept all such patronage as the party have to bestow. But it is with the Radical Party that the black man shall vote—not only in the Southern States, but here and everywhere. The white men of the South are opposed to it; the white men of Ohio are opposed to it; the white men of Connecticut are opposed to it, and the white men of New-York are opposed to it. But the Radical Party are in favor of it, and the Radical Party is the Government. The speaker charged that the Radicals had made war upon the Constitution and had attempted to take possession of the Judicial and Executive branches of the Government. The person now holding the office of President of the United States was the choice of the Republican Party. He was nominated and elected by them to the office of Vice-President. After the lamentable assassination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Mr. JOHNSON became President. I remember well with what enthusiasm his advent to power then was hailed. Mr. LINCOLN had been too wild, some of the Radical organs stated, here was a man after their own hearts—a man stern and relentless, who knew how to make treason odious. Now he has lost their confidence. Why? He has been too slow, he has failed to keep pace with the reckless speed of his party; qualities have been detected in him utterly inconsistent with loyalty to the Radical idea; to wit, a lingering reverence for the Constitution, and a weak and pusillanimous prejudice for law. He is now impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and if he has committed high crimes and misdemeanors against the majesty of the Radical Party, the Radical Party will, if they can, with all convenient dispatch convict and punish him therefor. In the name of the people he is impeached. The people have acquitted him. They know that his only sin is that he has been too true to the Constitution and too faithful to the oath of office by which he swore to protect and defend it. The people know this. In spite of every effort to confuse and hoodwink and deceive them, they have got at the truth. The impeachers of the President discover too late that they are themselves on trial, held themselves to answer for high crimes and misdemeanors against the majority of the people and against the Constitution, which is the people's sovereign will. They fear that verdict. They stand perplexed and appalled, for they hear the first whisper of that word of terror which will soon swell into the outcry of indignant millions—the word which pronounces, not ANDREW JOHNSON, but the impeachers "guilty," and consigns them to the retirement where they may ponder on the opportunities they have squandered and the disasters they have caused. But if they succeed in ousting ANDREW JOHNSON from office, and they have not yet despaired of doing it, how would it stand with the Republic then? Why, this: the Radical Party—now our Congress—Congress would then control the Supreme Court, and the Executive, and the Treasury, and the Army, and the Navy, and would have the Constitution under its feet. Mr. O'GORMAN, in conclusion, dwelt upon the dangers which were predicted to our country, as surely coming, step by step, as history showed that they had come before to other lands, and claimed that the Democratic Party alone could save it. He was loudly and frequently applauded throughout. At the conclusion of the address, the Chairman called for "Cheers for O'GORMAN," which were loudly responded to.

The following resolution was adopted on the motion of Mr. O'REILLY:

Resolved, That the members of the Young Men's General Committee of Tammany Hall form themselves into a club to be known as the "Young Men's Democratic Campaign Club." And that the officers of the said Committee be the officers of the said Club; and that admission to the Club be permitted to all who shall sign the accompanying roll of membership.

A number of the gentlemen present signed the roll, and the meeting adjouned till the 10th prox.

Union Republican General Committee.

A meeting of the Union Republican General Committee was held at their headquarters, corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, last evening, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments on the political situation, especially as that situation was developed by the action of the Chicago Convention. Judge JOHN H. WHITE occupied the chair. On assuming the chair, Mr. WHITE said that there was no trouble in Chicago, so far as he had learned, with reference to selecting a candidate for the Presidency. All the members seemed to be in favor of Gen. GRANT for that office.

Mr. J. M. THOMSON stated in reference to an article which appeared in one of the evening papers to the effect that Gov. FENTON, who was spoken of as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, had enlisted the support of newly arrived New-York lobbyists, that such a report was without any foundation whatever. Gov. FENTON depended upon his own public record for any favors that might be extended to him from the Convention.

The following resolutions, offered by Judge WHITE, were adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That the action of our Senators, Hon. EDWIN D. MORGAN and Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING, in the votes given by them upon the impeachment trial of ANDREW JOHNSON, meets with the cordial approval of the steadfast and devoted Union electors of the Empire State, and the Union Republican Committee of the City of New-York hereby tender to them their heartfelt thanks for their firm adherence to the National cause, and their zealous and united efforts to cast out as unfit and unworthy one who has proved recreant to the great trust reposed in him by the loyal people of the Union.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution attested by the officers of this Committee be transmitted to Senators MORGAN and CONKLING.

Mr. BENJAMIN WARDEN then made a brief speech in which he supported the Republican platform and deprecated the policy of ANDREW JOHNSON.

Mr. N. C. KINGSLEY followed in a speech which was very invective in its tenor against the President. He supported the movement in favor of placing Gen. GRANT before the people as a candidate for the Presidency, and advocated the claims of Gov. FENTON for the Vice-Presidency.

Col. SAGE then made a few remarks, in which he expressed a hope that Gov. FENTON would be the nominee of the Chicago Convention for the Vice-Presidency, after which the meeting adjourned till to-night.

Death of Hon. Lemuel Stetson.

From the Albany Argus, May 20.

Hon. LEMUEL STETSON died at his residence in Plattsburg on Sunday, the 18th inst. Mr. STETSON has occupied a position of prominence in public and local affairs for many years. He was a member of Congress from the Clinton and Essex District in 1843-45. Subsequently he was a Democratic candidate for Comptroller of the State. In 1851 he was the Democratic Union and War candidate for member of Assembly from Clinton County, and was elected. The Assembly of 1862 was noted for the strong men that composed it, and LEMUEL STETSON was one of the most able men in that body. His son, a young man of great premise, and a Colonel in the army, was killed at the battle of South Mountain. His death was a blow from which it was apparent his father never recovered. Mr. STETSON was a man of more than ordinary ability, and of extended influence. He was an able lawyer, and distinguished himself in debate, whenever the opportunity offered, during his connection with Congress and the State Legislature. He was a gentleman who endeared himself to all with whom he became acquainted, and his death will be regretted by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

Liability of Stockholders in National Banks.

From the New-Orleans Times, May 14.

A suit has been decided in the Fifth District Court, which was one of the legacies of the terrific explosion of the First National Bank, the facts of which illustrate the extent and character of the stupendous fraud and imposture perpetrated by the managers of that institution. About six weeks before the bank was taken possession of by the agent of the Treasury Department, the President of the bank persuaded our respected friend and neighbor, ROBERT J. WATSON, that the stock of the bank was worth more than par, and induced him to purchase a large amount for his note at sixty days. Long before this note became due the bank had exploded, and the stockholders became debtors instead of creditors of the bank, under that wholesome provision of the National Banking act, which makes the stockholders liable to the depositors for double the amount of their stock. In this situation Mr. WATSON was caught, and the note given by him for stock having passed into the hands of the Receiver, he contested his liability therein, on the ground of fraudulent misrepresentations, and Judge LEAUMONT has rendered a decision in his favor.

Important Railroad Case Settled.

From the Louisville Journal, May 17.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Nashville and Chattanooga Road was held in Nashville on Friday last, at which a compromise was effected between the Company on the one part, and Messrs. STEVENSON, GLEAVES and COLE, former officers of the road, on the other part. It will be remembered that the latter parties took the rolling stock of the road South, when Nashville fell into the hands of the Federal forces in 1862, and operated it during the war. When the road was restored to the Company suit was entered against Messrs. STEVENSON, GLEAVES and COLE, for, we believe, $1,000,000, it being claimed that the proceeds during the time they had possession of the rolling stock reached that amount. The matter has been in litigation until last Friday, when, on condition that the defendants pay the Company $30,000, it was agreed that the suit should be withdrawn and no further proceedings instituted.

New-Hampshire Politics.

The Concord correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* writes as follows of political affairs in New-Hampshire:

"From existing indications party feeling throughout our State will run unusually high during the approaching Presidential campaign, the country towns in particular being ready for a vigorous and exciting contest. It is, however, generally conceded that the State will be carried for Gen. GRANT by a majority greatly in excess of that cast at our late election, no matter who the Democratic candidate may be. It is true that the recent articles by Mr. FOGG in the *Monitor*, denouncing in unmeasured and unmerited terms Hon. WM. E. CHANDLER, induced many earnest Republicans to fear that the party was in danger of being split, but those who are versed in the history of the affair can plainly see the 'cat in the meal,' and apprehend no serious consequences to the result. And yet it would undoubtedly be better for the party if a few Washington politicians could be induced to believe that there are a sufficient number of Republicans to manage, with some degree of tact, the affairs of the party without their dictation or assistance, and it may be that Mr. FOGG's articles, although unnecessarily severe and personal, will have a beneficial effect."

The New-Orleans *Crescent* predicts that the day will come when the Northern people will see that the Radical leaders were guilty of a criminal folly in rejecting the overtures of Southern sincerity looking to the general recuperation of the South and to the corresponding advantage of the North.

Phalon's "Paphian Lotion."

"PAPHIAN LOTION."

Removes all ERUPTIONS, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, MOTH-BLOTCHES, TAN, &c., and renders the SKIN SOFT, FAIR and BLOOMING. SOLD by all DRUGGISTS.

PHALON'S "PAPHIAN SOAP."
PHALON'S "PAPHIAN SOAP."

For the TOILET, NURSERY and BATH, will not CHAP the SKIN. PHALON & SON, No. 571 Broadway.—*Advt.*

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.—The *New-York Weekly Tribune* has reduced its prices during the approaching campaign. See terms on Eighth page.—*Advt.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the day. Also, the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; two columns of agricultural matter specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15. Payments invariably in advance.

The Sangrado System.

When Dr. Sangrado found his patients weak he gave them water gruel. When they got weaker he bled them and dosed them with calomel and jalap. Gil Blas tells us they almost invariably died. A good many people are killed that way yet. The world in general, however, has found out that in cases of debility and premature decay HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are the true life-sustaining cordial. This tonic is a powerful and perfectly harmless restorative. But it does more than invigorate. It regulates and purifies. While it builds up the strength and infuses vitality into the blood, it brings all the secretions into harmony with the laws of health. The feebler sex find it invaluable in the various physical difficulties to which their organization renders them subject. In all hysterical and hypochondriacal cases its effect is magical. The infirmities of age are alleviated by its use, and where the circulation is torpid and there is a tendency to paralysis, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are recommended as a means of reinvigorating the system and prolonging life. For sale by all druggists.

New-York office No. 36 Dey-st.

The Coronet of Nature is a magnificent head of hair. It ennobles the features, however homely. To preserve this personal charm, or to obtain it where there is a deficient growth and a tendency to decay, apply BURNETT'S COCOAINE. It fertilizes the scalp, and gives life and vigor to the roots of the fibres. Nothing else so perfectly assimilates with the chemical constituents of the hair, or renders it so pliable, soft and brilliant.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 45 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

Fine Drab Beavers, $8; Silk Hats, $6 and $7; Pearl Nobby, Neglige, Panamas and Straws, at prices to suit the times. FLEMING,
No. 146 Fulton-st., near Broadway.

Surbrug's Peculiar Smoking Tobacco. The best article in the market. Try it.
SURBRUG & CO., No. 151 Fulton-st., Nos. 189, 840, 1,145 Broadway, 4th-av. and 14th-st., and No. 54 Wall-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder.—It Kills Instantly.—Cockroaches, fleas, bugs, and every kind of insect vermin killed at once by this remarkable powder. It is not poisonous but certain to do its work. A single 25 cent flask has often

KILLED A PECK OF COCKROACHES.

This powder is also the very best thing in the world to put away Furs, Carpets, and Winter Clothing, &c., in. It is sure to drive away Moths. Be sure you get Lyon's. It is the original and only true Insect Destroying Powder. Beware of Imitations. See the signature of E. Lyon on the flask. Depot, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

MARRIED.

VIETOR—BOYD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 19, by Rev. A. P. Putnam, CHARLES H. VIETOR to EMILY M. BOYD, daughter of Charles B. Tatham.

SANDS—DURHAM.—On Tuesday, May 19, at the residence of the bride's sister, by Rev. George E. Thrall, J. WOODVILLE SANDS to JENNIE, youngest daughter of Cyrus P. Durham, Esq., all of Brooklyn. No cards.

STEWART—WARD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 18, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, JAMES STEWART, M. D., to Mrs. CLARA L. WARD, youngest daughter of George Collins, Esq. No cards.

DIED.

BAKER.—At Baltimore, on Tuesday, May 19, Mrs. JANE BAKER, relict of the late Wm. Baker, of Baltimore, and mother of Henry J. Baker, of this City, in the 84th year of her age.

CARLISLE.—On Tuesday, May 19, IMOGEN A., wife of Stuart B. Carlisle, in the 22d year of her age.

The funeral will take place to-day, (Thursday,) May 21, at 10 A. M., from the residence of her uncle, Richard Akin, No. 767 8th-av., between 53d and 54th sts.

CORWIN.—On Wednesday, May 20, ELISHA CORWIN, in the 83d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son, Wm. S. Corwin, No. 44 East 21st-st., on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Remains removed to Orange County.

INSKIP.—On Tuesday, April 14, at West Farms, Westchester County, Mrs. JANE INSKIP, aged 77 years.

The remains were interred at Irvington, N. J.

KING.—At Gainsville, Fla., on Monday, May 4, ALBERT S. KING, son of Jno. M. King, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., aged 26 years.

Funeral services will be held at the Baptist Church, Mount Vernon, on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the deceased, also Company H, Seventy-first Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be interred at Wood Lawn Cemetery. Trains leave 4th av. and 27th-st. at 11¼ A. M. and 2¼ P. M.

O'NEILL.—At Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, May 19, MARY A. O'NEILL, wife of David O'Neill, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, High-st., Orange, on Saturday, May 23, at 1 o'clock P. M. Trains leave via M. and E. R. R., at 11¼ A. M.

RAMSEY.—On Wednesday morning, May 20, after a painful illness, ALEXANDER RAMSEY, late of the firm of A. & J. Ramsey, in the 53d year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Friday, the 22d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 125th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

SIMMONS.—Suddenly, at her residence, Union-square, New-York, on Wednesday, May 20, Mrs. MARY C. SIMMONS, aged 35 years and 9 months, daughter of James W. and Sarah Ann Brodie.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday afternoon, May 23, at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 66 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

SRENDSEN.—JULIUS SRENDSEN, 36 years of age, native of Denmark.

Funeral from St. Luke's Hospital on Friday, the 22d inst., at 11 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend.

THOMES.—At Passaic Bridge, N. J., on Wednesday, May 20, EDWARD THOMES, in his 60th year.

Funeral services at the residence of his son-in-law, Thomas Darling, this day, (Thursday,) 21st inst., at 4 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Passaic Bridge for the 1¾ P. M. train from Pavonia Ferry. The remains will be taken to Rowayton, Conn., on Friday, the 22d inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

Obituary.

At a meeting of the officers of the College of the City of New-York, held May 19, 1868, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the dispensation of His providence, it has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from us our late associate, LUCIEN OUDIN, in the early maturity of his powers, and in the successful performance of his duties;

Resolved, That, with humble resignation to the Divine will, we fully recognize the grievous loss which our College has sustained in this mournful bereavement.

Resolved, That we cherish with feelings of the most cordial affection, our remembrance of the gentle courtesy, the dignified modesty and the conscientious fidelity which ever characterized the intercourse and labors of our departed friend.

Resolved, That we recall with most respectful regard his varied attainments as a scholar and his experienced skill as an instructor, and we review with grateful satisfaction his useful services in our institution for a period of nearly ten years.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved family of Mr. OUDIN this expression of our sincere admiration of his great excellence, and assure them of our heartiest sympathy in the heavy sorrow that has so suddenly afflicted them.

Resolved, That as a token of our respect we attend the funeral of Mr. OUDIN officially as a body.

HORACE WEBSTER, President.
G. B. DOCHARTY, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WOOL, WOOL.

Wanted—To take the entire charge of a large wool commission business, in Chicago, an active man, with good business qualifications, having a thorough knowledge of and experience in the wool trade, and, also, a large and valuable acquaintance with woolen manufactures.

For the right man, this is a rare chance to engage in a well established business, with flattering prospects.

Address, with references, Box No. 5,720 Post-office.

TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS.

Double refined poudrette, made from night-soil, blood, bones and offal of New-York City, is a fertilizer of extraordinary power, and one needed to force crops to maturity this late season. CHEAPER than any other fertilizer, it will mature a crop TWO WEEKS EARLIER, and increase the yield from one-third to one-half. Price $25 per ton. Apply to the Lodi Manufacturing Company, No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

DR. SCHENCK'S NEXT PROFESSIONAL visit to New-York will be on TUESDAY, June 2, at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Dr. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS may be obtained at his rooms at all times. Sold, also, by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 192 Fulton-st.; C. N. CRITTENTON, No. 7 6th-av., and by druggists generally.

GRAND EXHIBITION AND SALES FAIR OF THE NEW JERSEY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the Exhibition and Sale of CARRIAGE HORSES, TROTTERS, STALLIONS, BLOODED CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, POULTRY, will open WEDNESDAY, May 20th, and continue THURSDAY and FRIDAY, on the Society Grounds, at WAVERLY, on the New Jersey Railroad. A large show of the finest Horses and other stock in the country is expected, thus giving the purchaser and the seller a grand opportunity for the selection and sale of horses and other stock. LIBERAL PREMIUMS are offered. The TRACK is in fine order for testing the speed of the horses on Exhibition.
BENJAMIN HAINES, Superintendent.

HIRAM YOUNG & REED,
MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER-PLATED WARE,
No. 8 Maiden-lane.

APPEAL FOR THE NEWSBOYS' BUILDING FUND.—The Legislature has just appropriated, toward the erection of a Lodging House for the Newsboys, the sum of $30,000, to be paid out of the Excise Fund, provided a like sum of $30,000 shall be raised by the Children's Aid Society. On many accounts, it is most desirable that the conditions of this grant be complied with at once, and the sum immediately made up. The Trustees, therefore, confidently appeal to the good citizens of New-York, to aid in establishing an institution which, in fourteen years, has lodged 332,087 boys; and has, more or less, taught, clothed, fed and disciplined 57,509 different boys. Heretofore, the Society has spent no money for real estate, but refused to do so till firmly established. Now, the friends of humanity are requested to secure the Newsboys' Lodging House a permanent footing.
NEW-YORK, May, 1868.
WM. A. BOOTH, President,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.
C. L. BRACE, Secretary.
Children's Aid Society, No. 8 East 4th-st., New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.
Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

$2 65 FOR THE BEST "NEW-YORK Mills" shirts; good shirts $1 10; fine linen collars $1 per dozen; best paper cuffs, 10 pairs 50 cents; finest muslin drawers $1; gauze undershirts, 60 cents; new lace cravats 50 cents; ties, gloves, suspenders, sleeve buttons, &c. Importers' sale at VAIL'S, No. 141 Fulton-st., near Broadway; going fast.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS, FROM $20 to $40 each, for in or out-door use. Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide one; having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about; invalids' carriages to order. State your case and send stamp for circular.
STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st., N. Y.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

CHEAPEST RELIABLE SEWING MACHINES are Bartlett's Reversible Machines.—The style sold at $25 can be used by hand or foot; will do all the family sewing; warranted and kept in order. Examine the different styles at the depot, 569 B'dway, N. Y.

POLITICAL.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT CAMPAIGN CLUB.—A meeting of the Club will be held at No. 143 Hudson-st. on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, May 21, 1868, at 8 o'clock. By order.
EDWD. BYRNS, Sec. THOS. OUTWATER, Pres.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

COMMENCEMENT OF VOL. XXXVII.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR JUNE, 1868.

CONTENTS:

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, AND HOW WE WON IT.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Signal Rock, Lookout Mountain.—General Hooker, the Hero of Lookout Mountain.—Hooker's Position in Lookout Valley.—The "Palisades" of Lookout Mountain.—Plan of the Battle of Lookout Mountain.—Rebel Works on the Side of the Mountain—Ruins of the White House.—Rebel Works at the White House.—Scaling the Palisades.—Raising the Flag on the Summit.—"Camp Harper's Weekly," and its Garrison.—Rebel Flag-Staff on Lookout Mountain.—The Devil's Pulpit.—Hooker's Position in Lookout Valley.—Saddle Rock.—Lula Lake.—Lula Falls.

SPRING-TIME.

AMONG THE ANDES OF PERU AND BOLIVIA.
By E. G. SQUIER.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Shrine of Nuestra Senora de Copacabana, Bolivia.—View of the Bay of Copacabana, Lake Titicaca, Bolivia.—Seats cut in the Rock at Copacabana.—The "Bath of the Incas," Copacabana.—View from the "Ladera," Island of Titicaca in the Distance.—Balsa Navigation on Lake Titicaca.—Plan of Ancient Buildings at the Landing, Island of Titicaca.—Niche in Ruins at Landing, Island of Titicaca.—The Sacred Rock of Manco Capac.—Pila or Fountain of the Incas, Titicaca.—Side View of "Palace of the Inca," Island of Titicaca.—Ground-Plan of "Palace of the Inca," Island of Titicaca.—Island of Coati and the "Crown of the Andes," from Esplanade of Palace of the Incas.—Plan of Second Story of Palace.—Chambers in the "Palace of the Inca."—The Inca's Chair. Chulpas or Burial Towers, Acora, Peru.—Ancient Sepulchres, Acora, Peru.—Plan of Square Chulpa.—Section of Square Chulpa.—Plan of Round Chulpa.—Section of Round Chulpa.

IMMORTAL.

SHOOTING STARS, DETONATING METEORS, AND AEROLITES. By Prof. ELIAS LOOMIS.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Meteor with a Fiery Train.—Meteor which Burst with an Explosion.—The Number of Meteors at Greenwich, November, 1866.—Meteoric Paths, November, 1866.—The Number of Meteors at New-Haven, November, 1867.—Orbit of the November Meteors.—Orbit of the third Comet of 1862.—Path of the Tennessee Meteor, August 2, 1860.—Meteor with a Long Train.—Form of the train after three minutes.—Form of the Train after Sixteen minutes.—Path of Weston Meteor, December 14, 1807.—Melbourne Aerolite.—Otumpa Aerolite.—Santa Rosa Aerolite.—La Caille Aerolite.—Lockport Aerolite.—Structure of Bohemian Aerolite.—Structure of Texas Aerolite.

DAYBREAK.
MILLY'S MISHAPS.
THREE VIEWS OF THE SAME THINGS.
THE LOOT OF LUCKNOW.
TRINITY SEASON.
DRAWING BUREAU RATIONS.
THE NEW TIMOTHY.—PART II.
MARTHA'S VINEYARD.
THE WOMAN'S KINGDOM: A LOVE STORY. BY the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Forebodings—The Two Women—Julius and Edna—Mrs. William Stedman—Husband and Wife.
ENGLISH PHOTOGRAPHS BY AN AMERICAN.
WOMAN'S BEAUTY: HOW TO GET AND KEEP IT.
THE BALTIMORE PLOT TO ASSASSINATE ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.

TERMS FOR HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY AND BAZAR.

Magazine, one copy for one year	$4 00
Weekly, one copy for one year	4 00
Bazar, one copy for one year	4 00

Harper's Magazine, Harper's Weekly, and Harper's Bazar, to one address, for one year, $10; or any two for $7.

An extra copy of either the MAGAZINE, the WEEKLY, or the BAZAR will be supplied gratis to every club of five subscribers at $4 each, in one remittance, or six copies for $20.

Bound volumes of the Magazine, each volume containing the numbers for six months, will be furnished for $3 per volume, and sent by mail, postage paid. Bound volumes of the Weekly, each volume containing the numbers for one year, will be furnished for $7, freight by express paid, the weight of the volumes being beyond that allowed in the mail.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers,
Franklin-square, New-York.

POPULAR BOOKS JUST RECEIVED BY SCRIBNER, WELFORD & CO., No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

A BOOK FOR THE LADIES.

THE CORSET AND THE CRINOLINE.

A BOOK OF MODES AND COSTUMES, FROM REMOTE PERIODS TO THE PRESENT TIME.
By W. B. L.

With 54 full-page and other Engravings. Price $6 75.

In this volume are carefully gleaned and garnered all accessible interesting historical facts regarding the indispensable articles of ladies' attire, to which the work is devoted. The subject-matter is arranged in the order of its dates, and, at the same time, careful and copious illustration adds greatly to the general interest and attractiveness of the volume.

THE FIRST CHEAP EDITION OF MORTE D'ARTHUR.

Sir Thomas Malory's Book of King Arthur, and of his Noble Knights of the Round Table. The original edition of Caxton revised for modern use, with an introduction. By Sir EDWARD STRACHEY, Bart. Price, $1 75.

This great English epic is here presented for the first time in the limits of a single volume, and in form so cheap as to be generally accessible. It is handsomely and compactly printed in type remarkable for its legibility and clearness.

**** Orders from the trade for the above works requested. Single copies sent by mail post-paid, upon receipt of the price and ten per cent. in addition.*

SCRIBNER, WELFORD & CO.,
No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

ISSUED THIS DAY,
The Fifteenth Volume of
THE GLOBE BULWER.
ERNEST MALTRAVERS;
Or,
THE ELEUSINIA.

A Novel. By Sir ED. BULWER LYTTON. One vol., 16mo. With Frontispiece. Tinted paper. Fine cloth, $1 50.

For sale by Booksellers generally, or will be sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price by
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
Philadelphia.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:
THE GREAT
IMPEACHMENT AND TRIAL
OF
ANDREW JOHNSON,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

With the whole of the preliminary proceedings in the House of Representatives, and in the Senate of the United States, together with the Eleventh Article of Impeachment, and the whole of the proceedings in the Court of Impeachment, with the verbatim evidence of all the witnesses, and cross-examinations of the same, with the speeches of the Managers and all the Counsel on both sides, with the decisions of Chief Justice Chase, and the final verdict of the Court.

IT CONTAINS PORTRAITS OF
ANDREW JOHNSON, CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE, GEN. U. S. GRANT, HON. EDWIN M. STANTON, HON. BENJAMIN F. WADE, HON. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, HON. THADDEUS STEVENS AND MAJOR-GEN. THOMAS.

So as to place this work in the hands of the masses in this country, for future reference, the whole of the above is published in a large octavo volume of several hundred pages, complete and unabridged, and sold at the low price of Fifty cents a copy in paper cover, or a much finer edition, for the library, is also issued, bound in cloth; price $1 50.

Agents are wanted in every town and county in the United States to engage in the sale of the above, which will be found to be the most salable work ever issued in this country.

Booksellers, News Agents and all others are solicited to order at once what they may want of the above book to commence with, so that their orders may be filled at once.

Copies of either edition will be sent per first mail, postpaid, to any one, to any place, on receipt of the price.

Address all orders, retail or wholesale, to the publishers, T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

And they will receive immediate attention, and be sent to you per first express after your order is received.

JUST OUT.
PACKARD'S MONTHLY
FOR JUNE.
A MOST EXCELLENT NUMBER.

CONTENTS:

Robert Bonner and the *Ledger*. (With portrait.) By OLIVER DYER.
Success or Failure in Life. By HORACE GREELEY.
Clerks and Apprentices. By JAMES PARTON.
Political Duties of Young Men. By EDWARD CARY.
Money and Morals. By Rev. J. L. CORNING.
Some Autographs. By the Editor.
John O'Groat's House. By ELIHU BURRITT.
The Telescope of the Stars. By G. W. BUNGAY.
Editorials, &c.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.
Price 15 cents. S. S. PACKARD, Publisher.

BOOSEY & CO.,
CHEAP MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Complete ORATORIOS and MASSES in vocal score, with organ or piano-forte accompaniment. TUTORS for all instruments; and THE MUSICAL CABINET—a complete Library of Vocal, Piano-forte and Dance Music, in 60 volumes—all 50 cents each.
Other important musical works equally cheap.
Catalogues mailed free.
BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PIANO BOOK.
$50 WORTH OF MUSIC FOR $3.

The best compositions of Strauss, Godfrey, C. Faust, Gungl, &c. ... the latest first-class music. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.; branch No. 208 Bowery.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 20, 1868.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R...	114¾	900	Pac. Mail........	92⅛
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C...	114¾	1300	do........	92¼
7,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '62........	109⅜	200	do........s30	92⅜
1,600	do........Small	109⅝	600	do........	92⅜
36,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C........	104⅛	100	do........s30	92⅜
75,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '64	108⅝	200	Union Nav. Co......	25⅜
100,000	do........b3	108⅝	300	Bos. Water P........	21
3,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65........c	108	200	do........	21
120,000	do........	108⅞	100	do........	21½
34,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, New........	110⅛	10	Bk. & Brok. Ass'n,	112½
22,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67	110⅛	250	Adams Ex........	56¾
42,500	Treas. N. 7 3-10, 2d series........	107⅞	100	do........2d call	56¾
10,000	do........	108	100	do........	56⅝
30,000	do........3d ser	108⅛	100	Wells-Fargo Ex........	24⅛
1,000	Brooklyn 6s, W.L.	96⅝	50	do........	24⅛
3,000	Tenn. 6s, new...	67⅛	200	do........	24⅛
11,000	Vir. St. 6's....x c	53½	100	do........2d call	24
10,000	Virginia 6s. New	52½	100	U. S. Ex. Co........	56⅞
5,000	N. Car 6s.....x c	66	100	do........	56⅞
40,000	do........	66⅜	300	Mer. U. Ex........	28⅞
5,000	do........	65⅝	300	do........	28⅞
150,000	Missouri 6s........	91	120	do........	28¾
60,000	do........2d call	91	100	N. Y. Cent........	128⅝
3,000	Ill. Cen. Bs........	114	36	Erie R. P........	74
8,000	Tol. & W. 2d M...	80⅛	6	N. Y. & N.H. R........	159
12,000	Gt. W. 2d M...	76	100	do........	157
2,000	O. & M. 1st M...	94	100	Bos. Hart. & Erie..	15⅜
2,000	Mor. & Es. 2d M..	88	700	Reading R........	91⅝
30	Merchants' Bank..	116	500	do........	91⅝
20	do........2d call	120	500	do........s30	91⅜
20	Continental Bank..	104	50	Mich. Cen........	118⅞
48	Ocean Bank........	104	100	M. S. & N. I........	86⅜
17	Del. & Hud. Ca.......	159	50	Ill. Cen. R........	147
12	do........	158⅜	100	Clev. & Pitts R........	84⅜
100	West. U. Tel........	37⅝	100	Chi. & N. W.Pf. b30	77
200	do........2d call	37⅝	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf........	76⅝
200	Canton Co........	49	200	T., W. & W........	50⅜
15	Quick. Min........	28	100	do........	50⅜
100	do........	29⅜	300	New-Jersey C R........	119⅝
300	Ohio & Miss. R........	30⅜	10	do........	119⅝
			73	do........2d call	119⅝
			400	P., F. W. & C........	107⅜
			420	do........	107⅜
			500	do........	107⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R...	114¾	3,000	Chic. & Mil. 1st.	90½
25,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114¾	1,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st	106
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62........	106⅞	7,000	A. & T. H. 2d Pr.	86
20,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '62........	109⅜	20	Tenth Nat. Bank..	105½
22,000	do........b3	109⅜	10	Fourth Nat. Bk...	107
10,000	do........	109⅜	100	Canton Co........	49
150,000	U.S.6s, 5-20s, C., '64........b3	108⅝	50	Del. & Hud. C........	158⅜
5,000	do........	108⅝	100	West. U. Tel........	37⅝
65,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '65........	108⅛	900	do........	37⅝
10,000	do........	108⅛	100	Quicksilver........	21½
22,000	U. S. 5-20s, C.,'65, New........	110⅛	300	Pacific Mail........	91⅜
75,000	do........	110⅛	100	do........	91⅜
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, C '67..	110⅛	1000	Adams Ex........	56⅛
50,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C........	104⅛	30	Amer. Ex........	55
20,000	do........b3	104⅛	300	Wells-Far Ex........	24
10,000	do........	104⅛	300	Mer. U. Ex........	28⅞
10,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 2d Series....b3	108	100	N.Y. Cen........	128⅝
10,000	do 3d Series..	107⅞	700	Erie R........	68⅞
7,000	do........	107⅞	100	Hud. Riv. R........	138⅛
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s..x-c	68⅜	20	Reading R........	91
7,000	Mo. S. 6s........	91	200	Clev. & Tol........	106
1,000	Virginia 6s. new	52½	100	Chic. & R.I. R........	94½
			100	Mil. & St. P.	64
			100	Mil. & St. P. Pf........	76
			1000	Tol., W. & W........	50⅛
			100	P., Ft. W. & C........	107¾
			200	do........	107⅞
			100	Ohio & Miss. R........	30⅜

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

50	Adams Ex.	56⅝	800	Erie R........	69⅛
10	U. S. Ex........	56⅝	200	do........b30	69¼
400	Pacific Mail........	91½	300	do........c	69⅛
100	do........	91⅝	10	B. & B. Assoc'tion.	112½
400	do........	91¼	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C...	107⅝
100	do........c	91⅜	100	Mil. & St. P.Pf........	76⅛
200	do........	91⅞	100	O. & Miss. R........	30¼
100	do........s10	91¼	100	Mich.S. & N. I........	86⅝
200	do........b3	91¼	200	Clev. & Pitts........	84⅞
500	N. Y. Cen. R........	128⅞	100	Cl. & Tol........	106
200	do........b10	128⅝	100	Chi. R. I. & P........	94¾
200	West. U. Tel........	37⅞	100	Chi. & N. W........	66⅞
100	Hudson R........	138	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf........	76⅞
1500	Reading R........	91½			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

30	Am. Ex	55¼	800	Reading R........	91⅛
20	do........	55	500	Erie R........	68¾
300	Adams Ex........	56⅛	100	do........	68⅝
50	do........	56½	60	B. & B. Assoc'tion.	112⅜
100	do........	56⅝	10	do........	112¼
100	U. S. Ex........	56½	20	do........	112⅛
100	Mer. U. Ex........	29	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf........	76⅛
300	do........	28¾	100	Ohio & Miss. R..c	30⅜
100	do........	28⅞	2800	M. S. & N. I........	86¾
100	do........b90	28¾	1200	Clev. & Tol.	106
200	Canton Co........	49⅞	200	Chi. R. I. & P........	94¾
300	W. U. Tel........	37⅞	500	do........s3	94⅞
100	Pacific Mail........	92⅞	1200	Chi. & N. W. R........	66½
600	do........	92¼	300	Chic. & N. W. Pf........	76⅞
400	N. Y. Cen.	128⅞	300	do........b30	77

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Wells-Fargo Ex...	24	50	B. & B. Assoc'tion.	111
300	Mer. U. Ex........	28¼	20	do........	110⅞
200	do........	28⅛	100	M. & St. P. Pf........	76
100	do........s30	28	400	P., Ft. W.& C........	108
500	West. U. Tel........	37½	100	Ohio & M. R........	30⅛
300	do........s30	37⅞	100	M. S. & N. I. R........	86½
300	N. Y. Cen. R........	128⅞	300	Clev. & Tol........	106¼
200	Erie R........	68⅞	200	Chic., R. I. & P........	94½
200	Reading R........	91⅞	200	Chi. & N. W........	66⅝
200	Hud. R.R........	138¼	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf........	76¾

WEDNESDAY, May 20—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were at ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. advance on the last price of yesterday. The transactions ranged 139⅜@139⅝@139½ ℔ cent. The market we report firm, but without very decided activity. The Export demand for Gold by the Hamburg steamer yesterday was $425,000, and by the Cunarder, to-day, $975,000. The daily Customs demand this week again averages about $400,000, but against this the Treasury Office is a moderate seller. The Foreign Exchanges are 110@110¼ for 60 days, and 110½@110⅝ short sight on London. Two of the leading Banking Houses shipped Gold Coin to-day, $400,000 and $450,000 respectively. There is a very light offering of transient Bills of Exchange. The Export clearances of Cotton and other Domestic Produce this week, are to the Currency value of over four millions of dollars.

There is increased ease in the offerings of Money to the Brokers at 5@6 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, and on prime Merchant paper at 6@7 ℔ cent. This condition of the market is encouraging a very large speculative and investment demand for the Public Funds, and we have to report a further advance to-day of ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. on all the 5-20s, 10-40s, 7.30s and 6s of 1881, with increased excitement at the 10 A. M. and noon Boards and a steady market, but with some abatement in the demand at the close of the day.

On the Stock Exchange the Border State Bonds were active and prices firm. In Pacific Mail there was another animated movement, and sales were advanced to 92⅞ ℔ cent., subsequently reacting to 91⅞@⅝ ℔ cent. The Railways, as on yesterday, moved with very little spirit, though the speculators opposed, in their views, to an advance in the market, put out their contracts with caution, while the buyers for a rise exhibit equal timidity in bidding the market up. A duller state of things among the regular Commission Brokers, who rely upon outside orders, it would be difficult to imagine, so far as the Railway Shares are concerned. They had some orders to-day in Pacific Mail, and in Fort Wayne and Reading, and also in the Railway Bonds, which are sparingly offered, alough advancing in prices. The Express Stocks are feverish, and at the close of the day lower than yesterday. Western Telegraph is also weak.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made, as compared with Tuesday night:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s........	104	104⅛	Missouri........	91	91
U. S. 5-20s, 1862..	109⅛	109⅜	Northwest	66⅛	66⅜
U. S. Con. 5-20s.	110⅛	110⅜	N. West Pref....	76⅞	76⅞
N. Y. Central....	128⅝	128⅝	Rock Island........	94⅝	94⅜
Erie........	68⅞	68⅞	Fort Wayne........	107⅛	108
Hudson........	138	138¼	W. U. Telegraph.	37⅞	37⅜
Reading........	91⅛	91⅞	M'chants' Union	28⅝	28⅛
Mich. Southern..	86½	86⅝	St. Paul Pref....	76	76
Ohio and Miss...	30	30⅛	St. Paul Com....	63⅛	63
Pittsburgh.	84¼	84⅞	Pacific Mail....	91⅛	91¾
Toledo........	105⅝	106⅛	American Gold..	139⅝	139⅜
Tenn 6s, new....	67	67¼	Bills on London.	110⅛	110⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., 1868........	142½	5-20 coup. 1867........	110¼
6 ℔ cent. reg.'81........	114¼	Oregon W. L., ½ yr.'81.	111
500 & 1,000. 1881	114¾	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1871........	125
5-20 reg., 1862........	106⅞	5 ℔ cent. coup. 1871........	126
5-20 cou., small........	109½	End coup., 1871........	121
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862........	109⅝	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1874........	114
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864........	108⅛	5 ℔ cent. coup., 1874........	117½
5-20 500 & 1,000 1865........	108⅛	10-40 reg........	104
5-20 reg., 1865, new is..	110	10-40 500 & 1,000........	104⅛
5-20 cou. 1865, n. is........	110¼	7 3-10 2d series........	107⅞
5-20 reg., 1867	110⅛	7 3-10 3d series........	107⅞
5-20 coup., small........	110		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. coup. B'y Loan...	109½	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877.	100
N. Y. 7s., Canal, 1870...	102	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879.	100
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1872.	102	Illinois war loan........	100
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1873.	102	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1873...	94½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1874.	102	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., 1868.	67
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1875.	102½	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex. c.	68½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1877.	103	Tennessee 6 ℔ c. n. bds	67½
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1878.	103	Virginia 6s., ex-c........	53
N. Y. Canal 5s, 1874........	96	Virginia 6s, new bds...	52
Ohio 6 ℔ cent., 1881........	107	Georgia 6s........	77
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886........	102½	Georgia 7s, new bonds.	91
Illinois C. bonds 1860...	100	N. C. 6s. ex coupons....	66⅛
Illinois reg.. 1860	100	N. C. 6s. new bonds....	65⅝
Ill. 6s. cou..'79 aft. 1860..	100	Missouri 6s........	91
Ill. 6s. cou.. '79 aft. 1862..	100	Mo. 6s. H. & St. Jo. is.	90
Illinois c. 6s,'79 aft. 1865.	100	Connecticut 6s........	100
Illinois c. 6s '79 aft. 1870.	100		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York........	135	Chatham........	147
Manhattan........	146	Bank of N. America.	110
Merchants'........	120	Hanover........	115
Mechanics'........	128	Irving........	107
Union........	118	Metropolitan........	136
America........	143	Nassau........	104
Phenix........	107	Shoe and Leather...	116¼
Tradesmen's........	137	Continental........	103
Fulton........	153	St. Nicholas........	107
Butchers' & Drovers'.	134	Marine........	145
Mechanics' & Trad's.	125	Commonwealth........	112
National........	109	Importers' & Trad's.	129
Merchants' Exch'ge..	118	Park........	151
Seventh Ward.	112	Manuf's& Merchants.	103½
State of New-York...	112	Central National....	107½
Commerce........	124	First National........	205
Mec. B. Assoc'n.....	118	Fourth National........	106½
Ocean........	107	Ninth National........	109
American Exchange.	119	Tenth National........	105

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883........	93¾	Del. L. & W.1st M.....	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887........	94½	Tol & W.1st M ex'd....	91½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es........	[illegible]	Tol. & W. 2d Mort.....	80½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n...	90	Tol. & W. Equip. b'ds..	71½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876........	104	Gt. Western 1st M. '68..	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76..	127	Gt. Western 2d M. '93..	76
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76..	127	Quin. & Tol. 1st M.'90..	78
Erie 1st M.. Ex........	102	Lis. & So. Iowa 1st M..	72
Erie 7s, 2d ind.. 1870....	100	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M..	98
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883........	96½	Gal. & Chi. Ex........	100
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880........	[illegible]	Chi. & R. I. Pac. Is....	97⅜
Erie 7s, 5th ind.. 1888........	90½	Morris & Essex 1st M..	97½
Buff., N.Y. & Erie. 1st'77	96	Morris & Essex 2d M....	88
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M.. '69-70.	101⅞	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M...	100
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M.S.F.'85.	106⅛	Pitts., Ft. W.&Ch. 1st M.	105½
Harlem 1st M........	100	Pitts., Ft. W.&Ch. 2d M.	98
Mich. C. 8 ℔ c. '69-'72.	108½	Pitts., Ft. W.&Ch. 3d M.	90
Mich.Cen.n.1stM.8s,'82	111½	Cleve. & P. 2d M........	95
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c.1stM.	113	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv.	90
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M ..	91	Cleve. & P. 4th M........	78½
N. Ind. Goshen Line.'68.	98	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	102
Mich.S. & N.I.S.F.7 ℔c.	99	Chi. & Alton Inc........	91
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	93	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	75
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1870........	114	Ohio & Miss. Con........	85
Alton & T. H. 1st M....	94½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M..	83
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	84½	Peninsula R. R. Bds..	87
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund..	96	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M..	94
Chic.& N.W. int.Bds..	90	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M....	89
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv....	91	Mar. & Cin 1st M........	85
Con. 7 ℔ cent.Exten.B.	86	Chic. & Mil. 1st M........	90
Con. 7 ℔ cent. 1st M.	91	Joliet & Chi. 1st M....	100
Han.& St. Jos. L.G........	100	N. Y. & N. H. 6s........	95

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts. $5,631,980 95; payments, $4,808,302 78; balance, $101,537,424 80. The receipts include for Customs, $408,000; gold notes, $243,000.

The following information in regard to the China Line of the Pacific Mail Company is not only strictly reliable, but exceedingly gratifying to the friends of the new enterprise:

The brief telegraphic announcement of the arrival of the steamer *New-York* at San Francisco, from Hong Kong, *via* Japan, is worthy of more than passing notice for the silent testimony it bears to the forethought and care for the safety of life and property by which the management of the new China Mail Steamship service is marked. As Americans we may congratulate ourselves, and as travelers rejoice, in any sign of progress in a direction where there is so much room and need for improvement. On the 23d March, the Pacific Mail steamer *Great Republic* broke her starboard shaft when about two thousand miles to the eastward of Yokohama, virtually in mid-ocean, but after a delay of a few hours, proceeded under sail, and using one wheel, toward her destination, at the rate of one hundred and fifty miles a day, reaching Yokohama safely on the 7th of April. The Company's steamer *New-York*, stationed at Yokohama as a spare steamer, was immediately put into service to complete the voyage of the *Great Republic*, and after proceeding to Hong Kong, arrived at San Francisco with the mails and passengers from China and Japan just two days later than the regular date, and before any anxiety had begun to be felt for the disabled steamer; so that practically the service was not interrupted at all by the accident. All doubts as to the ability of the new steamers to take care of themselves under canvas in case of accident to their steam power are set at rest by this experience.

The following report has been presented to the Board of Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company by the Auditing Committee:

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May, 20, 1868.

To the Board of Directors:

The Auditing Committee respectfully report that in consequence of delay in the transmission of the Pacific accounts, they are unable at the present time to lay before the Board the customary quarterly statements and balances referring thereto. They have, however, examined the Company's securities, and found the same correct and in order.

They beg leave to submit the accompanying report of the President to their Committee, on the subject of dividends, which they have unanimously adopted, and to recommend its acceptance by the Board.

WM. DENNISTOUN, Chairman,
JONATHAN THORNE,
GEO. B. HARTSON,
Auditing Committee.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT TO THE AUDITING COMMITTEE.

I beg leave to report that our relations with "the Opposition" remain unchanged, and to add that, with such knowledge of, and experience in the case as I have been able to acquire, there can be neither arrangement nor compromise with it, in my judgment, which would not prove a greater evil to our interests than a continuation of the struggle for the object of compelling its withdrawal; a result which I believe can be obtained, but only by unflinching firmness and an unrelenting persistence in our present policy.

In view, therefore, of such a continuation of this struggle for the preservation of the Company's business integrity, with the consequent vital importance of maintaining the largest practicable amount of strength and resources, I respectfully recommend that the consideration of the question of a dividend be postponed, and indefinitely.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) ALLEN McLANE, President.

On motion, the report of the Auditing Committee was unanimously accepted and adopted by the Board of Directors.

(Attest) THEO. F. JOHNSON, Secretary.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the United States Petroleum Company, held on Thursday, the 14th of May, 1868, the following gentlemen were elected to serve as Trustees for the year ensuing, viz.: H. R. TREADWELL, E. R. TREMAIN, J. VAN SCHAICK, GEO. F. RILEY, GEO. F. GRAY, A. LEMASSENA and E. B. WESLEY. At a subsequent meeting of the Trustees the following officers were chosen: President, H. R. TREADWELL; Vice-President, A. LEMASSENA; Treasurer, E. B. WESLEY; Secretary, P. G. FENNING.

The United States Petroleum Company, writes a correspondent, was organized in 1864, with a nominal capital of $500,000. It has paid $480,000 in dividends to shareholders, and about $185,000 in taxes to the United States Government, State of Pennsylvania, &c. During the petroleum excitement of 1865, the stock of the United States Petroleum Company sold as high as $40 ℔ share! The present condition of the Company is sound. It is free from debt, and has a surplus of some $16,000 in its treasury. It is in receipt of about 28 barrels of oil per day The yield of the wells is greatly increasing.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending May 6 gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest........	£3,101,765	Decrease....	£5,797
Public deposits........	5,123,327	Increase....	328,218
Other deposits........	20,209,015	Increase....	202,152
Government Securities....	13,277,696	No change.	
Other Securities........	18,238,404	Increase....	1,154,629
Notes unemployed........	9,779,230	Decrease....	457,085

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,454,885, being an increase of £303,780; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £20,402,992, showing a decrease of £229,894, when compared with the previous return.

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the second week in May:

1868........	$68,900
1867........	60,863
Increase........	$8,037

Comparative earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the second week in May:

1868........	$77,758
1867........	73,976
Increase........	$3,782

The Omaha *Republican*, of May 12, says:

"This week a new passenger and freight tariff goes into effect on the Union Pacific Railroad, which will be of immense advantage to travelers and freighters. This reduction will stimulate travel and traffic, and be beneficial to all parties concerned. The disposition on the part of the Railroad Company to accommodate the public to every extent will be appreciated, and will redound to its advantage. Confidence of the people in its intention to deal fairly and liberally with them will be established, and a reciprocal feeling of good will be the result. The same difference in favor of the new tariff prevails to all the points on the road.

WELLS, FARGO & Co., whose coaches run in connection with the trains of the Union Pacific Railroad to all points west and northwest, have made very large reductions on their rates of fare also, to show which we append the following statement of rates for passengers now charged from this city by the Union Pacific Railroad and their coaches to points designated:

The new passenger tariff shows a reduction of twenty-five per cent. on the fares along the whole line of the road. Fare to Cheyenne is now $38 70, and to Laramie City $42 90. Before fare to Cheyenne was $51 50. Laramie is fifty-six miles further west than Cheyenne. This reduction will be quite sensibly felt in the pockets of travelers.

The new freight tariff is: To Columbus, first class, 70 cents; second class, 60 cents; third class, 50 cents; Grand Island, $1 90, 80 cents; to North Platte, $1 70, $1 60, $1 50; to Julesburg, $2 20, $2 05, $1 90; to Cheyenne, $3, $2 75, $2 50. The old rates to Columbus were: 90 cents, 80 cents, 70 cents; to Grand Island, $1 30, $1 20, $1 10; to North Platte, $2 10, $2, $1 90; to Julesburg, $2 85, $2 70, $2 60; to Cheyenne, $3 85, $3 70, $3 55; to Denver, $53 70; to Central City, $56 70."

The construction of the Union Pacific Road, now in operation for over five hundred miles west from Omaha, is going forward very rapidly and promisingly.

Of the progress and prospects of the Central Pacific Railroad, Messrs. FISK & HATCH, the financial agents of the Company, in a recent circular, remark that:

"The Company have now built, and have in successful operation, 150 miles of road on both slopes of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, including by far the most difficult and expensive portion of the whole. They have also an unprecedented force, extending the track into the Salt Lake Basin, the middle of which will be reached in Autumn, making more than 330 miles in operation. Several important tributary branch and connecting roads are projected and now being built, and the prospect is fair that the continuous through line across the continent will be completed early in 1870, or about two years from this time.

The net earnings for the past year upon less than 100 miles, operated under temporary disadvantages, amounted to $1,037,901 in gold, over the operating expenses; and the gross earnings for the first quarter of the current year were 50 per cent. greater than for the same period in 1867. It is estimated that the net earnings for 1868 will reach $2,500,000, which, after deducting interest payments, estimated at less than $1,000,000, are applied to construction purposes. Besides further subscription to capital stock, and other resources, the Company will be receiving from the United States Government its thirty year six per cent bonds, at the rate of $32,000 per mile, and are therefore enabled to carry forward the enterprise with the utmost confidence and vigor."

In reference to the marketing of the six per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Company, (principal and interest payable in gold,) they remark that:

"Nearly half the entire amount has already been subscribed for, the investment demand continues undiminished; and the remainder will be sought after and taken, at the present, or higher rates, as fast as the progress of the work enables the Company to issue their bonds. Our acquaintance with the Company's affairs, almost from the beginning, and our knowledge of their resources and revenues, have fully convinced us that their first mortgage bonds are among the most perfect and reliable corporate securities ever offered in this country. Considerable amounts have been taken on foreign account, and they are becoming widely and favorably known in the money markets of Europe. We are prepared to fill orders for these bonds promptly at the rates fixed by the Company—par and accrued interest in currency."

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, held at their office, corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Cornelius Vanderbilt, William H. Vanderbilt, William C. Wetmore, Abraham B. Baylis, Horace F. Clark, Augustus Schell, James H. Banker, John M. Tobin, John B. Dutcher, William A. Kissam, Oliver Charlick, Joseph Harker, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, CORNELIUS VANDERBILT was elected President and WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President, CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer, and ROBERT J. NEVIN, Secretary.

The Produce Exchange Company has declared a dividend of 7 ℔ cent., payable on and after June 1.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD offer unusual advantages as a safe and profitable investment. They are a First Mortgage upon one of the longest railroad lines in the world, which costs three times the amount of the Bonds that can be issued upon it. The road is now finished 580 miles, and the net earnings from the local business are much more than sufficient to pay the interest. When the whole line is open to the Pacific in 1870, these earnings will be vastly increased and the value of the security enhanced. The Bonds can only be issued as the road is built, so that they always represent a productive property. They are six per cents,—run thirty years, and both principal and interest are payable in gold. Subscriptions are received for the present, at par, at the Company's offices, No. 20 Nassau-street, and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-street, where pamphlets, &c., can be obtained.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Broadway, e. s., No. 440, 30.5x98, ¼ share........	18,000
Broadway and 97th-st., n. w. corner, 25.2x95.5........	4,000
Broadway, e. s., 199.10 ft. n. of 132d-st.. 74.11x76 ...	4,500
Henry-st., w. s., lot No. 889, Rutger's estate map, 25x87.6........	5,000
Laurens-st., w. s., bet. Bleecker and Amity sts., 43 x100x5x5x38x115........	39,900
Stuyvesant-st., s. s., 108.6 ft. e. of 1st-av.. 25x62........	18,000
8th-st., s. s., gore lot in rear. 17.6x5x15........	300
13th-st., n. s., 100.1 ft. w. of Av. A. 25.4x63.2x9.6x4x3.5x2x10.4x57.4........	7,600
16th-st., n. s., lot No. 166, map of block No. 5, 25x92	10,000
38th-st., n. s., 322 ft. w. of 5th-av., 24x98.9........	50,000
39th-st., n. s., 485 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x98.9........	45,000
51st-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.5........	9,900
51st-st., n. s., 345 ft. e. of 8th-av., 5x100.5........	1,000
54th-st., n. s., 43.9 ft. e. of 8th-av., 18.9x62.11........	18,000
55th-st., s. s. 320 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.5........	7,575
56th-st., n. s., 187 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 95x100.5..	27,500
56th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25.2x100.9........	6,500
57th-st., n. s., 315 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x100.5........	5,000
98th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 4th-av., 150x201.10x100x100. 11x50x100.11........	10,000
113th-st., n. s., 195 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.10........	[illegible]
114th-st., n. s., 320 ft. w. of 3d-av., 37.6x100.11........	3,112
120th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., 100x100.10 } 120th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x86.3x62.2x71.5 }	13,500
127th-st., s. s., 485 ft. w. of 3d-av., 22.3x99.11........	8,750
128th-st., s. s., 439 ft. e. of 4th-av., 17x99.11........	7,800
129th-st., n. s., 199 ft. e. of 8th-av., 59x depth of block........	7,302
146th-st., w. s., 450 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x199.10........	5,000
New-av. and 121st-st., s. e. cor., 100.10x175........	13,000
2d-av., e. s., 25ft. n. of 51st-st., 20x58........	16,000
2d-av., e. s., 100.5 ft. s. of 55th-st., 20x64........	16,750
2d-av., e. s., 120.5 ft. s. of 55th-st., 20x64........	17,000
3d-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 61st-st., 15x95x40x10x50x105	2,560
4th-av. and 127th-st., n. w. corner. 21x70........	14,500
5th-av., e. s., 39.9 ft. n. of 41st-st., 16.9x100........	nom.
5th-av. and 119th-st., n. e. corner, 100.10x100........	8,000
6th-av. and 130th-st., n. e. corner, 99.11x159 6........	19,500
10th-av. and 108th-st., n. e. corner, gore lot, q. c....	1,000

Leases Recorded.

North William-st., No. 20, except 1st and 2d floors, 5 years, per year........	4,000
4th-st., No. 213, east, store, &c., 3 years, per year.	420
5th-st., Nos. 305 and 307, 13 years, per year........	1,200
3d-av., No. 588, 2d floor and rear shop, 5 yrs. per yr	800
10th-av., No. 424, 3 years, per year........	700

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Baltic-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Bond-st., 25x100........	$500
Bridge-st., w. s., 77.6 ft. n. of Nassau-st., 30x101....	8,500
Broadway and 12th-st., n. e. cor., 25x100........	3,000
Broadway and 12th-st., n. e. cor., 25x100 r........	2,000
Calyer-st., n. s., 101.8 ft. w. of Franklin-st., 50x100.	10,000
Chestnut-st., s. e. s., 165.4½ ft. e. of Myrtle-av., 27.1½x69.7½........	nom.
Clark-st., n. s.. lots Nos. 242 and 243, Jno. Hicks' map........	15,000
Clinton-st., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Sackett-st., 25x100........	12,750
Cook-st., s. s., lot No. 49, Richardson & Co.'s map (16th ward)........	1,250
Devoe-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Ewen-st., 25x100........	4,200
Devoe-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Leonard-st., 25x100........	4,550
Elm-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Evergreen-av., 20.11x97.6	295
Elm-st., n. s., 305 ft. w. of Evergreen-av., 25x95........	400
Ewen-st., w. s., 30 ft. s. of Boerum-st., 25x100........	3,750
Hooper-st. and Bedford-av., s. w. cor., 156.6x100x40x20x116.6x80........	nom.
Houston-st., w. s., 280.4 ft. n. of Willoughby-av., 16.8x100........	5,800
Huron-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100........	800
Jacob-st., n. w. s., 180 ft. s. of Central-av., 100x100	750
Kent-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100........	1,000
Liberty-st., e. s., 184.10 ft. s. of Concord-st., 19.2x50x20.1........	1,500
Livingston-st., s. w. s., 84.11 ft. s. e. of Nevins-st., 19.11½x106.6........	7,250
Macon-st., n. s., 280 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 20x100........	7,150
Marion-st., s. s., lot No. 9, Ryerson & Co.'s map, 9th Ward........	1,800
Marshall-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Smith-st., 20x100........	600
Pacific-st., s. s. 455 ft. e. of Utica-av., 120x107........	2,500
Sandford-st., w. s., lot No. 932, Nostrand map........	800
Skillman-st., w. s., 130.4 ft. from Tillary-st., 16.8 x100........	3,000
State-st., s. w. s., 125 ft. s. e. of Smith-st., 25x90........	2,800
Smith-st., 120 f.. w. of Powers-st., 75 ft. s. of rear lot, 19x25........	200
Union-st. and 6th-av., n. e. cor., 92.6x92........	9,300
Van Brunt and Carroll sts., s. e. cor., 20x60........	6,700
Warren-st., n. s., 40 ft. w. of Rogers-av., 20x50........	380
Wilson-st., n. w. s., 250 ft. s. w. of Wythe-av., 75x100........	3,450
Wilson-st., n. w. s., 325 ft. s. w. of Wythe-av., 75x100........	3,450
North 3d-st., s. s., lot No. 125, Poppleton's map........	1,980
4th and Smith sts., s. e. corner, 103.6x14x97.10x35.6	1,800
10th-st., n. e. s., 150 ft. s. e. of 5th-av., 20x100........	650
50th-st., s. w. s., 150 ft. n. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.2........	600
Classon-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 100x120........	6,000
Fulton-av. and Sackman-st., s. e. corner, 25x200........	1,000
Gates-av., n. s., 525 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 25x200........	1,600
Kent-av., n. s., 75.1½ ft. n.w. of Wilson-st., 103.7x25x6x75x102.11x100........	8,000
New-York-av., w. s., 99.1 ft. n. of Atlantic-av., 25x100........	13,500
Portland-av. and Auburn-place, s. w. cor., 25x100.1	3,000
Troy-av. and Herkimer-st., n. w. cor., [illegible]x100........	$4,000
Van Cott-av., s. s., [illegible] ft. e. of Graham-av., 25x100..	700
Wythe-av., w. s., 80 ft. n. of Clymer-st., 20x90........	6,500

Leases Recorded.

Myrtle-av., No. 116, house, &c., 3 years, per year..	$700
Myrtle-av. and Graham-av., s. e. cor., brick house, &c., 10 years, per year........	1,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Merseles-st., w. s., lot No. 5, block No. 8, 25x80........	$1,400
Monmouth-st., w. s., 57 ft. s. of South 4th-st.. 19x50........	5,000

Hoboken.

Jackson-st., w. s., lots Nos. 21, 22, 23, block No. 13, 75x100........	$1,800

Hudson City.

Montgomery-av., e. s., lots Nos. 299, 300, extending to Franklin-st., each 25x100........	$2,000
Montgomery-av. and Lincoln-st., s. w. cor., 25x106	1,400
St. Paul's-av., n. s., lots Nos. 131, 132, each 25x100.	900

Bergen.

Jersey City and Bergen Point Plank-road, e. s., near Kaiser's, 50x68........	$2,000

Union.

Washington-st., e. s., lots Nos. 401, 402, Maacken's map, each 25x100........	$315
1st-st., e. s., lots 36, 37, M. Fisher's map, each 25x100........	1,750
Hudson-av., s. s., lot No. 288, block No. 31, 25x100........	375

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 20, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls........	50	Barley, bushels....	....
Flour, bbls........	1,253	Malt, bushels....	....
Flour, bags........	5,055	Peas, bushels........	....
Cornmeal, bbls........	449	Pork, bbls........	257
Cornmeal, bags........	84	Cut Meats, pkgs........	10
Wheat, bushels........	29,977	Lard, pkgs........	50
Corn, bushels........	95,261	Beef, tcs. and bbls..	....
Rye, bushels........	105	Whisky, bbls........	21
Oats, bushels........	124,000	Petroleum, bbls........	1,718

ASHES—Have been quiet, to-day, at $8 50@$8 62 for Pots, and $11 25@$11 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Trade continues fairly active in most styles, particularly in seasonable work, prices of which are well supported. We quote: Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 50; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 37@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $2@$2 62; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $2@$2 75; Boys', $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 15@$2 10; Ladies' Sewed Goat, Kid and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 25; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1, ℔ pair.

CANDLES—Have been moderately inquired for, including Adamantine at 21c.@23c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 45c.@46c., and Patent do., 55c.@58c. ℔ lb.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate request to-day, including Java at 23c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 9c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; Jamaica, 15c.@15½c.; Domingo, 14½c.@15c., all in gold, ℔ lb. Stock of all kinds in first hands, 121,935 bags, and 36,785 mats, including 92,335 bags Rio.

COTTON—Has been extremely quiet, though quoted nominally off again ⅛c. ℔ lb. in price. Spinners were the only purchasers; they took barely 213 bales at the following nominal quotations. To sell any way freely, a further concession of at least ⅛c. ℔ lb. would have to be made by holders:

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.	
Ordinary. ℔ lb.	27⅜	27¾	28	@28¼
Good Ordinary........	28⅜	28¾	29	@29¼
Low Middling........	29⅜	29¾	30	@30¼
Middling........	30⅜	30¾	31	@31¼
Good Middling........	31⅜	31¾	32	@32¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week........	2,450
Receipts last week........	4,702
Receipts preceding week........	4,047
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868........	336,729
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867........	563,251
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868........	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867........	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867........	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866........	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868........	204,750
Exports since Sept. 1........	356,774
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868........	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867........	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867........	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866........	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here........	71,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866........	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867........	2,104,000
Receipts same time 1866-7........	1,710,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867........	1,331,988
Receipts preceding cotton year........	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates........	1,567,000
Exports same time 1866-7........	1,298,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867........	1,657,054
Exports preceding cotton year........	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867........	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates........	178,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867........	312,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate request at a further partial reduction of 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl. Some disposition to purchase on speculative account was evinced to-day, but not in a very decisive manner. Export buyers were not operating any way confidently. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,600 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 20@$9 10, very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $9 25@$9 75; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $9 75@$10 50, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 70@$10 30 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western........	$8 20@$9 10
Extra State........	9 25@10 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 25@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands..	9 70@10 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands........	10 35@14 00
Extra Genesee........	10 50@14 00
Common to choice extra Missouri........	11 25@16 75

Southern Flour has been inactive and depressed. Sales have been reported since our last of 430 bbls. at $9 90@$10 95 for poor to fair, and $11@$15 75 for fair to very superior extra, ℔ bbl. California Flour continues in moderate demand, at about former prices; sales have been reported of 1,300 sacks at $11 50@$13 75 for extras, ℔ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in less request at $8 25@$10 for inferior to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Corn Meal is fairly active at $5 80@$5 90 for Jersey; $5 50@$5 90 for Western; $5 50 for City, $5 85 for Fairfax, $6 for Brooklyn, and $6 30@$6 40 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 630 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand, opening rather heavily, but closing with more steadiness. Sales have been reported since our last of 71,000 bushels, including White Wisconsin at $2 70; No. 1 Spring at $2 34@$2 35, chiefly at $2 35; No. 2 Spring at $2 24@$2 25; Amber State at $2 75; and White California on private terms, ℔ bushel. The offerings of Wheat to-day were much less extensive; while shippers evinced more disposition to purchase for export. Corn has been quite active again to-day, closing with an upward tendency. Considerable purchases were made for shipment to British ports. Sales have been reported of 148,000 bushels at $1 12@$1 13½ for New Mixed Western, in store and afloat; $1 16½@$1 17 for Old Mixed Western, in store; $1 20@$1 23 for New Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; $1 20@$1 25 for Prime White Western and Southern ℔ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 5,300 bushels at $2 05@$2 07 ℔ bushel. Barley dull and nominal; scarcely any offering. Of Barley Malt sales were made of 3,400 bushels within a range of from $2 15 @$2 30 ℔ bushel. Oats have been much more freely dealt in, but at reduced prices, Western having been quoted at 85½c.@86c., chiefly at 86c., afloat, and 85c. in store, ℔ bushel; sales 97,000 bushels. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of grain boats as having passed Fultonville during the 48 hours ending 10 A. M., May 19, 1868: Victor A. Putnam, Buffalo, wheat; L. R. King, Buffalo, corn; T. W. Green, Buffalo, corn; Rochester, Buffalo, corn; M. L Herrick, Oswego, corn; E. G. Nye, Buffalo, corn; Amelia Hines, Buffalo, corn; Jas. L. Knapp, Buffalo, corn; Jennie Vaughn, Buffalo, corn; J. S. Fitch, Oswego, wheat; H. D. Caswell, Buffalo, corn; Geo. J. Whitney, Buffalo, corn; Mary Horn, Buffalo, corn; St. James, Buffalo, Corn; Coquette, Oswego, corn; Willard, Oswego, corn; Julia Covell, Buffalo, corn; D. B. Austin, Oswego, wheat; George Daniels, Oswego, peas; Ezra Cornell, Oswego, wheat; B. Van Vleit, Buffalo, corn; D. P. Neal, Buffalo, corn; Matilda Bartlett, Buffalo, corn; Jo. Vincent, Buffalo, corn; A. E. Gilbert, Buffalo, oats.

The movements in Wheat in the Milwaukee market, week ending with May 16, Messrs. GEORGE I. JONES & Co. review as follows: The business in Wheat this week has been active and with wide fluctuations. On Monday morning there was considerable desire to realize, the receipts being large and No. 1 fell to $2 14½, advancing the same day to $2 16, and by Wednesday to $2 19. On Thursday morning the price declined to $2 17½, but at noon advanced with large purchases @$2 19. In the afternoon that day the market commenced to break, Liverpool being publicly reported 1d. lower, and privately 3d., and sales were made from $2 18½ down to $2 15½. Yesterday the price fell from $2 15 to $2 11, the decline being assisted by short selling. This morning the opening sales were at $2 10½ $2 11, but the market rallied 2½c.@3c., closing at $2 13½. No. 2 has ruled 8c.@9c. under No. 1. The market has been liberally supplied all through the week, the receipts averaging about 60,000 bushels per day, and parties having options maturing have not experienced much difficulty in finding Wheat to fill them. The impression is that we are now having the largest receipts from what is left of this crop, and that in the course of the next week or ten days they will drop off very materially. A good many contracts are out for delivery this month, but the short sellers seem to feel pretty confident that prices for the balance of the month will be in their favor. Holders generally are firm, and have faith in high prices being maintained most of the time. They are willing, however, to admit that lower figures may be touched, while stocks in New-York and Liverpool are heavy, but argue that the total quantity left in this section is too small to allow of any very important falling off in prices being of long continuance. For the sake of reference we copy some of the fluctuations last year in No. 2, the leading grade then, not that the two years are supposed to be at all alike: 2d of May, 1867, $2 90; 7th of June, $2 07; 20th of June, $1 77; 27th of June, $2 29; 5th of July, $1 88; 9th of July, $2 25. The weather lately in this neighborhood has been rainy, but in some sections a little more rain would be quite acceptable. The prospect for a fine crop is very encouraging, the seeding having been unusually early, and the breadth of land sown large. The inspection reports for the week show that 65 ℔ cent. of the arrivals have graded as No. 1, 27 ℔ cent. as No. 2, 8 ℔ cent. as No. 3, and no rejected. The stock of Wheat in store to-day is estimated at 414,000 bushels, against 100,000 bushels same day last year, and 550,000 bushels in 1866. The total shipments by lake this season sum up as follows: 466,372 bushels to Buffalo, 727,840 to Oswego, 61,900 to Cleveland, 90,175 to Erie, 49,200 to Ogdensburg, 11,600 to Cape Vincent, 21,000 to Chicago, 26,106 to Toledo, 9,600 to Dunkirk, 69,000 to St. Catherines, 66,277 to Kingston, 7,000 to Goderich and 1,410 to smaller ports, making a total of 1,606,880 bushels. At the close this noon, we quote No. 1 Spring Wheat, in store, subject to 2 ℔ cent. storage, shippers having eight days in which to ship without extra storage, at $2 13, No. 2 at $2 03¾, No. 3 at $1 94; No. 1, "seller the month," at $2 12; No. 1, "buyer the month," $2 18¾, closing firm but quiet. In the following table we show the cost of No. 1 Wheat, laid down at Buffalo, Oswego, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, at to-day's rates:

	Buffalo	Oswego.		New-York.
Cost in store here	$2 13	$2 13		$2 13
Storage, payable by shipper	02	02		02
Lake freights	04½	09		04½
Lake insurance	02	02½		02
Discount on exchange	01	01		½
			Buffalo charges	02½
			Canal freight..	14
Estimated cost laid down (exclusive of interest and commission)	$2 22½	$2 27½		$2 38¼
The cost of No. 2 would be	$2 13	$2 18		$2 29

The receipts of Wheat for the week sum up 360,247 bushels, against 152,906 bushels same time last year. Shipments for the week are 127,044 bushels to Buffalo, 87,800 to Oswego, 17,000 to Cleveland, 39,175 to Erie, 3,400 to Ogdensburg, 485 to other ports, and 11,845 bushels by railroad."

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair demand at 80c.@85c. for shipping, and $1 20@$1 60 for poor to very choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw is salable and steady at 80c.@$1 05 for short and long, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been very quiet, though rather pressed for sale, including American at 10c.@55c. for new; older growths, 5c.@25c., and Foreign at 20c.@40c. ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; good to prime, 20c.@30c.; choice to fancy, 35c.@40c. Eastern, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; prime to choice 25c.@35c. Wisconsins, common to fancy, 20c.@45c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; good to prime, 25c.@35c. Yearlings of all grades, 10c.@20c.; old Olds, 5c.@15c. Foreign—Canadians, 10c.@40c.; Bavarians, 25c.@35c.; Belgians, 20c.@25c. ℔ lb.

LEATHER—Most descriptions have been in light demand to-day, at about previous prices, including Oak Slaughter and Salted good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 41c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 41c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good, Light, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle. 26½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 26c.@26½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 26½c.@27c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 25½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 22½c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in demand and firm, including Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; Cuba at 38c.@65c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been more sought after and buoyant in price, including Spirits Turpentine at 56c.@58c. ℔ gallon; Crude at $5 25; Resin at $3@$10 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4 25. Pitch at $3 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been inactive and heavy, including Crude Whale at 75c.@77c.; Bleached Whale at 85c.@87½c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached Whale at $2 15 @$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 55; Red Oil at 75c.@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 15@$1 18; Olive, $2 50 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in slack demand at 12½c.@13½c. for Crude in bulk; 18c.@18½c. for do. in bbls.; 27c.@30c. for Refined, in bond, and 33½c.@34c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, last week, 69,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 1,000 pieces 56x60, 7½c.; 5,000 do. 56x60, 7¾c., 5,000 do. 60x64, 8½c., extra; 6,000 do. 64x64, 8⅛c., common; 2,000 do. 64x64, 8⅝c.; 5,000 do. 64x64, 8¾c.; 45,000 do. 64x64, 9½c. Market closed firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted firmer, but has not been in much request. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,850 bbls., in lots, at $28 75@$28 87, closing at $28 85 for New Western Mess; $28 87 for New City do.; $27 75@$28 for old Mess; $24 25@$24 75 for Prime Mess; $23 25@$23 75 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl.; also, 250 bbls. Prime Mess, for June delivery, seller's option, at $24 62 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate request and firm. Sales equal to 180 pkgs. at 16½c.@18½c. for Hams; 20c.@22c. for bagged do.; and 13½c.@14c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon has been quite dull and nominal at 14½c.@15c. for Cumberland Cut; 16c.@16½c. for Short Rib; 16½c.@16¾c. for Long Clear, and 17¼c.@17½c. for Short Clear, ℔ lb. Lard has been in more demand and a shade firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 925 tcs. and bbls., at 17½c.@18½c. for poor to choice, the latter rate for small lots ℔ lb. Beef continues in demand at $15 @$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for interior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 200 bbls. Tierce Beef is dull and lower, including Prime Mess at $33@$38 and India Mess at $38@$42 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams are in very limited demand at $32 50@$35 ℔ bbl.; sales 75 bbls. Butter is dull and heavy at 32c.@43c. for State, and 28c.@35c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese continues inactive at 9c.@17c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Has been in moderate request, including Carolina at $10 87@$11 62, and Rangoon at $9 75@$10 12 ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been very quiet, including Clover at from 9½c.@10½c. ℔ lb.; rough Flax at $2 60@$2 75; Calcutta Linseed at $2 35@$2 40, gold; Timothy at $2 40@$2 60 ℔ bushel.

SOAP—Continues in moderate demand and firm, including Castile at 16½c.@17c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in request at steady rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 790 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11½c.@14½c. ℔ lb.; 185 boxes Havana at 12½c.@13½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in good demand at from 14½c.@17c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 87,000 lbs. Tallow at 12c.@12½c., chiefly at 12½c.; 34,000 lbs. Stearine at 17¾c.@18¼c.; 27,500 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been held firmly, but has been less sought after. Sales include 117 hhds. Kentucky at 9c.@16c. ℔ lb. We quote: Kentucky Lugs at 7c.@9½c.; Common Leaf, 8c.@12c.; Medium Leaf, 10c.@14½c.; Good Leaf, 12½c.@16½c.; Fine Leaf, 15c.@18c.; Selections, 17c.@20c. ℔ lb. We quote *Seed Leaf* thus: Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers, 6c.@7c.; average lots, 18c.@30c.; fine wrappers, 35c.@55c. New-York State fillers, 5c.@5½c.; average lots, 8c.@14c.; wrappers, 12c.@35c. Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 5c.@5½c.; average lots, 9c.@16c.; wrappers, 15c.@40c. ℔ lb. *Havana*—Common, 80c.@85c.; Good, 90c.@$1; Fine, $1 05@$1 10. *Yara*—I. cut, 82c.@82½c.; II. cut, $1 05@$1 10; average lots, 90c.@92½c. ℔ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black Work, Common and Medium, 17½c.@22c.; Good and Fine, 23c.@30c. Bright Work, Common and Medium, 25c.@45c.; Good and Fine, 50c.@85c., in bond, ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—The market has been more active, and rates on Grain to British ports have been quoted firmer, with 554 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool there were taken 60,000 bushels Corn and Wheat, by steamer, at 5½d.@6d. ℔ bushel; 1,500 boxes Cheese on private terms, and a vessel from St. John's with Deals at 80s. ℔ ton. For a Baltic port, direct, a bark with Petroleum, at 5s. 6d. ℔ bbl.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse; can do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; has no objections to the country, or a lady who boards. Can be seen at No. 158 West 34th-st. Good City references.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do families' or gentlemen's washing at her own residence, or would go out by the day; good reference. Can be seen any time at No. 124 3d-av., near 14th-st., rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN who is a competent seamstress; can operate on Wilcox & Gibb's and Grover & Baker's machines; no objection to chamberwork or attend to children; City reference. No. 433 East 9th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as laundress; understands fluting well; would go as cook and to assist with washing; has good City reference from her last place. No. 113 West 46th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as first-class waitress; has the best of City reference; would like to go to Newport with a family. Call for two days at No. 1271 Broadway, near 32d-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and a good baker; will do general housework in City or country; good reference. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELSH WOMAN, A situation as infant's nurse; can take charge night and day; is a good seamstress; is willing to go to the country; the best of reference from her last place. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK WITH five years' City reference, a situation in a private family; makes all kinds of pastry, soups and jellies; does the coarse washing; is fully competent; wages $14. Call at No. 363 East 29th-st., cottage.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; good baker of bread and biscuit; understands all kinds of meats, soups, fish and game; first-class reference. Can be seen till suited at No. 338 East 12th-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., 25th-st., situations for a large number of recommended excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, ladies' maids, nurses, young girls, houseworkers, &c., of all nations.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork and waiting, or to take care of children; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 88 6th-av., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT nurse to take charge of a baby; five years' reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 110 West 40th-st., over the coach-house, between Broadway and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as good cook and assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker; good City reference. No. 209 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as excellent cook in an American family; has several years' experience; has some of the best City reference. Call at 378 7th-av., near 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY'S maid and seamstress; is a first-class hairdresser; has the best City references. Call at No. 427 East 14th-st., near 1st-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A single man, thoroughly competent in all the branches of the business; references unexceptionable. Apply at seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or take charge of children and sew. Apply at present employer's, No. 161 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS, a situation in a private family; good City references. Call for two days at No. 208 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; would prefer the country; also a situation by a young girl as waitress; understands her business; would like to go together; good references. Call at No. 159 West 33d-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands French and English cooking and all kinds of game and pastry, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call or address at No. 219 West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation in a small private family; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; can be seen for two days at No. 216 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, back room. Has the best of City reference from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; is an efficient operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would wait on a lady or assist in light chamberwork; can be highly recommended. Can be seen at her present situation. No. 217 West 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen, sisters; one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid; understand their business thoroughly; have the best of City reference from their last place, where they lived four years. Call at No. 221 East 35th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COMPETENT young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in any other capacity; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 145 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman; understands English and French cooking, boneing, baking, pastry and all kinds of desserts; best of reference. No. 142 West 35th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as nurse, to wait on an invalid, either male or female; good City references; no objection to the country. Address NURSE, Station G, for three days.

WANTED—WORK BY THE DAY OR WEEK, such as house cleaning; is a good washer and ironer; is a first-rate house cleaner; good City reference. Apply at Mrs. DUNBAR'S, No. 413 West 25th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as cook in a private family; is an excellent baker; would do the coarse washing; best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 141 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD, REspectable girl, as nurse for grown children; is attentive, willing and obliging; best of City reference; no objection to the country for the Summer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 209 East 20th-st., 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman a situation as excellent plain cook; is a good baker, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City references. Call at No. 168 3d-av., near 17th-st., in the shoe store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation in a small private family to cook, wash and iron; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 161 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and has five years' reference. Call or address to No. 219 West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as nurse; capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 935 Broadway, in the worsted store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant young woman, a situation as first-class chambermaid and waitress; has first-class City reference. Can be seen for one day at No. 246 West 38th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble middle-aged woman as cook; has no objection to going a short distance in the country. Call at No. 248 East 20th-st., first floor, for two days. The best of reference can be given.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class waitress, or to do chamberwork; is a good seamstress; the best City reference from her last place; the country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 247 East 26th-st., near 2d-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English widow, a situation as housekeeper for a country house; is willing to take charge of a widower's family, and is willing and obliging; can give the best of reference. Apply at No. 230 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; understands all kinds of family sewing and cutting; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; good reference given. Can be seen at No. 94 East 4th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a respectable family; prefers a steady place to the highest wages; City reference. Call at No. 337 East 34th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY—BY AN English Protestant nurse, who can take entire charge of an infant from its birth, or grown children; is a good plain seamstress. Apply at No. 122 West 19th-st., rear building.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman a situation as child's nurse; can take full charge of an infant from its birth, and has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one to do chamberwork and waitress, and the other as cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 437 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERmaid and seamstress, a situation; can operate on any machine; is a good, smart and tidy worker; has good City reference. Apply at No. 1,288 Broadway, near 34th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and assist in the nursery, or as waitress in a private family; can furnish the best of City references. Call in the store or address No. 242 East 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT American girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse; good City reference. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 206 West 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl, as nurse; can take charge of a child from its birth; is willing to help in the chamberwork if required; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 60 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A house to take care of for the Summer; would do the washing if sent from the country; understands fine washing and fluting; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 354 West 25th-st., Room No. 13.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as waitress and chambermaid in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference. Address M. F., No. 266 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; can furnish the best of recommendations from last place; can milk and make butter if wanted in the country. Apply at No. 313 1st-av., corner of 18th-st., in the tea store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class waitress; has no objection to light chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 101 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and laundress; is a splendid laundress; City or country. Apply at No. 159 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework; has good reference from her last place; has no objections to the country. Address No. 327 West 26th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class cook; best of City references. Call at No. 223 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, PROtestant, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to the country; best of reference; Call at No. 261 West 25th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or chambermaid and nurse; has good City reference. Call at No. 24 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant person a situation as cook; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 205 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman a situation as regular chambermaid; would assist in sewing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 319 West 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and plain sewing; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 24 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook, to assist in the washing and ironing; best of references. Apply at No. 208 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days, at No. 277 East 6th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK—UNDERstands all kinds of cooking perfectly. Call at No. 133 West 19th-st., second floor, front room. Good reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately landed, a situation as chambermaid, or to take care of children; is willing and obliging. No. 237 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK, and to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 136 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl of excellent character and best of reference, as chambermaid and plain sewer. Apply at present employer's, No. 144 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress, and is willing to assist with the chamberwork; can furnish the best of City references. Call at No. 331 East 28th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as waitress and to do sewing; the best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 239 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 277 East 6th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; satisfactory reference can be given. Inquire at No. 231 East 37th-st., third floor, back.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or nurse and to do light chamberwork; the best of City reference. Call at No. 239 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to the country; good reference given. Call at No. 276 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework; is a good plain cook, good washer and ironer; good reference. Call at No. 392 3d-av., near 30th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A PLACE FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; can do washing and ironing; good reference. Inquire at No. 271 East Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to cook, wash and iron; best of City Reference. Call at No. 224 West 27th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SUPERIOR chambermaid and waitress, with excellent City reference, in a private family or boarding house, or as general servant in a small family; wages $11. Apply at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO COOK, WASH and iron, or as general housework servant; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and is very willing, reliable and trustworthy; best of reference given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, in a small private family; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 433 1st-av., between 25th and 26th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL a situation to wait on a lady; understands hairdressing or taking care of a child; or do chamberwork and sewing. No. 335 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY RESPECTABLE female as first-class cook; understands baking, soups, game, &c.; good City reference for seven years. Call No. 113 Amity-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and lady's maid, or to assist with light chamberwork; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 8 City Hall place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant girl as nurse; has good reference. Call at No. 202 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion; is a good plain cook; is willing to assist a little with the washing. Call at No. 332 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as laundress; understands French fluting; best of reference. No. 129 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 8 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Division sts., basement.

NOTICE.—GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLored cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses and ladiesmaids, for the City and country, at SIMMS' Intelligence Office, No. 135 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S situation by a single, young, sober, industrious man; thoroughly understands both in their various branches; can milk; is not afraid to work; 13 years of the best City reference, which can be seen, and the gentlemen in this City to certify. Apply to or address P. G., Nos. 58 and 60 Cortlandt-st., in care of Griffing & Co., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a sober, steady industrious man; understands his business thoroughly; is willing to make himself useful to his employer; has first-class reference from his last employer. Address J. S., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED coachmen, gardeners, grooms, farm hands, waiters, useful men, porters, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, nurses, houseworkers, &c. Apply at Employment House No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A GENERAL MAN, A SITUAtion on a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses, carriages, gardening, &c., in all its branches; is married; no incumbrance; wife is a good seamstress, or any light work if required; they will be found faithful, honest and industrious; best reference. Address, for two days, S. M., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman as first-class gardener; is a good plantsman, and cannot be excelled in grape-growing; his wife is a first-class cook, if her services are required; first-class reference given. Address, for two weeks, J., gardener, No. 187 Water-st., New-York, in the seed store.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, WHO THORoughly understands his business, a situation as coachman and groom; can produce first-class testimonials, and would have no objections to make himself generally useful; City or country. Address R. W., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, (PROTESTant,) a situation; understands the general management of horses, carriages, &c., vegetable, fruit and landscape gardening, &c.; is neat and temperate; can give good reference. Call on or address GARDENER, No. 63 New Bowery, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman in a private family, by a respectable man who thoroughly understands his business and can be cheerfully recommended. Call or address COACHMAN, corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a respectable single man, who has had thoroughly practical experience in this country and in Europe. Apply for A. C. R., at Young & Elliott's seed store, No. 9 John-st., N. Y.; will be attended to for two days.

WANTED—A CLERGYMAN WOULD ASK OF some one closing house for the Summer, employment for a faithful and experienced patrol, as guardian of the same. Address, for three days, MISSIONARY, Station F.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom; a careful driver with unquestionable reference; just now disengaged. Can be seen or addressed at his last employer's, No. 25 West 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, A situation in a private family; a trustworthy man who thoroughly understands his business; three years' good City reference. Address J. K., No. 338 6th-av., corner of 21st-st., bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a competent man, who is thoroughly conversant with the care of horses and carriages, and is a professed driver; good reference; no objection to the country. Address J. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single, sober man, thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; has the best City references from his last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman and groom; would assist in a small garden; can milk; is not afraid to work; has good reference. Call or address T. T., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener; thoroughly understands his business, which his reference will certify; disengaged on account of the gentleman selling out. Address M. N., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF LONG EXperience, to obtain a situation as coachman in a private family, where he can make himself useful, and can come well recommended from his last employer. Address J. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife and boy, 17 years of age; man as gardener and farmer; wife as cook and understands the care of milk and butter; boy can care and drive horses or assist in a garden. Address J. R., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business in both branches; can milk; is has good reference from his last employer. Address M. P., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man who understands his business, and can also work in a garden; is willing and obliging; City and country references. Address O., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; would assist in or take the entire charge of a plain garden. Address W. O., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; understands gardening; has one year's reference from his last employer. Address M. M., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener; has first-class references from his last employers; can milk. Address J. G., Box No. 230 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER, correspondent, (French and English,) or in any capacity whereby an honest living can be earned, by a man of 30, capable, energetic, honest, gentlemanly, and of modest expectations regarding salary. Address J. GERARD, Station D.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND COOK, A MAN and wife, without children, for a pleasant place in the country, near the City. Call at Nos. 108 and 110 Franklin-st., on Friday morning, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN (SCOTCH PREferred), who understands gardening in all its branches, and willing to make himself generally useful; moderate wages and steady employment. Apply at No. 64 Nassau-st.; room No. 5.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MATTRESS MAKERS; none but those thoroughly competent need apply to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st., entrance on 9th-st.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY OF GOOD CHARacter, who has had some experience in copying. Address in own handwriting, J. R. F. No. Box 140 *Times* Office.

HOUSEKEEPER FOR A DOWN-TOWN hotel wanted; must be a person of experience and refinement. Only such need apply at Mr. SHAIDE'S, No. 287 Bowery, Employment Bureau.

TRAVELING AGENT WANTED—FOR the sale of first-class American goods, on commission. Address, with name and reference, MANUFACTURER, Box No. 5,648 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; THOSE having City reference, and willing to go to the country for the Summer, may apply at No. 10 East 22d-st., Thursday morning, between 9 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—FOUR HANDS WHO UNDERstand dressmaking, ladies or men, by Mr. OJALD LEAVY, No. 51 Orchard-st.

WANTED—AN ENGROSSING CLERK IN A first-class law office. Address Post Office Box No. 2,136.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, A SINGLE MAN, in the country; good references required. Apply from 10 to 11, at No. 75 5th-av.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE CLOTHing house; salary first year, $50. Address, in own writing, Box No. 2,874 Post Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER TO take charge of a business. Apply at No. 132 Spring-st.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE FIRST-CLASS crockery salesmen. Apply immediately to E. D. BASSFORD, Cooper Institute.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fifteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for repairing and painting Grammar Schools, Nos. 10, 35, and 47, in said Ward. Specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor. Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Repairs, &c." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

C. D. BROWN, M. D.,
H. A. TAILER,
OTIS D. SWAN,
J. D. OLIVER,
EDWARD SCHELL,
Board of Trustees, Fifteenth Ward.

Dated MAY 19, 1868.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 12th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FERDINAND S. ENTZ, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

May 21, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 12th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEWIS STINE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

May 21, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 11th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY MELVILLE of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

May 21, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 14th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN W. BANTA, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

May 21, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.—THAT ON THE 19th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES W. ADAMS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly of the firm of A. Kerr & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 33 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 10th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

May 21, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE W. BOWERS, of East Orange, in the County of East Orange, and State of New-Jersey, carrying on business in the City of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Lord, Warren, Evans & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 9th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

May 21, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 12th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEWIS STINE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

May 21, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 14th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate JOHN W. BANTA, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

May 21, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.—THAT ON THE 19th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES W. ADAMS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly of the firm of A. Kerr & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 33 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 10th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

May 21, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE W. BOWERS, of East Orange, in the County of East Orange, and State of New-Jersey, carrying on business in the City of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Lord, Warren, Evans & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 9th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

May 21, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROLAND S. DOTY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Roland S. Doty, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of June, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 20th day of May, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

my21-law3w*Th*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES ABRAHAMS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Moses Abrahams, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of June, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 33 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 20th day of May, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

my21-law3w*Th*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN S. WRIGHT, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John S. Wright, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of June, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 20th day of May, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

my21-law3w*Th*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM F. HOLSKE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 29th day of April A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William F. Holske, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing the petition, in the City of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my21-law3w*Th* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN M. COPELAND, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Morris Simons, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself.

Dated at New-York City, the 1st of May, 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my21-law3w*Th* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM A. MEAD, bankrupt.—Before Isaah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William A. Mead, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 19th day of May, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my21-law3w*Th* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM F. HOLSKE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 29th day of April A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William F. Holske, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing the petition, in the City of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my21-law3w*Th* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN M. COPELAND, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Morris Simons, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself.

Dated at New-York City, the 1st of May, 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my21-law3w*Th* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE,
HATS, CAPS AND GENTS' FURNISHING STOCK,
AND
STORE TO LET,
IN
WASHINGTON CITY.

A very desirable opportunity for an active, energetic party, with sufficient capital to continue and increase a large, successful and long established trade among the most desirable and reliable customers in Washington. Terms of sale will be liberal to a satisfactory purchaser.

Address by letter,
Post Office Box No. 463,
Washington City,
Or JOHN M. DAVIES & CO.,
Nos. 384 and 386 Broadway,
New-York City.

LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE.—The large house No. 12 Lafayette-place, corner of Mercer-st., 36 rooms, near Broadway and New-York Hotel, for sale with the furniture and good will of lease, 12 years to run from 1st of May, inst., rent of house $3,500 per annum, with undoubted security for rent. Furniture good will and lease for sale to a respectable party on reasonable terms, and immediate possession. Apply on the premises, No. 12 Lafayette-place, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SMALL OIL REFINERY FOR SALE, favorably located, convenient to rail and water communication, and near crude depot. Address REFINERY, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—SAML. D. GORMAN HAS REmoved his ladies' French shoe store to No. 889 Broadway, where he will be happy to see all his former patrons.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF AUTOGRAPHS.

By LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall Book Salerooms and Art Galleries, Astor-place.

WEDNESDAY, May 20, and THURSDAY, May 21, at 4 o'clock P. M.

An exceedingly interesting collection of autograph letters, American and foreign, comprising signers of the Declaration of Independence, statesmen, and generals of the Revolution, celebrated authors, dramatists, poets, scholars, politicians, artists, &c.

Catalogues ready; price 25 cents.

EXTRAORDINARY ART SALE.

Messrs. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall Art Galleries, Astor-place, will sell by auction, John B. Austen, Auctioneer, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 22d of May, the entire collection of Paintings of the

LATE Mr. A. M. COZZENS.

These pictures are too well-known in art circles to require comment. The collection contains

SEVENTY-EIGHT PAINTINGS,

comprising the choicest examples of the respective Masters, collected by Mr. Cozzens during a period of 30 years of the most intimate relations with Art and Artists.

Such an opportunity for procuring works of American art, valuable in connection with its history, may not soon occur again, for there is no representative collection in private hands equal to it.

His Coles—Church—Durand—Gray—Eastman Johnson—Kensetts—Huntingtons—Sully—Stuart—Inmans—Cropsey—Pine—Richards—Mount—Woodville—Edmonds—Leutzes—Leslie—Doughtys—Weir—Whittredge, &c., &c.—were esteemed by Mr. Cozzens to be unsurpassed, if equaled, by any other works of those celebrated painters.

The sale will commence at 7½ o'clock.

Now on view, free, day and evening.

MONDAY, May 25, and FIVE FOLLOWING DAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. each day,

AN IMMENSE LIBRARY.

The private library of the late Mr. A. A. Smets, Savannah, Ga., comprising one of the most valuable and extensive collections of books ever offered to the American public, containing very rare and elegant editions of early printed works, ranging from the Fifteenth Century; also, many early manuscripts and missals, with gorgeous illuminations; a large assortment of modern illustrated works, standard biographies, travels, histories, &c., of the best editions.

Some idea may be had of the extent of this collection of books from the fact that it cost the late owner over $47,000 previous to 1860. Catalogues ready.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer,
SALESROOM NO. 37 NASSAU-ST.; ART GALLERY
NO. 53 5TH-AV.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, REMOVED TO THE SPACIOUS ROOM AT ODD ART BUILDING, NO. 53 5TH-AV. ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell by auction THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the Gallery No. 53 5th-av., a fine assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of elegant rosewood parlor suites in satin brocatel and reps, superb rosewood 7-octave piano, full round corners; easy chairs, lounges, reception chairs, carved rosewood etageres, centre table, music Canterbury inlaid tetips and ormolu console tables, pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood seven-octave piano, &c. DINING ROOM and LIBRARY AND BEDROOM FURNITURE — Extension dining tables, chairs, buffets, brocatel and satin curtains, and walnut suites, bedding, mosaic inlaid Arabian carpets, &c.

ALSO, rosewood bedroom with the velvet, and silk and cotton pets, &c.

ALSO, A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c.

The above will be on exhibition on Monday.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL by auction THIS DAY, May 21, at 10½ o'clock, at Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large invoice of costly Carrara marble, statuary and busts, just received from Italy, being the importation of F. Zannoni & Co., of Florence. This assortment will be for richness of goods and novelty of designs, one of the most attractive sales at auction by the above firm, comprising about 80 figures of statuary, Carrara marble, a large number of alabaster groups, figures and animals, the variety of vases, urns and vasaz for sale yellow, and Sardiglio marble, new styles, and expensive Verde de Prato pedestals for statues or busts, mosaic tables, and many more articles of which the catalogue will give full description.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF VILLA PLOTS
IN
BAYONNE, HUDSON CO., N. J.
ON
THURSDAY, May 21, 1868,
At 3 P. M., precisely, on the ground.
500 LOTS.

WITHIN ONE OR TWO BLOCKS OF THE RAILROAD DEPOT, the most beautifully located and hereafter to be the most populous village that can be found within 30 minutes of New-York, and additions, together with other improvements, are continually being made. There are two churches in the immediate vicinity of the property, and first-class schools, while the market is a delightful, healthy dwelling-place for the City business man.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. —HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on FRIDAY, May 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence

NO. 366 LEXINGTON-AV.,
CORNER 37TH-ST.,
ALL THE ELEGANT FURNITURE IN THE ABOVE RESIDENCE—Consisting of velvet carpets, carved black walnut suite in drab cloth, superbly carved rosewood parlor suite, in brocatelle, imitation ebony ormolu mounted fauteuil in blue plush, imitation ebony ormolu mounted cabinet bookcase, elegant lace window curtains, gilt-frame French plate pier mirror, lambrequins to match suite, rosewood inlaid sofa table, elegant framed engravings, dining room carved black walnut suite in figured reps, carved black walnut puffet, lace window curtains, black walnut extension dining table, china, crockery and glassware, black walnut card table, black walnut lounge in striped reps, black walnut arm chairs in green reps, oak dining table, oak cane-seat chairs, black walnut bedsteads, black walnut brocatel-top dressing bureaus, commodes to match, black walnut chairs in green cloth, hair mattresses, spring beds, pillows and pillows, oak marble-top cottage suites, black walnut bedsteads, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, des commode, rugs, oilcloths, china, crockery, glassware, &c.; stair carpets, window shades, &c.; also kitchen furniture.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.

AT WATERVLIET ARSENAL, WEST TROY, N. Y.

Will be sold at public auction, commencing at 10 A. M., May 26, 1868, a large quantity of condemned Ordnance Stores, Machines, Tools, &c., consisting of

Iron and Brass Cannon,
Shot, Shell and Cast Iron,
Small Arms, Swords, Sabres, &c.,
Harness and Cavalry Equipments,
Infantry and Cavalry Accoutrements,
Fanlins, Jacks, Screws, &c.

Also, a large lot of Doors, Sashes, Frames and other parts of Buildings, Tanks for Cisterns, &c.

1 Allen's Patent Rifling Machine, large size.
1 Hand Mortising Machine, McClintock's.
1 Vertical Saw, Buntington's Patent.
1 Tenoning Machine, Fox & Co.'s Patent.
1 Cast-iron Double Cylinder Blowing Machine, with gearing, &c.
1 Fan Blower, 36 inches.
1 Worthington's Duplex Steam Pump.
1 Lift and Force Pump, 5-inch cylinder.

A catalogue of all the articles will be sent upon application. Terms of sale, cash.

By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.,
P. V. HAGNER, Colonel of Ordnance,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., Com'g Arsenal.

STEAMSHIPS ATLANTIC AND WESTERN METROPOLIS.—Public notice is hereby given that default having been made in the condition of a mortgage on the steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC, and WESTERN METROPOLIS, executed and delivered to us by the New-York and Bremen Steamship Company, and bearing date the 21st day of March, A. D. 1867, we shall, under and by virtue of the powers vested by the said mortgage, sell at public auction on the 26th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Albert H. Nicoll, Auctioneer, the said steamships ATLANTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS, together with all and singular their respective engines, machinery, boilers, masts, bowsprits, sails, boats, anchors, cables, ship and cabin furniture, plate, and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.

Dated NEW-YORK CITY, May 4, 1868.

CHARLES LULING & CO.,
Mortgagees.

SIXTY-SECOND AUCTION SALE
OF
SCRANTON COAL.
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1868.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN B. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, the Company's season, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, at 12 o'clock noon;

75,000 TONS OF COAL,

from the Lackawanna and Western regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during 1868.

Terms—Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, if required, at the office of the Company.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE OF 14 VALUABLE LOTS ON Madison-av., 68th, 67th and 66th sts.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 26, 1868, at 12 o'clock at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

MADISON-AV.—1 lot, west side, 25 feet south of 70th-st. Lot 25x95 feet.

66TH-ST.—2 lots, north side, 250 feet east of 5th-av. Each 25x100.5 feet.

MADISON-AV.—6 lots, north side, 225 feet east of 5th-av. Each 25x100.5 feet.

67TH-ST.—3 lots, north side, 175 feet west of Grand Boulevard. Each 25x100.11 feet.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 57TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at public auction on FRIDAY, the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, by order of the executors of Robert S. Minturn,

NINE VALUABLE LOTS of land on the south side of 57th-st., lying together, beginning 325 feet west of 8th-av., and extending thence westerly; each lot 25 feet wide by 100 feet deep.

For further particulars inquire of
EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 32 Wall-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & Co., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, MAY 22, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M. at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, a large assortment of rosewood and mahogany, walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mattresses, china, plated and fancy goods; also about 300 volumes books. At 12 M. one buggy in good order.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. & M. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 21, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 10 East River:

200 boxes fresh Sicily Mountain Oranges.
2,488 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo bark *Armenia*, from Palermo.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned Trustee, that he will upon the 18th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the Montana Mills, in the town of Cornwall, County of Orange and State of New-York, put up and offer for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, all and singular the said

MONTANA MILL,

with the buildings, real estate, machinery, tools, implements, appliances and appurtenances belonging to the same.

G. L. BEECKMAN, Trustee.

Dated APRIL 28, 1868.

The above sale is postponed until MONDAY, June 1, 1868, at the same hour and place.

G. L. BEECKMAN, Trustee.

Dated MAY 15, 1868.

AUCTION SALES.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., May 18, 1868.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

A large assortment of
GOVERNMENT STORES
will be sold at public auction, in this city, on
TUESDAY, May 26,
at the Quartermaster's Storehouse, corner of Scott and Mellenry sts., (Camp Newport). Sale will commence at 12, noon.

These stores are nearly all new, and consist in part, of

WROUGHT IRON
SEASONED WAGON TIMBER,
ANCHORS,
LARGE HAWSERS,
AUGERS,
ANVILS, HAMMERS,
CARPENTERS' BLACKSMITHS' AND FARRIERS' TOOLS, (Complete sets,)
FORGES,
BUCKLES, SCREWS,
&c., &c., &c.

A complete list of the Stores can be obtained at the Quartermaster's office in New-York City (corner Houston and Greene sts.)

Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. down, and balance on delivery.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.

ISLE ROYALE MINING CO.,
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 6, 1868.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RECENT law of Michigan prescribing the method for sales of real estate belonging to mining companies, the Isle Royale Mining Co. will offer for sale, at their business office in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1868, certain parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, lying in the village of Houghton, north and south of Sheldon-st., including a dock on Portage Lake. Said property not being needed for the use of the Isle Royale Mining Co., the stockholders of said Company have authorized the directors to make a sale of it, in accordance with law, and all parties disposed to bid for the whole or any part of said property are requested to appear at the time and place above named.

By order of directors,
F. W. CAPEN,
Secretary.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer, Salesrooms No. 101 Liberty-street.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock, a large variety of rare greenhouse and bedding-out plants and trees.

On FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock. Assignee's sale of silver-plated ware, table cutlery, clocks, bronzes, &c., being the stock of a dealer. By order of GEO. C. M. ROBBINS, Assignee.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR 21 YEARS the large property No. 70 Union-place, between 18th and 19th sts.; ground 78x100. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE UNION-SQUARE.—Six lots, 200 feet deep, running through to next street, with first-class improvements, $1,000,000.

ALSO,

Three lots running through (200 feet) to next street, rented.

ALSO,

One lot with building, 26x200, through to next street, rented.

ALSO,

Several stores, with lots in fee, well rented. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A BROWN-STONE FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop house, No. 463 West 34th-st., all modern improvements, and in splendid order, will be sold very cheap, or let, furnished or unfurnished, on very easy terms, or will be exchanged for good unimproved property. Apply to W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway.

FIFTIETH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—FOR SALE—Columbia College leases of most desirable lots on 50th-st., west of 5th-av., adjoining first-class dwellings now being erected by the subscriber and other gentlemen for their own use; the terms are very advantageous and the situation unsurpassed.

WILLIAM HURRY, No. 194 East 19th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A lot on 30th-st., 100 feet west of 3d-av., between 5th-av. and Broadway; completely furnished; with or without the furniture; ready for immediate occupation. For permits apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 1 Pine-st.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV.—An elegant residence, four-story high-stoop brown-stone, superior order, beautifully furnished; lot 20½ feet, with fine stable; for sale with possession.

W. P. KEYMOUR, No. 1 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN WEST 21ST-ST.—A four-story house of brown stone, with high stoop, between 6th and 7th avs., for sale; in good order, and title perfect. Address G., Box No. 751 Post Office.

EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST side of 8th-av., between 129th and 130th sts., fifty feet north of 129th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE—THREE ON 130th and three on 131st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; also three on 8th-av., near 117th-st. Inquire of A. CUMMINGS, No. 442 4th-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The country seat with furniture, stock, &c., and farm of the late Alexander W. Bradford on the west side of the Boston post-road, two miles from depots of New-Haven Railroad, at Harrison and Rye. Has a private approach, containing about 100 acres of good farm land, arable pasture and wood, well fenced, and with a substantial stone wall in front. The house is 100 feet in length, and contains a parlor, two drawing rooms, dining room, with conservatory, sitting room, library, 27 bedrooms, tower, bath-rooms, &c., with hot and cold water. The green-house and grapery are 200 feet in length and fully stocked. The outbuildings consist of two stables, will stalls for 24 horses, three large barns, carriage house, nearly 100 feet long, dairy, poultry, shade and garden, nearly new. A living stream runs through the estate, forming fish-pond with island and Summer house. There are large separate fruit and vegetable gardens.

Also, for sale, about 39 acres at Rye Beach.

For terms, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO. No. 3 Pine-st.

ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON—FOR SALE—One of the most desirable situations on the Hudson, comprising 20 acres.

It has a beautiful river and land view, the latter extending from the Highlands to the Catskill Mountains.

It is one of the most picturesque and healthy neighborhood, and within one mile of the depot at New-Hamburgh.

It is tastefully laid out, has plenty of shade trees, and a long and beautiful drive from the main entrance, and convenient access from side entrance. A new and large stable has recently been erected on the premises. Persons desiring a country residence will do well to examine this property. Apply to

DARIUS R. MANGAM,
Pres. National Trust Co., No. 336 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON THE LINE OF THE NEW-Jersey Central Railroad, 21 miles from New-York; seven minutes' walk from the depot; a very desirable country place, containing eight acres of choice land, plenty of fruit, a good orchard of choice apples, and a young orchard just coming into bearing, a great variety of small fruit; house, carriage house, barn, farmer's dwelling, &c., all fenced, in good order; under drained; location first-class; on the Turnpike Road leading from Somerville to New Brunswick, and fronting Old Town Creek, a tributary of the Raritan River; free from mosquitoes, and perfectly healthy. Price, including tools, wagons, &c., $5,000. Inquire of C. J. PECK, 12 Phœnix Building, Brooklyn, or No. 60 South-st., corner Wall, New-York.

A FINE FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT for sale, 1½ hours from New-York, by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, on the Raritan, 4 acres excellent land, sloping to the south. The improvements on the property are new, with 13 rooms in fine order; new farm-house, green-house, stable, carriage house, barns, &c.; very fine garden, well stocked with small fruits; ground in good order, with plenty of shade; only one mile from depot; fine drives and healthy location. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 103 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—ON CASTLETON HEIGHTS, Staten Island, an elegant residence with or without furniture, consisting of a three-story basement brick house containing eighteen rooms, handsomely furnished; hot and cold water in house; grounds handsomely laid out; stable, gardener's lodge, &c. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT—AT NEWBURG, ON THE HUDSON river, a desirable Summer and Winter residence; stone house, 50 feet square, piazzas all around 14 feet wide; house well furnished; has water, furnace, &c., all in perfect order; location unsurpassed. For full particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE DOUBLE house, with garden, lawn, carriage house and stable, in the town of Yonkers, 1¼ miles from Williamsbridge Station, Harlem River road; half an hour from 26th-st. Will be let for the season or year; $150 a month. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, FURnished house at Newtown, Long Island, suitable for a large family; very conveniently situated, and within easy access of New-York by two lines of railroad; large garden and stable; possession at once. Apply to FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 10 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, 30 MINUTES by Hudson River Railroad, and five minutes from depot, a handsome furnished house, with all modern improvements, carriage house and stable, and 1¾ acres of ground; finely situated. Apply at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway.

TO LET AND FOR SALE—ONE MILE FROM Newburg, a handsome cottage, beautifully shaded, nine rooms; location very healthy; rent $200 for season. For sale at a bargain. A beautiful country residence, with 25 acres; plenty of fruit. Address J. C., Box No. 488 Newburg Post Office.

TO LET—NO. 472 BROADWAY, FIRST FLOOR and large room in rear on Crosby-st., 80 feet by 100, with 18 feet posts. It will be properly fitted for business purposes and rented for one or more years. Apply to JAMES VAN NORDEN, at the Exchange Fire Insurance Company, No. 170 Broadway.

TO RENT LOW TO A RESPONSIBLE TENANT—A three-story brown-stone cottage, on South side of 78th-st., near 4th-av., with garden in rear; has just been put in thorough repair, painted and papered. R. WILLIAMSON, President Build's Head Bank.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT HASTINGS—Furnished double house to let, with good garden, pleasant surroundings, &c., and with conveyance to and from depot. Apply to S. H. PROVOST, No. 223 Front-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON THE Sound, it is elegantly furnished, in a remarkably healthy and beautiful location; one hour by railroad; horses, carriages and cows can be had with it. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE AND commodious residence at Throg's Neck, on the water, 12 miles from the City and near steamboat landing, with spacious outbuildings, icehouse, bath-house, garden made up, and plenty of fruit. Apply to CHARLES PERRY, or to JOHN TUCKER, 2 WARING, Security Life Insurance Company, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED OR FURNISHED IN best style, a residence in Morrisania, 8 minutes from depot; stable, coach-house and coachman's room; acre of ground, handsome walks, all kinds of fruits; nine Bramhan Cochin China fowls, splendid private and first class. Apply to A. P. SMITH & BRO., No. 1,304 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, WITH 12 rooms, in the pleasant village of Hunter, Catskill Mountains;

SOUTH AMERICA.

Rumored Intervention of the United States in the Paraguayan War—The Presidential Election in the Argentine Republic.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Saturday, April 11, 1868.

There is a rumor here that the United States Minister to Brazil, Gen. WEBB, is instructed to interfere, provided the Paraguayan war continues up to April. It has so continued, and the United States gunboat *Wasp* has gone up to Paraguay, for what purpose has not been stated. The British gunboat *Linnet* is now at Corrientes, where she is permitted to remain, but she was not permitted to go on up to Asuncion. The allied commanders refused. It remains to be seen what they will say to the *Wasp*.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

To-morrow is the day of the Presidential election for this Republic; and the preparation, the issue, and the character of the candidates altogether, make of this election more than any that ever occurred in these countries. The party in power for the last six years has been the liberal party, and in many particulars they have done well. The country has made strides of progress never before dreamed of. But the old element of opposition, represented by Gen. URQUIZA and called here the Federal Party has been gaining both in numbers and in command of means of affecting the public mind. To-day the candidates are well marked in their position and principles.

Col. D. F. SARMIENTO, for years Minister to the United States, is a man for education. He can rule with an iron hand as he once did in his native province of San Juan. He is not in favor of the war, it is said, and most likely he would seek means of early ending it.

With him as Vice-President stands the name of Dr. ADOLFO ALSINA, the young, talented, vigorous and discreet Governor of this Province. He will make an admirable Vice-President, and should accident call him higher, he would be a fitting man.

Gen. JOSE JUSTO URQUIZA Ex-President of this Republic, and Ex-Governor of his native Province, Entre Rios, is also a strong ruler. Among the old-time politicians and the old-regime military men of this country, he is the greatest man alive. His farm and homestead is larger than the State of Connecticut, and his other plantations would fill another State in the great Republic. His sheep and cattle count about equal to those of the whole State of Ohio. His wool, loaded at his own docks, employs many large ships to send it to Europe. His bank and railroad stocks, his steamboat stock and various industries are enough to employ a great many men in taking care of them alone. Without more than a common educatinn he has a capacity for governing, seldom equaled. If we were certain that he has resolved to be President we might easily foretell the result.

Along with his name stands that of our worthy Governor, ADOLFO ALSINA, LL.D., as the candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

The third principle candidate is Dr. RUFINO ELIZALDE, a young man, a lawyer of fine education and of good abilities, for years the Minister of Foreign Affairs here. He has the powerful support of the Administration, and it will be a sad defeat to the party in power if he should not be elected. More than any other one he stands as the champion of the Paraguayan war. The election will give very accurately the views of the nation on the war.

It will be impossible to give the news of the result of the election before next mail.

For a month past there has been but little news and little interest in anything, except the question of Presidency. Very few soldiers care who goes up or who down, but the officers have much to do with electioneering matters.

In war matters there is but little progress. The general movement, reported at last mail as made, has had important results. The Allies have made an advance, and on attacking Curupaity found it occupied by a corporal's guard of living men, and a few scores of men of straw, doing sentry duty over a range of palm log cannons, put upon ox-cart wheels. For many weeks this show of force has kept the fort. The resistance was not stout, and the army now changes its base from Itapiru to Curupaity. Also Tuyuty and Tuyu-cue will be deserted, and all forces come round to the Paraguayan River banks.

It is believed that a similar despoliation of Humaita is going on, and that the guns are going to a new fort at the mouth of the Tebicuari River. Where LOPEZ keeps himself does not appear. Indeed, there is reason to believe that he is in and out, without much reterence to siege lines.

It is stated in the newspapers here that Gen. JAMES WATSON WEBB, at Rio de Janeiro, has been instructed to mediate, provided the war was not ended before the end of March, but there is no certainty of this. One thing is certain, the United States war steamer *Wasp* is now on her way up the river with dispatches for Mr. WASHBURN, in Paraguay.

One of the most singular questions of this great war is how did LOPEZ manage to get away from Humaita to Tebicuari? Not long ago there were 148 pieces of cannon at Paso Pucu, and yet when the Allies took the place there was not one. Encircled by the besiegers, how did their guns get away?

The condition of things in Paraguay does not promise a speedy close of the war. Thus far LOPEZ has made no debt, levied no special taxes, and interfered with no industry, except so far as calling the men away to the army. They serve for nothing, and the living of a Paraguayan is exceedingly cheap. The expense of this war on the Allies is fabulous.

The overshadowing power of Brazil is greatly feared by many, no matter how this war may terminate. That Empire is second only to Russia and China in extent, and has six times the population of her two allies, and ten times the amount of income by duties. She has the only iron-clads in South America, and she is rapidly adding to her naval strength. What we shall do when we quarrel with the Empire—what when we quietly resign ourselves to her power, who can tell?

TUESDAY, April 14.

The election for President passed off quietly day before yesterday, Sunday. There was no rush, no row, and in some wards there was no election. The judges did not come, and no votes were received at two or three appointed places. There was no opposition. The "Club Libertad" carried the day without any opposition at all. Whether the absence from the polls of all but 1,186 men indicates a resort to other than lawful means of choosing a President or not, I do not know. In some parishes there was no organization at all, for want of the appointed judges who did not choose to attend.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

No important movement has occurred in the army. There was an announcement of an intended attack on Humaita on April 9, but we have no news so late as that. The Paraguayan war is far from being ended. Three years ago yesterday it began, and yet proudly the Paraguayan bears himself to this day.

Reception of the National Board of Trade in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, May 20.

Last evening a meeting of the Joint Committee of the Board of Trade and Commercial Exchange was held at the Board of Trade rooms. Mr. SENECA E. MALONE was in the chair, and Messrs. GEORGE N. ALLEN and GEORGE PERIE acted as Secretaries. It was announced that representatives were present from the Drug and Coal Exchange, also from the Woolen Manufacturers' Association. Reports were received from the several Committees who are to provide for the proper entertainment of the visitors. The Convention will meet at the Academy of Music, which is to be appropriately decorated. Excursions on the river and on land have been projected, and entertainments of various kinds. The land trips include one to the great coal and iron fields of Pennsylvania, to occupy about three days. The Mayor and heads of Councils, with the Committee of the same, have been invited to coöperate with the Joint committee of reception. Delegates will attend the Convention from Denver, Colorado; St. Paul, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; New-Orleans, La.; Chicago, Ill.; Richmond, Va.; Charleston, S. C.; Savannah, Ga.; Baltimore, Md.; Cincinnati, Ohio, and from all the principal cities in the Eastern and Middle States.

TEMPERANCE.

Annual Session of the National Division, Sons of Temperance—Interesting Report of the Most Worthy Patriarch.

The twenty-fourth annual session of the National Division, Sons of Temperance, representing the entire order of North America, was convened yesterday at Nashville, Tenn. Most Worthy Patriarch JOHN N. STEARNS, of New-York, presided, and the attendance of delegates was very numerous.

The most important matter submitted to the Division was the report of the presiding officer,—from which we cull the following extracts:

The Order of the Sons of Temperance has now been established nearly twenty-seven years, and has now thirty-six Grand and nearly two thousand subordinate divisions, extending into States, territories and the British Dominions. During the twenty-seven years we have admitted over two millions of persons; extended the order into the Old World, and are steadily but surely advancing with increasing force and swelling ranks. Our progress and prosperity have indeed been wonderful and almost unprecedented. Commencing with sixteen men in a little room, our Order has spread over an entire continent, is firmly planted, and rapidly increasing in other countries, attracting the attention of the wise and good, rallying the hosts of temperance, and organizing for the future conflict and the final victory. The great secret of our success is our sound financial basis. It is the greatest secret of our Order. Association and organization combine to perpetuate our institution. The uniform system of taxation upon which our Order is founded, although less than any other similar association, gives a stability and permanency which have never been reached by open organizations. In taking a financial review of the past, we are surprised at the magnitude of our operations. At the seventeenth annual session of this body, held at Portland in 1859, our esteemed brother, B. D. TOWNSEND, then Most Worthy Patriarch, presented a careful estimate, showing the collections made by subordinate divisions up to that date to amount to the sum of $5,084,477. Taking the statistical tables of the Order, and following this calculation down to the present time, we find there has been paid into the treasuries of the various subordinate Divisions the sum of $6,168,441. This is a large sum in the aggregate, demonstrating the immense power of the Order; and yet when divided among the individual membership, it becomes insignificantly small. It should at least be doubled, if we expect to wage an aggressive and successful warfare. I am glad to know that the money now collected is used almost entirely to advanee the cause, to holding public meetings, disseminating a literature, etc., and that the system of benefits is fast becoming obsolete. The sooner the last vestige of it dies out the better for the Order and the cause of temperance. The severe financial pressure, with other causes, have operated in suspending the work in South Carolina for the present. We cannot expect much activity in many of the Southern States until the country is in a more settled condition, and the present financial embarrassments are removed. I am satisfied, from extensive correspondence with various parties in all the Southern States, that the time will come when the Order and the cause will receive a strong support. Many of the old guard yet remain, and only wait a favorable opportunity to renew their vows and once more unite their efforts with others, with the power of combination and determined effort. The tax of two cents upon each member of the Order, adopted at the last session of this body, if universally responded to, would produce a fund which, though small in proportion to what it should be, yet if judiciously expended, would be productive of great good to the order. Quite a number of Grand Divisions have responded favorably, some remitting the amount, and others taking measures to raise and forward it to the Most Worthy Scribe. By the resolution of this National Division, this fund was placed at the disposal of the M. W. P.; but owing to the fact that the amount paid was received so late in the year, as well as for other reasons, but little has been expended. The unsettled state of affairs, together with the difficulty of deciding where to spend the small amount, when so many fields were opening, contributed to the delay in using the entire fund. I would recommend that a Committee of three or five be appointed, of which the incoming M. W. P. shall be Chairman, who shall be charged with the duty of propagating the Order and taking all necessary measures to advance its interest, and that if sufficient funds be received, a lecturer be kept in the field to labor especially in the interest of the Order. I would also recommend that the Dominion of Canada be exempt from this taxation, and that the brethren expend their funds in their own appointed method and within their own limits. They are now doing a noble work in this respect, maintaining lecturers, holding public meetings, and scattering the printed page among the people. Each Subordinate Division should feel full and complete responsibility for the general oversight of the interests of the cause in its locality; to hold public meetings, circulate the Pledge, organize the children in Bands of Hope, Sections of Cadets, or similar juvenile societies, and scatter a temperance literature. With an efficient Business Committee to thoroughly canvass their entire locality, distribute a tract or paper in every household, and perform other like missionary work, a powerful influence would be exerted and much good accomplished. A division which does this thoroughly can not grow cold or die, but will live in strength and power, a blessing to the community in which it exists. The action of the National Division in authorizing the suspension of members who are six months in arrears for dues, has resulted in thinning our ranks of many who, through carelessness or indifference, permitted their dues to remain unpaid. While we have admitted over 60,000 new members, our net increase has not been as great as it otherwise would have been. We must not forget, however, that mere numbers do not necessarily constitute strength, but should strive to obtain and retain those who will be faithful to their entire obligation. The different societies and organizations of the great and gathering host of the Temperance army are not antagonistic or conflicting. They are one in aim and purpose, and should be one in spirit and action. They have operated in union and harmony in such States as Massachusetts, New-York, Michigan, &c., when great fundamental questions called for united action. We would extend fraternal greetings, and seek still further to cultivate fraternal intercourse, harmonize conflicting views, and unite our efforts upon great foundation principles and modes of operation. The Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, Templars of Honor, and other kindred organizations, should form a league of friendship, have a common bond of union and fraternity, and work in unison and harmony wherever they exist. The organizations may not be merged in one—perhaps it would not be best, even if it could be done—as each has its peculiar work and separate workers; yet with these three great armies moving in one grand solid phalanx upon the enemy's works, the struggle would be shortened, the end nearer at hand, and the victory more complete. The idea seems to prevail among some professed friends of temperance, that inasmuch as the coming season will be one of great political excitement and agitation, we must allow the temperance agitation to quietly subside or be held in abeyance until the storm is over and the political waters cease to be troubled. "It will be a much better time for work," say they, "when other questions are settled, and then we can turn our attention once more to temperance." I beg leave here to enter a solemn and emphatic protest against any such arrangement, and call upon every true friend of the cause to be doubly vigilant and active. Shall we "stack arms" and "stand at ease?" Not until the battle is fought and the victory won; not while the bold and defiant enemy stand in solid column, ready to advance when we hesitate and falter. The moral and Christian community have been called upon to oppose our Order on the ground that we are a secret society, and as such, unable to help forward the work of moral reform. This is either said in ignorance or in malicious opposition to our principles. Tens of thousands have been saved from a drunkard's eternity, and restored to their families, the church, and the community; and tens of thousands of young men have been preserved from going the way of the drunkard, through the instrumentality of our Divisions. Is not this moral reform? We are in no proper sense a secret society. Our name, objects, membership, aims, purposes, times and places of meetings, are all known and promulgated to the world. The entire proceedings of our National and Grand Divisions are openly published and given to all who desire them. Our constitution, rules and by-laws are also public and open for examination. The nature and extent of our entire obligation is always made known to all candidates before they are permitted to enter our division rooms, and they permitted to withdraw if they desire. We have no signs, grips, or degrees in any department of the Order. Our installation, dedication of halls, and funeral ceremonies are all performed in public. We are not a secret society, but may be denominated a society with a secret. We transact our business in private, when only our own members are present, and in this particular do not differ from bank and insurance companies or Church organizations. The order is visible and operative. It operates upon the heart, changes the life, and turns men from their evil ways. It seeks not to take the place of the Christian Church, but is constituted largely of members of the Church, and has thousands of earnest Christian ministers within its organization; and the almost universal testimony has been that where the Church has extended its aid and sympathy, the Order has been an active co-worker with the Church. A call has been issued urging the principal officers of the great leading church and temperance organizations for a convention of seven delegates from each National and State temperance body, to meet in Cleveland the 29th of July next. I trust this National Division will appoint five delegates, who, together with the two chief officers, will attend the Convention, and that each Grand Division be requested to be fully represented. The necessity of a sound, able and pure literature in aid of this reform becomes more and more apparent when we contemplate the work to be accomplished, and the apathy and ignorance which exist among all classes. There must be a systematic and thorough enlightenment of the people. Public opinion must be educated and the public conscience aroused. Books, tracts and papers should be multiplied and scattered till every household and individual shall receive instruction. The National Temperance Society and Publication House, now in existence but a little over two years, has gradually grown to be a great power for good, and is sending out its millions of pages all over the continent. It has stereotyped and published forty different kinds of tracts, twenty-five books and pamphlets, and printed over twenty-seven millions of pages, which have been distributed in every State and community. Temperance truths must be carried to the families and homes of those who will not attend our public meetings or unite with our organizations. Nations are "born in a day," but children every minute. Before we are aware, they become old in vice and familiar with intoxicating drinks. There are more than four rum-shops to one school, and at least 2,000,000 of children of drunken parents who never attend our common schools. We must organize and pledge the children. If every child could be pledged to total abstinence, and would keep the pledge, it would soon put a stop to the entire drinking business. You all assent to this; it has been said many times before; recommended and resolved about in meetings and conventions everywhere; and it is time these resolutions were carried into execution. I would refer you to my report of last year on this subject, and hope it may receive your earnest and serious consideration. The *Youth's Temperance Banner*, published at the cost of paper and printing, will be found well adapted to educate the children and youth in the doctrines of total abstinence. It becomes my painful duty to inform you of the decease of several members of this national body since our last session, viz.: Hon. GEORGE HALL, P. G. W. P. of Eastern New-York; Dr. F. A. VAN DYKE, P. G. W. P. of Pennsylvania; Rev. JONATHAN SHORTT, D. D., P. G. W. P. of Canada West; R. D. WADSWORTH, P. G. W. P. of Canada West; JOHN S. THOMPSON, P. G. W. P. of Nova Scotia; J. W. PACKARD, P. G. W. A. of Eastern New-York; JOSEPH W. STEWART, P. G. W. A. of Maryland; LAWRENCE E. VAN BUSKIRK, P. G. W. A. of Nova Scotia. Thus one by one our standard-bearers fall, and thus one by one we too must pass away. These, whose memory we are now called upon to cherish and revere, were true-hearted veteran workers, faithful unto the end, and never faltered or grew weary in the strife. While we recall their virtues and remember their labors, let us imitate their noble and heroic deeds, and consecrate ourselves anew to our great and glorious work.

Joseph Brown, the Canaan Child-Murderer—Gov. Fenton's Decision Communicated to Him.

From the Hudson Star, May 19.

We stated a day or two ago that a petition had been presented to Gov. FENTON, asking that the execution of JOSEPH BROWN be postponed until after the trial of his wife. This petition was signed by a large number of our most influential citizens, and was presented to His Excellency by Mr. CYRUS MACY. This morning Mr. MACY received the following official letter:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 18, 1868.

DEAR SIR: I am directed by the Governor to inform you that after careful consideration he is constrained to decline to interfere with the sentence imposed upon BROWN, alias Barney. Very respectfully,

S. W. STOCKING, Executive Clerk.

To CYRUS MACY, Esq., Hudson.

Feeling that an early notification of the decision of the Governor should be communicated to the unfortunate man, Sheriff OVERHISER sent word to Rev. WM. R. JOHNSON, who has acted as the condemned man's spiritual adviser since his sentence, requesting that he would inform BROWN of the decision made in his case. The request was promptly complied with, and, in company with Under Sheriff R. F. CLARK, Mr. E. C. TERRY, County Clerk, Mr. CYRUS MACY, and the reporter of the *Star*, that gentleman entered BROWN's cell this morning.

Mrs. BROWN, by the kind permission of Sheriff OVERHISER, was in the cell of her husband, and was engaged in sewing when the party entered. Rev. Mr. JOHNSON asked BROWN if he had had any intimation of a petition being circulated for a stay of his execution, and the prisoner replied in the affirmative. The question was then asked him if he had expected to have the petition granted, to which he replied "Not in the least." Mr. JOHNSON then said to BROWN, "Of course you will not then be disappointed to know that the petition has failed;" and the answer came freely, "Not in the least. I have made up my mind to die. If I had had plenty of money, I would have justice done me. I have no theory of the murder, but I think that the little girl must have been filling the lamp, and it burst, setting her clothes on fire. I am innocent of the charge of murder. If I had had money I would have had plenty of friends, but there is no use talking about that now. It has been hard for me to get out of my mind the charge of the Judge, but he is forgiven now. It is no use laying up anything against any one. I have thought all along that when the day came (meaning the execution) I would make a statement of the case. I was not wanted in Canaan—the people there were against me. I was in their way. There is just as good men, and better, too, that have been hanged, and I shall be just the same as I am now on the day they lead me out."

The prisoner seemed to be entirely resigned to his awful doom, and a smile was on his face during the above conversation. Mrs. BROWN continued sewing while Rev. Mr. JOHNSON and her husband were talking, but afterward made a statement which might have had some influence with Gov. FENTON in granting a stay of the execution of her husband, but which, at the present time, we shall withhold.

New Mail Contracts.

The Post Office Department, through Special Agent PARK, made recently several mail contracts which will be the means of bringing different portions of New-York State and the principal cities of New-England into more direct communication. The first contract was with the New-York Central Railroad Company for carrying the mails—including two lines of postal cars—between Albany and Buffalo. Another contract was made for the performance of the same service between Rochester and Suspension Bridge. Another contract was entered into with the Hudson River Railroad Company for carrying the mails between New-York and Albany, which is to go into operation on the 1st of July, the companies engaging to build jointly eight postal cars for that purpose. The Department has now in operation a line from New-York by way of Springfield to Boston, and another *via* Providence to Boston, also from Boston to Rouse's Point, connecting with the mail to Montreal. Contracts have also been made for taking the mails from Boston to Portland and thence to Bangor, and the cars for that route are now nearly built and will be running about July 1. Postal cars are also to be put on the road between New-York and Boston, *via* Springfield to connect with the route from Springfield to Albany, and which are to run in connection with the New-York Central and Hudson River postal line.

The Department hope to be able to save a great deal of time by these changes and afford additional accommodation to the public. All these contracts are for four years, and will go into operation about the end of next month.

Homicide on Shipboard at New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, May 13.

WILLARD L. CALL, seaman, 21 years of age, born at Dresden, Lincoln County, Me., died at the Hotel Dieu on Sunday night, from the effects of a wound received on the previous Monday. The Coroner yesterday held an inquest over the body, which resulted in a verdict from the jury that deceased came to his death from a stab inflicted by one SAMUEL THOMPSON. Both were seamen on the ship *St. James*, Capt. S. R. GOODWIN, which arrived here on Wednesday last from Liverpool. In being towed over the bar, on the previous Monday, the vessel struck, and two boats parted hawsers in endeavoring to get her off. THOMPSON was, at the time, putting a "stop" on the end of a hawser. He dropped the "stop." Deceased picked it up and tried to put it on himself, but did not succeed. THOMPSON endeavored to shove him away, and failed to do so. Capt. GOODWIN came between them and pushed them apart. As he was doing so, THOMPSON reached under him, took the sheaf-knife from deceased's belt, and stabbed him in the right side of the abdomen, inflicting the wound of which he died. Capt. GOODWIN was not aware that any wound had been given until some female passengers on deck, who witnessed the affray, cried, "The knife—the knife!" THOMPSON, instantly after using the knife, flung it overboard. These are the facts as they were stated by Capt. GOODWIN, his steward and one of the seamen. Deceased is represented to have been a very quiet and orderly young man, and no previous cause of ill-feeling between him and his slayer seems to have been known.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 20—11:15 A. M.

Consols are firmer and higher at 94⅜ for money, and 93⅜ for the account, ex dividend.

American Securities open active and firmer. Nearly all the articles in the list have materially advanced in prices. The following are the opening quotations:

U. S. Five-twenty Bonds	71¾
Erie Railway Shares	45⅝
Illinois Centrals	95⅝

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, May 20.

United States Five-twenty Bonds open steady at 76¾ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, May 20—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens dull and easier, though prices are quotably unaltered. The following are the opening quotations:

Middling Uplands	12d.
Middling Orleans	12⅛d.

The sales of the day will not exceed 5,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn has advanced 3d. since the last report, the last sales of mixed Western being at 38s. 9d. ℔ quarter. Wheat is flat and prices are nominal. California White, 15s. 2d. ℔ cental; No. 2 Red Western, 13s. 9d. Oats, 3s. 10d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 48s. 6d. ℔ 504 lbs. Flour, 35s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 112s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 84s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 68s. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 54s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 48s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 6s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for Common Wilmington brands, and 12s. for medium. Tallow, 44s. 6d ℔ cwt. Turpentine declined to 30s. ℔ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 3d. ℔ gallon; Spirits Petroleum, 9d. ℔ gallon.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 20—11:15 A. M.

Sugar 28s. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Linseed Oil, £35 ℔ ton. Sperm Oil, £96 ℔ ton. Linseed Cakes, £10 5s. ℔ ton for thin oblong, for feeding.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 20—1:20 P. M.

Consols are decidedly lower. The last sales were made at 94⅜@94¼ for money, and 93¾ for the account, ex dividend.

The chief American Securities at this hour are quoted as follows:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	71¾@71⅞
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	95⅝

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, May 20—1:20 P. M.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet at previous prices. Cheese has declined to 53s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Beef has declined to 110s. ℔ bbl. for extra Prime Mess. Bacon has declined to 48s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland cut. Lard is dull, but unchanged.

PRODUCE—Tallow has advanced 3d. since the opening, and is now quoted at 44s. 9d. ℔ cwt. The other articles in the list are unchanged.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, May 20.

Petroleum is flat at 42f. ℔ bbl. for Standard White.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 20—5 P. M.

Consols close at 94⅜@94½ for money, and 93¾ for the account, ex dividend.

American Securities close at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	71¾
Erie Railway Shares	45¾
Illinois Centrals	95⅝

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, May 20.

United States Five-twenty Bonds close at 76¾ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, May 20—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed heavy, and prices are fully ⅛d. lower on American descriptions. There has been some business doing to-day in Cotton to arrive. The last sales of Middlings Uplands were made at 11⅞d. The following are the closing quotations of American descriptions:

Middling Uplands	11⅞d.
Middling Orleans	12⅛d.

The sales of the day have footed up 5,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—The market closed dull and steady.

PRODUCE—Petroleum declining, the last sales of Spirits being at 8d. ℔ gallon and 1s. 3d. for refined. Sugar easier at 28s. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, May 20.

Petroleum closed quiet at 43 f. ℔ bbl. for Standard White.

Domestic Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, May 20.

TOBACCO steady. Ordinary and Low Middling COTTON, 25c.@27c.; sales 33 bales. FLOUR dull and quiet; Fall Superfine, $7 25@$8 25; Double Extras, $9 25@$10 75; Fancy, 13c.@14c. WHEAT—Fall declined 3c.@4c.; Spring declined 2c.; Fall Red and Fall White, $2 90; Prime to Choice do., $2 75@$2 80; No. 2 Spring, $2 06@$2 08 for Iowa and Kansas. CORN heavy, but held firmly; Mixed, 87c.@88c.; Mixed and Yellow, 89c.@90c.; Choice White and Yellow, 90c.@91c. OATS heavy at 78c.@80c. RYE advancing; sales at $1 85@$1 90. BARLEY—Nothing doing. PORK active and higher; Mess, $28 50@$29. BACON active and stiffer; City Clear Sides, 17¼c.@17½c.; Rib Sides, 16c.@16¼c.; Shoulders, 13¼c.@13½c. LARD—Small business at 19c. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 4,200 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 2,200 sacks Oats. CATTLE are in good demand; Beeves, $6@$8 50. LIVE HOGS steady at $7@$8 gross. SHEEP scarce; Choice Mutton, $5 75@$7 50.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, May 20.

FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,600 bbls., at $10 75 for No. 1 Spring; $12 50 for Amber Winter; $13 25 for White; $14 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales 1,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 28, and 600 bushels choice White Canada at $2 85. CORN is without material change; sales 1,600 bushels at $1 05½ for high Mixed and $1 04@$1 05 for No. 1. OATS are held at 84c. for Western. CORNMEAL $2 50 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED is unchanged; Shorts, $32; Shipstuffs, $36; Middlings $38 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Flour 40c., Wheat 9½c., Corn 8c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson River. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—On Flour to Boston, 64c.; to New-York, 52c.; to Albany, 42c. LAKE IMPORTS—1,517,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—5,200 bushels Wheat, 7,700 bushels Corn, 2,400,000 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, May 20.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 21,000 bushels; Corn, 126,000 bushels; Oats, 50,000 bushels; Flour, 6,700 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 37,000 bushels; Corn, 87,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels. CANAL FREIGHTS scarce; boats plenty; Wheat, 13c.; Corn, 10½c.; Oats, 6½c.@7c. to New-York. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT inactive and nominal. CORN advanced 1c.; sales, early, 27,000 bushels Western at $1; later, 35,000 bushels do. at $1 01; demand fair; sellers chary. OATS quiet; sales, early, 13,500 bushels Western, to arrive, at 79c.; small lots do. at 80c. on the spot. RYE wanted. market bare. SEEDS dull and nearly nominal. MESS PORK heavy at $28 75@$29 10. LARD at 19½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 20.

COTTON dull; Middling Uplands at 31c.; Middling Orleans, 31½c.@32c. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 17⅝c.; Refined, 30c.@30½c. FLOUR—Low grades unsettled; Superfine, $8 25@$9; Extra, $9@$9 75; Northwestern Family, $10 50@$11 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio $11@$12 25. WHEAT dull: Red, $2 70@$2 85; White $3@$3 10. RYE advanced to $2 17@$2 18. CORN very quiet; Yellow, $1 27@$1 28; Mixed Western, $1 24@$1 25. OATS, 92c. for Western; 95c.@96c. for Pennsylvania; $1 for light Southern.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Wednesday, May 20.

COTTON quiet; Middling, 29½c.@30c.; sales 1,300 bales; receipts, 49 bales. Sterling Exchange, 151½@154¼. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅜ ℔ cent. premium. Gold, 140¾. SUGAR firm; Cuba, Nos. 12 and 13, 12⅝c.@13½c.; Louisiana Prime, 15½c.@15¾c. CUBA MOLASSES firm at 48c.@55c. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $9. CORN firm at $1 03@$1 05. OATS easy at 85c. HAY, $18@$21. PORK firm at $29 25@$29 50. BACON dull; Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c. LARD nominal; tierce, 19¾c.; keg, 20½c.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, May 20.

FLOUR firmer; Choice Wisconsin and Iowa, $9 37½@$9 75; Medium, $8 67½. WHEAT—No. 1, $2 11½; No. 2, $2 01. OATS advanced 1c.; sales at 70c. for No. 2. CORN advanced 1c.; sales at 92c. for No. 2. RECEIPTS to-day—2,400 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat, 6,0 0 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—3,200 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, May 20.

FLOUR and WHEAT are unchanged. CORN in demand, with a light supply at 97c.@98c. for ear. OATS firmer and higher at 81c. RYE dull and drooping at $1 95@$2. COTTON dull at 29½c.@30c. for Middling. TOBACCO active at full rates; sales, 270 hhds. MESS PORK unchanged. BULK MEATS unchanged; buyers and sellers are apart. LARD unchanged. Gold 139½.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 20.

COTTON dull and nominally at 31c. for Middling. FLOUR very dull, but nominally unchanged. WHEAT dull; Maryland, $2 90@$3; Pennsylvania, $2 80@$2 90. CORN dull: White, $1 14@$1 16; Yellow, $1 23. OATS—Western, 85c.@88c.; Maryland and Pennsylvania, 88c.@90c. RYE dull, at $2@$2 10. PROVISIONS firm, but quiet and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, May 20.

TOBACCO active; sales 286 hhds.; Lugs, $6 95@$8; Wrappers, $42. FLOUR—Superfine, $8 75@$9; Fancy, $12 75@$13. WHEAT, $2 50@$2 55. OATS, 73c.@75c. BARLEY, $2 90. RYE, $2 10. LARD, 19c. MESS PORK, $28 50. BACON—Shoulders, 14c.@14½c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c.@18c.; Bulk Shoulders, 12c.@13¼c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c.@17c.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, May 20.

FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT firm; sales of Amber at $2 64. CORN active and firm; Yellow, 97c.; No. 1, 96c.; No. 2 White, 94c. OATS quiet and steady; sales at 73c. RYE quiet. RECEIPTS—1,300 bbls. Flour, 1,400 bushels Wheat, 2,800 bushels Corn, 3,800 bushels Oats.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, May 20.

COTTON dull at 30c.; receipts, 63 bales; exports, 11 bales. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $8@$9. PORK, $29 50. BACON—Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Sides, 18c.; Bulk Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Sides are out of the market. LARD, 19c.@21c. CORN, $1. OATS, 87c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, May 20.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE buoyant at 47c. RESIN active; Strained, $2 25; No. 2, $2 35@$2 50; No. 1, $4; Pale, $6@$6 75. COTTON dull. TAR firm at $3.

MOBILE, Ala., Wednesday, May 20.

COTTON closed dull; sales 200 bales; Middlings, 28c. Receipts, 177 bales; exports, 125 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, May 20.

COTTON—No sales; buyers offering at lower rates; Middlings, nominal at 30c. Receipts, 50 bales. Exports, coastwise, 138 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, May 20.

COTTON market easier; sales 175 bales; Middlings nominally 28c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, May 20.

COTTON dull and heavy; Middlings, 29c.@29½c. Receipts, 330 bales.

HAVANA, Wednesday, May 20.

The sugar market is very dull and sales light; offers have been made at 8¼@8½ reals per arrobe.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 20.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 99; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 24¾; Reading Railroad, 45¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 51. Gold, 139⅞.

[Advertisement.]

LIVINGSTON-STREET, Brooklyn, April 3, 1868.

MR. HOLMES, No. 201 BROADWAY—*Dear Sir:* Since you put into my house your Yankee Telegraph for detecting thieves, I have been twice visited by burglars, who in both instances heard the alarm bell, and therefore made so sudden a retreat that it was vain to send after them either pistol shot or a policeman; and I hope, sir, that you will fix one to the United States Treasury to give warning of the approach of all harpies.

Yours truly, THEODORE TILTON.

[Advertisement.]

The efforts of Spring are at last producing results which glisten gayly and rustle pleasantly upon trees, bushes and lawns. In these May manifestations nature is not up to KNOX the Hatter, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., who some time ago made his Spring issues in the shape of the most elegant, distingue and desirable Hats that ever crowned the glory of New-York manhood.

[Advertisement.]

For Dyspepsia, Debility, &c., the Peruvian Syrup is a long-tried and well-established remedy.

[Advertisement.]

Save your doctor's bills by using WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for coughs, colds, &c.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Palmyra	May 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Deutschland	May 21	New-York	Bremen.
City of Paris	May 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Britannia	May 23	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA.

Eagle	May 21	New-York	Havana.
North America	May 23	New-York	Rio de Janeiro.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, via Nassau, N. P., by the *Eagle*, close at the general Post Office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *Deutschland*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier foot of 3d-st., Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

SATURDAY.

Mails for German States *via* Hamburg, by the *Bavaria*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M.

Mails for Brazil, St. Thomas, Argentine Confederation, Venezula and the West Indies, by the *South America*, close at 1:30 P. M.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, California, &c., by the *Rising Star*, close at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Paris*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River, to 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P.M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 20—*In steamship Australasian, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Studenbaker, Indiana; R. I. Spitch, New-York; T. Truman, New-Orleans; A. L. Rowe, New-York; Chas. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Voorhees, New-York; Mrs. Macdonough, child and servant, Canada; W. H. Steward, Robert Steward, Cuba; Mrs. Robert R. Stewart and servant, Miss Bingien, Philadelphia; C. A. Hill, Charleston; Wm. Green, Cuba; L. L. Gallett, Switzerland; H. C. Craveling, Thos. Dissel, J. Walker, Wolverhampton; J. S. Chappel, France; E. Trumbull, Mexico; J. Pettengill, England; Mr. and Mrs. Henrique, M. Eder, child and infant, Panama; J. V. Carpenter, N. Y.; J. A. Macauley, R. E. Kellogg, G. C. Kimberly, R. L. Patterson, N. Y.; Rev. E. Sorin, Ind.; M. Carroll, Mexico; Mr. and Mrs. JoLo J. Ellsworth, Toronto; W. B. Farrell, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hayward, R. I.; C. A. Reed, Miss Mayo, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. De Frene, Paris; Dennis Daine, D. Drysdale, N. Y.; Miss C. Rellett, Buffalo; V. Buttle, N. Y.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 19—*In steamship Russia, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gray, Dr. Hollister, Mr. Bulkley, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Owens, Mr. Thomson, Mr. Hesser and son, Mr. A. Engler, Mr. E. Valles, Mr. French, Mrs. A. Sutton, Miss L. R. Meigs, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. O. Phillips, Mrs. J. Goodwin, Mrs. Gourd, Gen. M. C. Meigs, Mrs. Meigs, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Rense, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Roessle, Miss Bolles, Miss Bulkley, Mr. and Mrs. Aldrick, Dr. and Mrs. Lewitt, Mrs. G. B. Smith, infant and nurse, Mrs. Hoppin and two sons, Mrs. Hoppin and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Wetmore, Mrs. Cryder and maid servant, Mr. and Mrs. Gilman, Mr. and Mrs. March, Mr. and Mrs. B. Luddington, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Rust, F. Tinson, Mr. Manson, Mrs. Blair and maid servant, Miss Blair and sister, L. Clark, J. Blair, Thos. Firth, Rev. G. E. Watt, Mrs. J. Lamson, Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar, son and daughter; Mrs. Dear, B. Lato, Miss Stopp, J. Atkinson, J. Mann, S. Bennett, R. Pledge, W. Malley, Mrs. W. Baker, Mr. Cross, Rev. F. B. Young, Mr. G. L. Cowell and son, Mr. W. Goodhue, Mr. Livingstone, Mr. A. McInnes, Mr. Reussent, Mr. J. W. Pomeroy, Mr. A. Morrison, Mr. J. Inness, Mrs. Dunbar's governess, Mrs. Anthony and daughter, Mr. Anthony, Mrs. Chas. Sharples, Mr. J. Sharples, two Misses Sharples, two Master Sharples, Mr. E. Coles, Mrs. E. R. Coles, Gen. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Bufden, Mrs. Maid, child and maid servant; Mrs. Bruce and brothers, Mrs. A. Sands, Mrs. Sands, infant and nurse, Mr. F. S. Weston, Mr. H. S. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Stroud, 5 children, governess and maid servant, Miss Arnold, Miss Venton, Mr. D. H. Arnold, Mr. G. Arnold, Mrs. J. W. Shaw and daughter, Miss Chamberlain, Miss Smith, Mr. Shaw, Miss Russell, Mrs. Hopkins' maid servant, Mr. J. L. Sargent, Miss Ruckman, Miss Le Barte, Mr. G. Glyden, wife and child, Mr. Stopp, Mr. G. S. Chase, Mr. A. Garbel, Mrs. M. H. Simpson, Mr. Atherton, Mr. R. Richmond, Mrs. L. Gilna, Mr. Russell.

MAY 20—*In steamship Saxonia, from Hamburg*—C. Schroder, J. Wieben, Sophie Schollevin, Theodora Meier, Marie Gessmann, Bertha Stunkel, Betty Klinsing, Louise Wolters, Fred. Wriere, Jacob Wilhelm and wife, Lorenz Nobholz, J. J. Weiss, Maria Sutler, Carl Sutler, Bertha Breslauer, Rebecca Ostrowska, Jos. Sick, Elise Ehrenhardt, Bertha Muller, Wm. Franck, Wm. Petermann, Adolph Petermann, G. Buhrer, John W. Low, wife, and four children; Maria Willers, G. Rosenberg, Henriette Rosenbaum, Caroline Lesser, Emilie Weiss, Louise Meyer, Sophie Lahnstein, Catharine Weitzel, Christine Seiler, J. F. Schwenz, Louis Warschawsky and wife, Ad. Liebermann, Carl Gerner, Julie Christensen, Ludwig Muller, Gustav Newmann, William F. Golterman, Oscar Hansen, Carl Hedeman, Wm. Kaster, J. Bading, Charlotte Dreyfuse, Johanna Grose and child, Ad. Rothe, H. Becker and wife, Catharine Schmidt, John F. Engel, F. Mayer, Catharine Nungesser, D. Ruter, Adolf Egge, Herman Fruchtericht, Aug. Schernekau and wife, J. Diaz.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana—Malilda Jarrago, Carmen Serra, Juona Serra, Morcea Serra, Eugene de Bauduy, M. Serra and wife, Ion Nocarra and children, T. J. Harrison and family, M. Alfred Paul, M. Manoy and wife, C. Chapun, L. F. Diago, N. Eaton and wife, Pedro Falfuro, Mrs. S. J. Seaver, Joynon Calvot and wife, Ignacio Sorrano, Joawomi Gasce and wife, E. R. Sowers, F. Baldon, J. Rivos, M. V. Chucon, R. Rivas, S. Costoruda, G. Corugeda, J. A. Cintza, T. J. Hermondez, Mrs. Prime and child, Felix Segarra, Filipe Segarra, S. Rubera, Chos Monell, wife and family, M. Doise, John Sterrett, Peter Graffao, S. L. Medina, Wm. Barry, Henry Stuart, Julio Baislay, Austin Baislay, Adolpho Baislay, Augusta Baislay, Jacobini, Beondini, Daniell and wife, Carelia Plodowaska, Cartoto Negie, Rebe Kine, Ochsler, Klinstein and Magi, Tyenone and wife, Strozzi and wife, Pobio Pereze, wife and family.

In Steamship Thames, from Savannah.—J. Jackson, P. Westervelt, Geo. Sturtavant, H. Rosencrantz and child, Miss Agnes W. Williamson, J. Tepler, E. D. Eckhard, Jas. B. Theall, lady and child, J. Wintzgarden, John B. Korpell, P. McCandry, Mrs. Richardson and child, Mrs. Lawrence, Thos. P. Westgate, H. S. Lagardus and lady, H. Nolan, John Russell, Fred. Ely, Sam. Sanders and lady, Geo. Blackburn, S. P. Fisher, lady and 2 children, Jas. H. Carter, John Glatthear and lady, E. Raymond, B. Carr, G. W. Meredith, R. R. Caswell, Geo. F. Ash, Frank Holland and lady, E. Hathaway.

In Steamship Mississippi, from Rio de Janeiro—Capt. E. H. Ashley, John Emmerson, Hon. Ed. K. Perkins, Henry Cushing, Chas. Spear, Mrs. Josephine Maxwell, daughter and servant, Thos. E. Roche, Thos. de Riveras, Levi Meade and wife, John Edwards and wife, Miss Fannie E. Racquel, Miss Helen E. Racquel, Abraham Pretto and wife, Mrs. Dr. Field and daughter, John Loveland and wife, Mme. Flore Fremont.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 38 | Sun sets..... 7 16 | Moon rises.. 4 32

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7 06 | Gov. Island. 7 55 | Hell Gate .. 9 17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, May 20.

Cleared.

Steamships H. Livingston, Eaton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand; Nebraska, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Guiding Star, Howes, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.

Barks Oscar, (Dan.,) Kiolseth, Gloucester; Josie Nicholas, Nicholas, Remedios, R. P. Buck & Co.; Chief, Harding, Barcelona, Genoa and Leghorn, Bacon & Russell; Evening Star, (Br.,) Miller, St. Jago, Cuba, Waydell & Co.; James Primrose, (Br.,) McKay, Pictou, Brett, Son & Co.; Giulia, (Ital.,) Pedoni, Gibraltar for orders, Slocovich & Smith; Ellen Stevens, How, Matanzas, W. H. Rich; Royal Minstrel, (Br.,) Andrews, Gloucester, G. F. Bulley; Crested Wave, (Br.,) Renout, Plymouth for orders, G. F. Bulley.

Brigs Two Marys, (Br.,) German, Zaza, B. F. Small & Co.; Margarite, (Hayt.,) Milligen, Boston, R. Murray, Jr.; Dundee, (Br.,) Gould, Halifax, N. S., H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schooners Ed. Watson, Cranmer, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Maria Lunt, Tracy, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; R. Vanaman, Vanaman, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght; Windward, Ellis, Matanzas, Walsh, Field & Way; Leocadia, Porle, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Pointer, Nichols, New-London, Stranahan & Ferguson; J. M. Bowers, Hull, Providence, Stranahan & Ferguson; Modesty, Weaver, Saybrook, Stranahan & Ferguson; T. C. Lyman, Hill, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett & Bro.

Barge Olney, Wayland, Baltimore.

Arrived.

Steamship Saxonia, (N. G.,) Kier, Hamburg May 6, via Southampton 8th, with mdse and 793 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced strong westerly winds, with heavy sea, the entire passage. May 15, lat. 47 20, lon. 44, was surrounded by icebergs and heavy field ice, by which was detained 12 hours, during 8 of which was completely brought to a stand-still. May 9, lat. 49 34, lon. 6 46, saw Bremen ship Sirius, bound E. Same day, lat. 49 38, lon. 7 19, passed ship Elphistone, bound E. Same day, lat. 49 43, lon. 8 44, passed steamship Teutonia, hence for Hamburg. 12th, lat. 50 13, lon. 28 7, passed Br. ship Ronochan, bound W. 14th, lat. 48 36, lon. 37 14, spoke Br. ship Sunbeam, from —— for Quebec. 20th, 1:30 A. M., 30 miles west of Nantucket, passed steamship Cimbria, hence for Hamburg.

Steamship Mississippi, Slocum, Rio de Janeiro April 25, Bahia 29th, Pernambuco May 1, Para 6th, and St. Thomas 14th, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison. Had pleasant weather the entire passage. May 2, lat. 4 40 S., lon. 35 40, signalized steamship Japan, hence for San Francisco May 1, off Pernambuco passed bark Laconna, whaler, cruising; May 17, no lat., &c., saw bark Undine.

Steamship Gulf Stream, Bates, Havana May 14, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. May 17, lat. 33 3, lon. 74 3, passed brig Frank E. Allen, bound N. 19th, lat. 38 50, lon. 71 28, passed bark Ariel, hence for Vera Cruz.

Steamship Thames, Pennington, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. May 18, off Hatteras, passed steamship San Salvador, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Columbia, Van Sice, Havana May 16, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, with mdse. and passengers to Goodspeed & White.

Steamship Hatteras, Lawrence, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Oceanus, Davis, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamer United States, Davis, Fall River

Steamer Delaware, Smith, Norwich.

Ship Storkers, (Norw.,) Bonnevie, Antwerp 52 ds., with mdse. and 40 passengers to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has had westerly gales most of the passage.

Ship Christel, (N. G.,) Oelrichs, Bremen, 42 dys., with mdse. and 405 passengers to Herman, Koop & Co.; has had 3 births and 3 deaths on the passage.

Bark Susan M. Dudman, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Trefry, Turk's Island 12 ds., with salt to Boyd & Hincken. Left no vessels.

Bark Henry Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Hotchkiss, Demerara 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Lina, (N. G.,) Umnull, Antwerp 50 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark J. E. Holbrook, Leavitt, Cardenas 7 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Vittoria Rubinacci, (Ital.,) Castellano, Naples 60 ds., and 45 ds. from Gibraltar, with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Orchilla, (of Searsport,) Havener, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Field & Way.

Brig Susie J. Strout, Strout, Barbados 16 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons—vessel to Simpson & Clapp. Left no vessels.

Brig Black Prince, (Br.,) Grier, Capetown, Africa, 55 ds., with wool to Bauendahl & Co.

Brig Salma, (Swed.,) Olssen, Rio Janeiro 56 ds., with coffee to Sturges, Arnold & Co.

Brig Harry & Aubrey, (Br.,) Hammond, Barbados 15 ds., with mdse. and 10 passengers to T. T. & F. A. Dwight.

Brig L. L. Wadsworth, (of Eastport,) Daly, Cardenas 10 ds., with molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Raven, Loughton, Coamo, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Belle, (Br.,) Seehusen, Messina 58 ds., with mdse. to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Had heavy weather the entire passage.

Brig Monica, Mitchell, Elizabethport, for Savannah.

Brig Rosanna Rose, Merchant, New-Haven.

Schr. Moses Patten, (of Bangor,) Harding, Cardenas 12 ds., with molasses to H. W. Loud & Co. May 13, lat. 28, lon. 78, spoke brig M. Louise Miller, of Boston, who reported that Capt. Rice was knocked overboard and lost the same dyy in a squall.

Schr. Linda, (of Baltimore,) Sbisa, Tampico 19 ds., with mdse. to Moller & Thebaud. March 20, lat. 23, lon. 90, on the outward passage, saw the brig Jane, of St. John, N. B., waterlogged.

Schr. H. A. Hunt, Compton, Galveston 27 ds., with cotton to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Helen A. Hoyt, (of Stamford,) Soaper, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.

Schr. Corine, (Br.,) Aubrey, Harbor Island 9 ds., with fruit to James Douglas.

Schr. H. N. Squire, (of Westport,) Chase, Remedios 9 ds., with sugar to Baker & Dayton.

Schr. Electric, Murray, Corpus Christi 17 ds., with mdse. to McFarland & Thorne.

Schr. Annie Amsden, (of Provincetown,) Bangs, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Grand Pre, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Gormley, Bahia 37 ds., with sugar and logwood to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. E. Brooks, Gray, Savannah 6 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Catherine Ellsworth, Davis, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. M. F. Webb, Buckingham, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Edwin, Tuttle, Portland 7 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Emily Hillard, Trimble, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Silver Bell, Barley, Elizabethport, for Hallowell, Me.

Schr. Justice, Taylor, Elizabethport, for Southpier, R. I.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Susan Scranton, Harvey, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. E. W. Pratt, Hendrickson, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Lizzie Raymond, Lord, Philadelphia, for Norwich.

Schr. Essex, Nickerson, Philadelphia, for Salem.

Schr. Samuel L. Crocker, Frisbie, Philadelphia, for Taunton.

Schr. Wm. P. Cox, Bateman, Philadelphia, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Isabella Thompson, Endicott, Philadelphia, for Warren.

Schr. Nelson Harvey, Bearse, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Allen H. Brown, Smith, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Ford, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ellen Mates, Nickerson, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Fred. Warren, Robinson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Senator Grimes, Jones, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Staten Islander, Babcock, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Saugatuck, Allen, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Brantford, for Rondout.

Schr. Martin Van Buren, Allen, Providence.

Schr. Escort, Wass, Bridgeport.

Schr. Maria, Barber, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. Falcon, Raynor, Derby, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Chauncy St. John, Bennett, Providence.

Schr. Charles Carroll, Chase, Providence.

Schr. Jonas C. Chew, Herrick, Taunton.

Schr. Henry B. Drew, Miller, Bridgeport.

Schr. Liberty, Johnson, New-Bedford.

Schr. J. E. Parker, Robbins, New-Haven.

Schr. War Steed, Nickerson, Providence.

Schr. Gen. Grant, Pillow, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. H. B. Metcalf, Rogers, New-Haven.

Schr. J. J. Little, Golden, Providence.

Schr. Plow Boy, Hillett, Boston.

Schr. Thomas Potter, Handy, Providence.

Schr. Judge Henry, Warren, Norwich.

Schr. John McFee, Hubbard, Norwalk.

Schr. Copy, Mills, Brookhaven.

Schr. Metamora, Muskenbridge, Bridgeport.

Schr. Yankee Boy, Reeves, Providence.

Schr. J. P. Wallace, Allen, Gloucester.

Schr. Cabinet, Cook, Fall River.

Schr. Thomas Cooper, Eaton, Providence.

Schr. Maria Louise, Smith, Stonington.

Schr. Thames, Low, New-London.

Schr. San Louis, Smith, Fall River.

Schr. Francis Burdett, Crummond, Providence.

Schr. Palladium, Ryder, Providence.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, New-Bedford.

Schr. Paugessett, Waples, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. S. Abrahamson, Egbert, Virginia.

Schr. Sunny South, Sterling, Virginia.

Schr. A. H. Leming, Brower, Virginia.

Schr. H. Ryan, Wixon, Virginia.

Schr. L. P. Hallock, Fieldman, Virginia.

Schr. A. R. Steelman, Ingersoll, Virginia.

Schr. Sarah L. Sawyer, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Addie P. Avery, Ryan, Providence.

Schr. Julia A. Berkle, Carter, New-Haven.

Schr. J. S. Lane, Goings, Norwalk.

Schr. Mary Mershon, Wrightman, Providence.

Schr. New Regulas, Allen, Norwalk.

Schr. Mary Woodhull, Fenton, New-Haven.

Schr. R. K. Vaughan, Ellis, Providence.

Schr. Lucy Hall, Hall, New-Haven.

Schr. Young Trader, Richards, Providence.

Schr. Jed Frye, Franklin, New-Haven.

Schr. Otronto, Hammond, Providence.

Schr. Samuel N. Smith, Hill, Providence.

Schr. Sarah & Cornelia, Davis, St. George's Banks.

Schr. Globe, Tracy, Providence.

Schr. Isis, Fuller, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. W. Genn, Bearse, Newport.

Schr. Neilson, Dayton, Taunton.

Schr. Sarah W. Blake, Blake, Portsmouth.

Schr. Lima, Smith, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fashion, Garbra, New-Haven.

Schr. J. P. Hazard, Wilson, Newport.

Schr. Matchless, Hopkins, Virginia, for Wellfleet.

Schr. J. W. Hine, Lane, Philadelphia, for Hartford.

Schr. Lady Adams, Evans, Newburg, for Fall River.

Schr. Hudson, Champlain, Newburg.

Schr. Dart, Johnson, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Chief, Smith, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Nellie Rich, Rich, Elizabethport, for Wellfleet.

Schr. Del Mar, Lank, Newbern, N. C.

Schr. A. L. Fitch, Yates, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Rival, Morrell, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Sloop Randall H. Green, Whitmore, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

HIGHLANDS, Sundown—Wind fresh N. E., thick and raining.

SAILED—Steamships Australasian and Nebraska, for Liverpool; Guiding Star, for Aspinwall.

By Telegraph.

CHALESTON, S. C., May 20—Sld. steamer James Adger, for New-York; ship R. H. Tucker, for St. John, N. B.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 20—Arr. steamer San Salvador, from New-York.

Cld. steamship Leo, for New-York; schr. Enchantress, for New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 20—Arr. steamships Fairbanks, from New-York; James A. Gary, Baltimore.

Cld. steamship Wm. P. Clyde, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Etna, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax at 4 P. M. 20th.

Spoken, &c.

Ada N. Johnson—brig, strg. S., May 10, lat. 27 30, lon. 71 45.

Bachelor—brig, from Philadelphia for Cuba, May 14, lat. 32, lon. 74.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, May 20.—The steamship Bienville sailed today for New-York.

ST. THOMAS—Arr. May 14, schr. Mary E. Banks, Gamage, Barbados; J. P. Allen, Allen, Martinique.

In port—May 13, ship Alice Ball, Means, for New-York; bark Charlotte Geddes, (Br.,) ldg.; G. S. Brown, (Br.,) Lambie, dischg.; Ida Abbott, (Dan.,) wtg.; brigs Delmont Locke, Colzrain, repairing; Simoda, (Br.,) Thompson, for Jamaica; Zephyr, (Br.,) McCulloch, for St. Jago; Galatea, (Br.,) Forbes, for Jamaica; Lilly, (Br.,) Curry, for do.; Electric, (Br.,) Lusher, for Turk's Island.

At Pernambuco, May 1, bark Imperador, Heard, ldg.; schr. Mary A. Witham, ——, do.

At Bahia, April 12, brig Freeland, for New-York in 3 days.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, May 20—11:15 A. M.—The steamship City of Boston, Capt. Roskell, from New-York May 9, arrived at this port this morning, on the way to Liverpool.

LONDON, May 20—1:20 P. M.—The steamship Atalanta, Capt. Pinkham, from New-York May 2, arrived at this port this morning.

THE FINEST

DIAMONDS,

FROM OLD AND NEW MINES,

IN ARTISTIC MOUNTINGS.

AN EXTENSIVE SELECTION.

STARR & MARCUS,

NO. 22 JOHN-ST., Up Stairs.

WHEELER & WILSON'S BUTTON-HOLE ATTACHMENT, MAKING 1,000 BUTTON-HOLES A DAY. FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS, 625 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GOOD HUMOR A DUTY.—HINTS FOR Every-Day Life, by Mrs. G. W. WYLLYS; Antonio Canova; Pulpit Oratory; Secret of Success, by a Banker; Courtesy; Insanity; Abyssinia and its People, Illustrated; Dying at the Top; Fulah, African Warriors, with Illustrations—and other interesting matters, are given in the JUNE No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Only 30c. or $3 a year. S. R. WELLS, Editor and Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

KALDENBERG & SON,

Manufacturers of Genuine MEERSCHAUM GOODS, offer their NEW and EXTENSIVE stock at REDUCED PRICES. Repairing, boiling, silver mounting, &c. Ambers in the largest variety. No. 6 John-st., up stairs; No. 23 Wall-st., corner of Broad, and No. 717 Broadway. Circulars sent. Post-office Box No. 6,724. Prize awarded at the Paris Exposition, 1867.

Imitation Ivory Goods.

Great Improvements made: 3 New Patents received.

MARTINGALE RINGS, $18 and $20 single gross.

SHEET BUTTONS, red, white, blue, $4 per gross.

BILLIARD BALLS, $9 and $10 per set.

CHECKS, $8, $10 and $12 per 100.

Also, a great variety of Ivory, Pearl and Gilt Sleeve Buttons, $18 to $150 per gross pair.

WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway, New-York.

THOMAS D. McGEE—HIS PORTRAIT, Character and Biography in JUNE No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Was he great and good?

WIRE RAILINGS

FOR OFFICES, &C., OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CHASE & CO., No. 524 Broadway, Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

HON. ISAAC MURPHY, GOVERNOR OF Arkansas, is given in JUNE No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, with Portrait, Character and Biography. A very interesting description of a very worthy man.

SAND-PAPER.

CROMWELL & JONES,

Manufacturers of

EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER,

No. 3½ Pearl-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip, New-York.

THE

CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

1868.

The Presidential canvass of 1868 is already certain to be one of signal interest and vehemence. The American People, so long distracted by issues originating in Slavery, embittered by Rebellion, and culminating in Johnsonism, instinctively welcome the struggle now opening as destined to close the long series of sterile and wasting distractions and usher in a glad, bright era of peace and rest. Of all the false dogmas which incited and upheld the late frenzied War for Disunion, the assumption that "This is a White Man's Government," wherein political rights and franchises are the rightful monopoly of a single race or caste, alone remains to be overthrown. Pointedly condemned by the Declaration of Independence, signally though quietly rebuked by the Federal Constitution (which recognizes among our people only "free persons" and "all other persons," but knows no such distinction as White and Black,) and put to open shame by the undeniable fact that men of diverse colors fought under our flag in our Revolutionary contest, in the War of 1812, and in our late desperate struggle to preserve the Union, it nevertheless takes shelter under the Atheistic if not fiendish assertion of a natural, unconquerable antipathy between the Caucasian and the African races, and a natural right of the hater to dominion over the object of his hatred. This last enemy of our peace, this fomenter of intestine feuds, of hostility and bloodshed, alone remains to be overcome; and the first Tuesday of November next must see it unhorsed and put at rest forever.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE proposes to do in this contest its very utmost for impartial liberty and equal human rights. Believing the triumph of the Republicans therein to be the natural and logical complement and consummation of that "struggle for the rights of human nature" which our Revolutionary fathers so nobly initiated, it enters upon the Presidential campaign with a perfect consciousness that it will be, must be, one of unequaled excitement and intensity, but with a profound and joyful conviction that it can have but one result—a result which will be hailed with glad and grateful exultation by the champions of liberty and progress throughout the civilized world. But we are quite aware, also, that the victory will not be won without effort, and that the most perfect diffusion of intelligence and argument is prerequisite and essential to its achievement, or at least to its completeness.

We now regularly circulate 230,000 copies of our several editions, which are steadily increasing. We are able to print still more, and ready to do so for the bare cost of materials and labor. We propose, therefore, to publish a CAMPAIGN EDITION OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE—to commence with the issue of May 27, containing the proceedings of the Chicago Convention, and end with that of Nov. 11—which we will send to clubs at the following rates:

For $3 50 received at one time	5 copies.
For $6 50 received at one time	10 copies.
For $12 received at one time	20 copies.
For $22 received at one time	40 copies.
For $31 50 received at one time	60 copies.
For $50 received at one time	100 copies.

The papers in all cases to be sent to one address. If the papers are to be sent to names of subscribers, ten cents per copy in addition must be sent. Payable always in advance. Subscriptions are respectfully solicited.

Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York City.

SIR HUMPHREY DAVY, JEREMY BENTHAM, Henry Francis Carey, Major Cartwright and Sir Stratford Canning, are described in the June No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 30c. Newsmen have it.

RAND'S PNEUMATIC GAS.

WARRANTED.

The Simplest, Safest, and Best Gas-Works in the World.

The gas made by these works is more uniform in quality than that made by any other known process.

The material need be supplied but once during the year, while all other apparatus used for making gas, such as are known as automatic machines especially, have to be supplied as often as weekly, semi-weekly, and daily.

The works being outside, and entirely separate from the dwelling house or building to be supplied with the gas, servants and others have no occasion to approach them.

All machinery being entirely dispensed with, these works can never get out of order.

The gas can be made for less than one-half of the price of coal-gas.

Enough gas can be made in from five to thirty minutes to supply dwellings, hotels, and factories using from twenty-five to one thousand burners.

Accidents are impossible, as the tank holding the liquid is placed in the ground surrounded by water and covered with the iron gas-holder.

It is the only portable gas-works that insurance companies do not class as extra hazardous.

We guarantee our gas-works to give satisfaction.

No skill is required to make this gas; a boy ten years old can make sufficient gas for ordinary dwellings in five minutes.

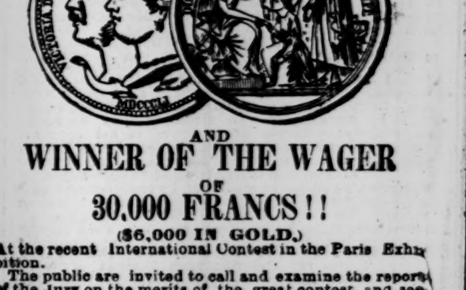
It is a cheap, cleanly, and convenient substitute for coal or wood to heat dwellings, and for all culinary operations, &c.

Those desiring further information will please send for descriptive circular to the Office of the Company, where working models may be seen.

A. C. RAND & CO.,

NO. 16 NASSAU-ST.

HON. GEORGE HALL, FIRST MAYOR of Brooklyn, his Portrait, Character and Biography, given in June No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Newsmen have it. 30c., or $3 a year.



30,000 FRANCS.

HERRING'S PATENT

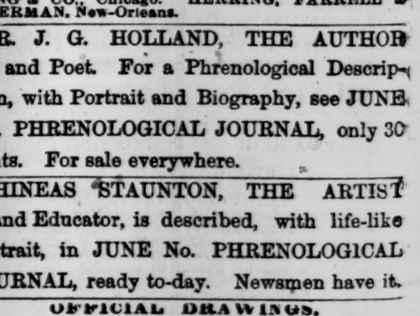
CHAMPION SAFES.

AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT

WORLD'S FAIR ... LONDON.

WORLD'S FAIR ... NEW-YORK.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE ... PARIS.



AND

WINNER OF THE WAGER

OF

30,000 FRANCS!!

($6,000 IN GOLD.)

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the reports of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN

No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

DR. J. G. HOLLAND, THE AUTHOR and Poet. For a Phrenological Description, with Portrait and Biography, see JUNE No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, only 30 cents. For sale everywhere.

PHINEAS STAUNTON, THE ARTIST and Educator, is described, with life-like portrait, in JUNE No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, ready to-day. Newsmen have it.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 339, May 20, 1868.

40, 42, 55, 5, 56, 60, 13, 33, 7, 54, 3.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 340, May 20, 1868.

67, 40, 36, 77, 58, 7, 65, 15, 30, 5, 56, 62, 51, 3.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 391, May 20, 1868.

14, 2, 38, 68, 71, 33, 5, 23, 10, 15, 39.

PADUCAH—CLASS No. 392, May 20, 1868.

42, 30, 55, 32, 27, 44, 52, 13, 28, 16, 21, 66, 49, 76.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTB, Banker and Broker, No. 200 Broadway.

EUROPEAN LETTERS.

Disorganized Condition of Parties in England.

The Parliamentary Manœuvres of Gladstone and Disraeli.

Three Great Public Dinners in England---The Speeches and the Fare.

What the Commercial Parliament is Expected to do for Germany.

General Summary of Continental Affairs.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Parliamentary Scandals — Disraeli's Course—The Liberal Party and the Crown—The Shadows of Coming Political Troubles—Mr. Gladstone as a Leader—Social Matters—Three Great Dinners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 9, 1868.

The present Parliament is fast becoming a scandal to the nation as well as a disgrace to itself. The scene which took place in the House of Commons on Thursday surpassed anything of the kind to which we have been accustomed in these days. Mr. GLADSTONE lost his temper; Mr. BRIGHT called Mr. DISRAELI a traitor, and Mr. DISRAELI retorted by implying that he (BRIGHT) was no gentleman. There was, in fact, a wild row. Mr. DISRAELI likened the Liberal Party to a band of robbers who were quarreling over their plunder. Five-sixths of the members present were in a high state of excitement, and even passion, and it is almost a wonder that heads were not broken. The Liberals want to get in office, and the Conservatives won't go out. That is a brief summary of the whole question which aroused the spirits of the storm, but of course there is room for much difference of opinion concerning details.

Mr. DISRAELI might, no doubt, dissolve Parliament immediately, and thus escape from his part of the dilemma; but if he did, the loss inflicted on trade would be very serious, and then, next year, there would have to be another general election under the provisions of the Reform bill. After all, there is no saying whether the new electors will not be a little inclined to resent the style in which public affairs have lately been governed. One of the papers asks, with audacious cynicism, why the classes enfranchised last year should not take a pride in going with the gentry, who often stand beer very handsomely at election time? Now, the Radicals will stand no beer—at least some of them will not. TOM HUGHES, for instance, (now ill,) has given his constituents timely notice that they need not look to him for the value of a single pint. But the next election will not go off on a question of treating. What will be the great topic of the hour? Scarcely the Irish Church question, for virtually that is settled already. Shall it be the question whether the Queen is or is not entitled to the respect of her subjects? The Radical Party seem very much inclined to put that in the foreground. The *Daily News* used language yesterday morning which has never before been applied to the present Sovereign. It insinuated that the relations of the Liberal Party toward the Crown were becoming very unsettled, and that something more than the fate of a Ministry depended upon the present crisis. The *Spectator*, this morning, takes the same line, and asks whether the Radicals are "to march to the polls to the refrain of EBENEZER ELLIOTT's hymn, 'God Save the People?'" That will not be a nice beginning for the new electors. The blame of having originated this issue is laid to Mr. DISRAELI's door. He has given the House of Commons to understand, in an indirect manner, that the Queen agrees with him on the subject of the Irish Church. Suppose she does? Suppose, with the firmness of her race, she adheres to her opinions? Will the Radical Party propose to dethrone her? Well, yes, they assure us—they are willing to go so far as that. Very likely—but what about the people? Is the monarchy really fallen away so much in popular estimation as Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH asserts? Of course, if the Queen is to be thrown overboard the moment she differs with the Radical majority on any question, there is an end to the security of our present constitutional Government. It is all very fine to make loud professions of loyalty when a liberal Ministry is in office, but if loyalty is to be exchanged for dark menaces when the Conservatives happen to be the advisers of the Sovereign, we may know what to expect before many years are over.

The bungling of party leaders has brought to pass all this spite and ill-feeling. Mr. DISRAELI played fast and loose with the Irish question, instead of meeting it firmly one way or the other. Mr. GLADSTONE has simply been exhibiting an insatiable craving for place. The *Saturday Review*, of this morning, speaks of him as the "Premier in reversion, greedy of office, but blundering as to the way to office, impracticable, impolitic and unreasonable, unmanageable, and incapable of managing himself and his own success." Mr. GLADSTONE is, however, being goaded on from point to point by the popular party. There is one great advantage in his favor. When Mr. DISRAELI obeys the suggestions of his followers, he enlarges the distance between himself and the prevailing tone of feeling in the country. When Mr. GLADSTONE answers to the spur, he is sure, at least, of being all safe out of doors. That alone keeps Mr. GLADSTONE where he is—the next in succession to the Premiership. His own tact or sagacity never sufficed to save him from failure. "Sincere" he is, no doubt—sincere in longing ardently to be Prime Minister among other things. But the nation has little cause to be proud of either of the two great leaders of the day. Mr. DISRAELI is certainly in a worse position now than he has ever been. Until this year he had a very great personal influence in the House, and there were more members who sympathized with him than with his antagonist and rival. Now he has forfeited this influence, and he is bent on exasperating the House of Commons to the last point of endurance. It does seem almost impossible that we can get through even the remnant of the present session with affairs in this state.

PUBLIC DINNERS.

Three public dinners, each of which was characteristic of festivities of that kind in England, have taken place within the past week. The first was the dinner which was annually held to celebrate the opening of the Royal Academy. To this only Ministers of State, lords and bishops, and a few distinguished men are invited—with one newspaper editor to propitiate the Press of England. Among the names of the persons present will be found that of Mr. DELANE. The proceedings are generally pronounced to have been very tedious and very stupid, although a very proper leading article appeared in the *Times*, giving a much more favorable representation of the interesting occasion. The two other dinners supplied a very good opportunity of comparing the different styles of speaking of Mr. DISRAELI and Mr. GLADSTONE. The latter presided at a dinner for the benefit of the London Hospital—the former at the dinner of the Royal Literary Fund. Both made speeches, much in the vein peculiar to each. Any one who compares them will instantly resign the palm of superiority to Mr. DISRAELI. He is certainly wonderfully clever in saying small things, in happy allusions, in graceful comparisons, and in the art of using felicitous language, there is no one in this country to compare with him. And then his personal touches are so slight and so adroit. Thus, when he said, after making an appeal for the charity, "I ask you to sympathize with the subject, if you may not with the speaker," the entire audience were moved by a generous impulse, and rose and cheered him again and again. He had been badgered severely till 3 o'clock that very morning in the House of Commons, and the storm of battle was still raging wildly around him, so that few expected him to put in an appearance at all. However, at the appointed time, there he was, with Mrs. DISRAELI by his side. His speeches excited the greatest enthusiasm throughout the evening, and a more brilliant performance of the kind I, for one, never saw.

Meanwhile, Mr. GLADSTONE was raising his usual cloud of words at the other dinner. His sentences, on the average, make eight lines of print. One sentence occupies sixteen lines. He is the Mr. Wordy of English public life. Laying the political opinions of the two men altogether on one side, Mr. DISRAELI is as superior to Mr. GLADSTONE as a social speech-maker as Mr. BRIGHT is superior as an orator to either. There is so much verbiage, so many involved and tortuous repetitions in Mr. GLADSTONE's efforts, that it is often a most irritating thing to listen to him. He can say *nothing* in a larger number of words than any public man of his day, and the infirmity grows upon him with age. He reminds me of one of BOSWELL's stories of Dr. JOHNSON, who was so fond of his elephantine style of discourse that if he happened by a slip to make a remark in a few plain words, he instantly set to work and translated it into Johnsonese. Thus, as BOSWELL tells us, "talking of the comedy of the 'Rehearsal,' he said: 'It has not wit enough to keep it sweet.' This was easy; he therefore caught himself and pronounced a more round sentence: 'It has not vitality enough to preserve it from putrefaction.'" This trick Mr. GLADSTONE is always playing with himself, not to the advantage of his hearers.

THE LITERARY FUND DINNER.

As for the quality of the dinners, I can only speak of one—the Royal Literary Fund—and that was atrocious. It was given, too, at what is considered one of the best taverns in England—the Free Mason's—and mighty bad is the best! The provisions were abominably bad, and abominably cooked. The wines were absolutely poisonous. I never saw a worse dinner in any part of the world. No wonder the guests did not subscribe liberally to the Fund, racked as they were by fierce pangs, and with the horrors of a fit of indigestion impending over them. Moral—never go to an English public dinner on any pretext whatever. I firmly believe that half the Literary Fund guests must have been ill in bed next day. We in this country eat large masses of half raw flesh, and that is the cause of so many of us being fat, puffy and dull-witted. In private houses the dinners set before one are usually detestable. A coarse soup, a bit of fish (probably nearly raw,) a nasty *entrée*, a slice of mutton badly dressed, a tough bird and an indigestible pudding, washed down by brandied champagne or red-ink disguised as claret—such is the ordinary London dinner. There are very exceptional houses where everything is different, but the rule is to eat and be sick afterward. As to dining in a tavern, it must nearly drive a man to despair. Why does not some one come over and try us with something better? Because the clubs are so numerous that a good restaurant would not pay—and people who do not belong to clubs must be content to put up with what they can get.

THEATRICAL.

If any stranger who happened to be present at the Literary Fund dinner had sought to dismiss the gloomy recollections of it from his mind by going to the theatre, and chosen the Queen's for that purpose, he would have speedily fled from London, cursing it in his heart. A more disgusting performance than that of Mr. TOOLE in the part of the *Artful Dodger*, in "Oliver Twist," has assuredly never been presented to the London public. It was coarse, vulgar, revolting and indecent to the last degree. Mr. TOOLE is no favorite of mine at any time, for he is the same sort of man in every part he undertakes—a "squirmy," exaggerated and affected performer; but as the *Artful Dodger* he is, I should think, the worst actor ever seen. He is loathsome. He cleared the stalls before the debasing exhibition came to an end; and how it is that a refined gentleman like Mr. ALFRED WIGAN can allow such a repulsive and contemptible exhibition to take place in his theatre is a mystery to the whole town. Before "Oliver Twist," Mr. WIGAN himself appeared as *Achille Talma Dufard* in "A First Night"—a performance of wonderful perfection and beauty. Then came the new version of "Oliver Twist." *Fagin* was very badly acted by a very clever actor, (Mr. L. BROUGH.) I am told by a friend who ought to understand such matters that the part is superbly played in New-York by Mr. J. W. WALLACK, but that I know nothing about. *Nancy Sykes*, too, my informant told me between the acts, is a fine exhibition of artistic power when performed by a lady now of Mr. WALLACK's company, but I never had the good fortune to see it. I only know that "Oliver Twist," as played at the Queen's Theatre, is an outrage on public taste and a disgrace to English dramatic art. Mr. OXENFORD, who wrote the piece, and all who take part in its representation, ought to be made to do penance for the degradation of the stage which they have been instrumental in causing.

THE SATURDAY REVIEW ON WOMEN.

The *Saturday Review* to-day has another article upon women—*not* complimentary. It is rather amusing to hear ladies wondering how "it is that any gentleman can write such attacks." Of course, a gentleman has no hand at all in the matter. The slanderers of women are usually—women; and so it is in this case, or common report is altogether wrong. The barbed arrows are shot by a fair hand, and the name of the lady who bears it is ——; but no, I must not tell you that. The fair sex, however, must acquit men of the stain which such attacks are suffered to leave upon their character.

A NEW POEM BY MORRIS.

Mr. MORRIS, the author of "Jason," is about to publish a new collection of poems, and a poem is also announced by GEORGE ELIOT, called "The Parish Gypsy." Mr. DICKENS' American articles will not be commenced—so it is said—until the completion of Mr. WILKIE COLLINS' tale, now running in *All the Year Round*. £40,000 is said to be the sum netted by Mr. DICKENS in America. Of course nobody envies him.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

The Zoll Parliament and its Expected Results—The Perfection of German Unity—Bismarck and the Reichstag—The Prussian Army.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Monday, May 4, 1868.

The Zoll Parliament was opened by the King in the same manner as the Reichstag. When he came from chapel and crossed the Whitehall to go to his private rooms, he saw the Bavarian Premier, Prince HOHENLOHE, and shook hands with him most cordially. As hand-shaking is a much rarer performance in this country than with us, it was duly noticed.

The speech from the throne was not remarkable. It was strictly to the purpose, however, and did not contain any ambiguous words or hints, and it is difficult to understand how some French papers could find a threat in its final sentence. In it the King said that the friendly relations of all German States with foreign Powers justified the confidence that the blessings of peace would remain assured to the development of the national welfare, for the protection of which the German States had made an alliance. The States, he added, would be in a position to rely always, with the help of God, upon the united power of the German people. The *Moniteur* cannot but coolly acknowledge the peaceable character of this speech, but a party in France does not like the "united power of the German people," which threatens indeed the prestige of the once "*grande nation.*"

On the 28th, the King invited all the members of the Zoll Parliament to a dinner. All those he did not know were presented to him and to the Queen, and both showed themselves especially friendly to the members from South Germany. At dinner the King himself offered an appropriate sentiment.

It is very natural and proper that the King and all the members of the North German Confederation should treat the members from the South, who assemble here for the first time, with particular attention. Dr. SIMSON was elected President of the Zoll Parliament, and Prince HOHENLOHE, Vice-President. The Prince made a little speech, in which he acknowledged the compliment as an act of politeness on the part of the Assembly toward their brethren from the South.

In the first sessions of the Zoll Parliament some tilting took place between the members from Wurtemburg (VON MITTNACHT and VON VARNBUEHLER by name) and some of the liberal Northern members, in reference to the influence which the Wurtembergian Government exerted in a rather unfair manner on the elections. Mr. VON VARNBUEHLER, who is one of those diplomatists who blow hot to-day and cold to-morrow, and belong now to one party and now to another, had to listen to some very sharp things uttered by Mr. BRAUN and Mr. LASKER. The debates about an address to the King in reply to his speech from the throne, promises to be highly interesting, for from it we shall be able to draw conclusions in reference to the grouping of the different parties, and thus get an idea whether it is likely or not that the great expectations entertained by all patriots who think the unity of Germany of most urgent necessity, are likely to be fulfilled.

The name Zoll Parliament will sound to you very simple, and convey to you no other idea than of an assembly coming together for the purpose of consulting about mere mercantile matters, taxes and similar affairs. You will wonder why such great expectations are grounded upon it, and how it is possible that the elections of delegates to it could so agitate the whole of Bavaria and Wurtemberg. He who does not know the Germans and their feelings, their sympathies and antipathies, and even their traditions, cannot understand their present position, and, therefore, a brief explanation will not be out of place.

Though the majority of the German people, North and South, are enthusiastic for the unity of all Germany, the ardor of a great class of people South cooled down considerably on learning that this unity is to be brought about by placing all Germany under the government of Prussia and of the Hohenzollerns. I have explained this hate against Prussia in a former letter. The greater part of the South could not be united with the States of the North German Confederation in any other manner than that by which Hanover, Hesse and Nassau were acquired—by annexation, and even this could only be accomplished by another war.

Such a struggle, under all circumstances, would be precarious; and, beside, Prussia has had experience with Hanover, a country that belongs to North Germany by its situation and language and customs, which foreshadows far greater difficulties in the annexed South, which is in so many respects quite antagonistic to the people of North Germany, and especially to Prussia. Add to this other reasons which make a war very undesirable, and BISMARK is the more disinclined to try to reach his purpose by such violent means, as there is a possibility of doing so by a somewhat slower, but less expensive and quite peaceable method. It is true he would like a tilt with France, only to usher in the birth of the new German Empire in an imposing manner, but affairs in France look so queer that no sensible man will believe in the prolonged existence of the Empire after the death of NAPOLEON. Some time ago I gave the opinion of an eminent physician about the state of health of the Emperor; he may die very suddenly, and the confusion which would follow his death in France would permit BISMARCK to do anything in Germany without fear of provoking a war with his touchy neighbors.

The Zoll Parliament is expected to be the peaceable means by which to obtain all the essential advantages of an united Germany. Its name is not appropriate at all, for according to the treaties of July 8, 1867, with the South German Powers, this so-called Zoll Parliament has not only to deal with taxes on goods and with Custom-House affairs; its competence is far greater, and extends to the whole *Verkehrsleben* of the German people, which means that it is to consult and decide about everything connected with commerce, trade, communication, &c. In a word, it takes away from the Princes of the different German States the whole substance of sovereignty, leaving them nothing but the empty shell. To pass the line of the river Main would be against the treaty of Prague; and as I said before, would provoke a war; but to discuss such innocent measures as taxes and tolls cannot hurt any neighbor. Notwithstanding the innocent name of the Zoll Parliament, the French Emperor is wide awake to the real opinion entertained of this institution, and does all in his power to prevent the possibility of it treating of aught else but these innocent things. The South German Provinces and the aristocratic burs clinging to and existing by them know still better than NAPOLEON that if the majority of the Zoll Parliament are inclined to use all the power given to them in virtue of the above-mentioned treaties, their reign is at an end, and that the union of the whole German people under the lead of Prussia *is* an accomplished fact, though they may still bear the name of Royal Highnesses, and be be surrounded by all the paraphernalia of a Court. Therefore these Princes and their dependents must do all in their power to have such men elected as are inclined to limit the competence of this Zoll Parliament to its narrowest compass. The Catholic clergy and the devotees who believe in them are born enemies to heretic Prussia. They, of course, join the Conservatives, or "particularists."

The ultra-Democrats are alarmed to the utmost; for they see in Prussia that perfidious and clever Power which, under the pretence of liberality, murdered liberty wherever it had an opportunity; they are afraid to give greater power unto Prussia, because they are convinced that Prussia will use this increased power to suppress popular liberty in a still more efficacious way. As most of them are Catholics, and as they prefer their home-made despots to those imported from the North, they make common cause with the Ultramontanes and aristocrats, and oppose that party which demand union *à tout prix*. By this it is easily understood why the elections in the South German States for the Zoll Parliament took so fiercely political a turn, while the clergy, the men of peace, did their utmost to inflame the passions of the people.

In the revolutionary times of 1848, representatives of the South and North Germans met for the first time in the Parliament of Frankfort. Instead of creating an army to protect the body of which they were members, and secure the accomplishment of the measures planned by it, the poor fools believed they could do everything by talking. The much-scared Princes mustered courage again; and though they had promised a great deal, they of course made use of this princely custom of breaking their oaths as soon as the thing could be done with success. Prussia marched ahead of this movement; the members of the Parliament were sent to the devil and the old glory was restored.

Now, for the second time, the representatives of South and North Germany meet in Parliament, and in Berlin, the capital of Prussia, which has placed herself at the head of the progressive movement, at least so far as to give birth to a united German people. Many members of the present Zoll Parliament were also members of that which met in Frankfort, and now they are here to help the King of Prussia in ascending the imperial throne; the same King who, as Prince of Prussia, commanded that very army which besieged Rastatt, the last stronghold of liberty!

From these short notes you will understand that the Zoll Parliament is a highly important assembly, on the doings of which the eyes of all Europe are now directed. It is impossible as yet, however, to offer anything reliable as to its probable results.

COUNT BISMARCK.

Count BISMARCK has not yet forgotten the "offence" perpetrated by the majority of the Reichstag against him. This is too bad; the representatives of a whole nation will not trust to the hands of a man like him their purse and the whole credit of the German people; to him, who sometimes uses some trifling dozens of millions for other purposes than those for which he solemnly promised to use them. The Reichstag passed over this breach of promise, but noticed it. I admire the talent of Count BISMARCK as much as any man can do, and wish him good success; but only regret that even great men can occasionally be so very small. The susceptibility he shows so frequently is ridiculous and unworthy of a man who has acquired so much glory and won for himself everlasting fame in history. Instead of submitting to the will of the people, pronounced by its representatives, and trying cheerfully to arrange matters in the best manner possible, Count BISMARCK takes measures which can only be passed judgment upon by a shrug of the shoulders.

He was empowered to negotiate a loan of 10,000,000 thalers for maritime purposes, the issue of which was deemed to be of urgent necessity. Instead of including it, for example, in the budget of the North German Confederation, he prefers saying, "Well, I am sorry that by your vote you virtually retract your authorization in reference to these 10,000,000. I am therefore unable to prosecute the work I commenced. The building of new ships must be stopped, and so must the fortification of the coast at different places and extension of certain posts. A great number of sailors must be dismissed, and if some accident should happen, I wash my hands of its results. All the blame rests upon the Reichstag, which is so unfair as to require that the officials trusted with the treasure should be made responsible for the purposes to which it is put."

The Ministerial paper, the *Provincial Correspondence*, informs us that orders have been given to stop all work that has been commenced, and I suppose Count BISMARCK expects that the obstinate members of the Reichstag will bitterly repent their opposition to his autocratic will. Instead of this, do you know what they do? They laugh, for they know perfectly well that Count BISMARCK, however susceptible he may be, would by no means endanger the accomplishment of his favorite task; and even if danger should ensue, it would be better than to degrade the dignity of the Reichstag and people, by submitting to the dictates of even such a man as BISMARCK.

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

The so-called reduction in the Prussian Army amounts to the mustering out of 12,000 men! I have so often spoken of the insignificance of such reductions in the Prussian Army, that I need not allude to the subject any more. A good deal of money will be saved by this measure, but the strength and readiness of Prussia for war is not in the least lessened by it. The *Provincial Correspondence*, of course, says it shows what peaceable intentions are entertained by Prussia, and hopes that the example will find imitators in other countries. Marshal NEIL will swear about this trick of BISMARCK, for it will have effect on those who hold the strings of the national purse, people who understand nothing about the peculiar military organization of Prussia, and do not know that she might send home three times the number of men mustered out and be no weaker for their loss. It gives them now an excellent reason for deducting some millions from the military budget, and I hear it is really intended to grant 30,000,000 of francs less than last year. The army of the South German States, allied by treaty with Prussia, now consists of 103 battalions of infantry, each numbering 1,000 men, eighty-one squadrons of cavalry, fifty-six batteries of six guns each, thirty companies of heavy artillery, and thirteen companies of pioneers. Beside there are sixty-four battalions of Landwehr, and in all about 200,000 men, ready to march on a moment's notice. On account of the opposition of some military commanders in Bavaria and Wurtemberg, the army is not yet as thoroughly organized as Prussia would have it.

ITALY.

The Royal Marriage Fetes — Prusso-Italian Relations—Possibility of the King's Abdication—New Order—The Temporal Power.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, April 28, 1868.

Parliament tried hard to keep together, but, as I fancied would be the case, it was obliged at last to adjourn. On training day it is impossible to keep the attention of the scholars upon their lessons, and so the school is let out. Many of the members took the benefit of a free passage on the railways, and went to Turin.

THE MARRIAGE FETES.

If there is any truth in the statements made, the Municipality of Turin has expended half a million of francs on the marriage *fêtes*. The sum is large, but not greater than might be expected, considering that Prince HUMBERT is a favorite there, and the Princess MARGHERITA a native of Piedmont. Any one who has happened to be in Turin on an occasion of great *festa* knows with what liberality and splendor all the arrangements are made. That city had, and still has, all the characteristics of the metropolis of a considerable State. Its broad, straight streets, lined with structures of uniform height, make it one of the most beautiful of modern cities, to which class, indeed, it belongs, as it has been constructed in great part during the present century.

I could fill a column with details of this marriage dance of a whole population, but the usual generalizations may suffice to give an idea of the happy affair. The civil marriage took place in the ball-room of the Royal palace on the morning of the 22d. Here were present but a limited number of those who had been invited to be witnesses of the ceremony. But into the cathedral which adjoins the palace the procession passed by the broad passages of the great house, without giving the public outside an opportunity to have a glimpse of the bridal flowers. The church, adorned with many festive draperies, was filled with the different bodies, representing every dignity and department of authority, whether State or municipal. To the foreign Ministers, also, places had been assigned. The Metropolitan Church of Turin is not large, and the accommodations were necessarily limited. Four or five Archbishops and Bishops performed the ceremony, so the marriage has the full sanction of the Church.

The act of marriage performed, day after day a succession of festivities have followed, which will not come to an end much before the 10th of next month. Nearly three weeks of amusements may give greater *éclat* to an event, innocent enough in itself, but the question arises whether so much dissipation of time, of money, and of energy may not be demoralizing to the public. Under the old system the people were seduced with shows, but in our time, it is supposed that those to whom authority has been confided, will win the applause of the population by seeking to extend more widely advantages which before have been enjoyed only by a few.

It is hardly worth while to attempt to give a description of the shows which have kept the people of Turin in motion by day and by night during so many successive circuits of the sun, especially as the same thing is to be repeated here in Florence on a more extended scale. Since the chief city of Piedmont ceased to be the capital, it has not seen such crowds under its interminable porticos, or been lifted so high with joyous exultation and pride. It has had for a brief interval a renewal of the life of its old, if not its best days.

PRUSSIA AND ITALY.

The cordiality with which the Prince of Prussia was received, on arriving in Italy, is a fact not to be overlooked. The Germans of the North have not wounded the self-love of the Italians, as it has been the ill-luck of the French to do, and then we know how easy it is for jealouies to spring up between nations of the same race, which do not exist, or at least with less intensity, when the language and habits are less alike. The heart of Italy yearns toward Germany, and is much more reconciled toward Austria than could be expected in so rapid a lapse of time. While the German Prince has been the hero of so much applause, the French Prince has been the object of little attention and no enthusiasm. The Prince of Prussia, it is expected, will come to Florence. Popular favor has many caprices, but the present fancy can be accounted for.

The wave is now rolling in this direction, and in a day or two we shall be at full tide. So many visitors are expected, and the streets on the principal routes will be so much crowded, that it has been thought best to drive carriages, for the time, into the outskirts of the town. The scenery, so to call it, is now in great part put up, and we are already able to judge what is to be the effect. Among all the ornaments the most graceful device seems to be that of turning a portion of the *via Rondinelle* into a bower, or arcade, covered with vines and flowers. Some of the squares and broad streets are lined with fir trees, cut at *Monte Senaris*, or some other wood, and stuck in the ground—their upland green soon to fade.

POSSIBILITY OF ABDICATION.

It would not suprise anybody if, after due deliberation and taking the best counsel, the King of Italy should give up his seat to his legitimate successor. The probability that such a step would be taken has been several times spoken of, which shows that the measure has already received consideration as an act of State policy. The King's plethoric habit does not promise a long life, and several members of his family, very near to him, have died in middle age. His fondness for robust exercises is an advantage, as rushing on horse-back across fields, and plunging through thickets, must put a check on tendencies to apoplexy. The King's indulgencies at table are not as great as is supposed; on the contrary, I am assured that he is rather abstemious than otherwise; more, perhaps, a matter of hygiene than of choice. There has been more scolding than usual lately about the King's other excesses, and even some hints about reform have been dropped in Parliament. In a society where there is a good deal of laxness, I do not believe there is much distress felt on this account; but the enemies of the Sovereign are furnished with a weapon.

One of the King's daughters was married on the 14th of this month, at Turin, to a marquis of an ancient family of Genoa, to another member of which, a gentle and beautiful American lady was not long ago joined. VICTOR EMMANUEL was at his child's nuptials, with several high officers of State, although not a word has been said about it in the newspapers. The honor might be widely extended, for the family is large, but will not, for this is the offspring of favored affection. The King has never been accused of want of love for his children, recognized as such or not recognized as such by canon or civil law.

THE ORDER OF THE CROWN OF ITALY.

The list is published of the first batch of Knights made under the new order of the "Crown of Italy." It fills several columns in the newspapers, and, of the different classes, there are several hundred of these heroes. This folly of titles and privileges is entirely overdone, even admitting that it should be allowed to exist at all. It seems as if the time must come when one who has really served society or the State, if he has any self-respect, must refuse to be mixed up with those who have no better claim to honor than their ability to cut a figure in a ball-room.

THE TEMPORAL POWER.

At Rome apprehensions of another invasion seem to have subsided, while the city was never so well prepared. It is as confidently stated as it has been so many times before, that the French are about to leave; but when the event takes place we shall be sure to know it. As to the Pope's health, it must be tolerably good, in spite of adverse reports, as it was only a few days back that His Holiness walked from the *Porta del Popolo* to the head of the Corso, followed by his carriage, which, on these excursions, does not seem to be of much use to him. Recent labors have tried the strength of the old gentleman, as within a few weeks have been crowded several anniversaries; among them, not the least interesting, that of the 21st of April, the 2,622d year since Rome was founded.

ANGELICO.

The Royal Nuptials—Prince Humbert and His Wife at Florence—Their Entrance and Reception—The City by Day and by Night.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Friday, May 1, 1868.

Prince HUMBERT and his wife came into town yesterday in fine style. They stop one night at Castello, about three miles from Florence, a noble old mansion, of the time of the Medici, well placed at the foot of the mountain, with so fine a prospect that foreigners would do well to visit it. In the morning the royal couple found their way by cross-roads to the dairy house in the Casciac, from which the *cortége* took up its line of march for the city. To give all a chance to see, the route to the Pitti Palace was made somewhat circuitous, and extended two or three miles. All along the way were hung garlands of evergreens and flowers; and flowers in vases, on pedestals, or suspended across the street, gave additional loveliness to the scene already sufficiently gay. The gardens of the royal houses are filled with blossoming shrubs, and for any occasion when such ornaments are wanted the supply is ample.

Days before, when so many hundreds of laborers were busy placing these pedestals and pots along the line of the sidewalks, some concern was felt as to how the movement of the crowds of foot-passengers was to be kept up. But narrow as many of the streets of Florence are, the people contrive to move about without getting crushed, or even treading on each other's toes. It is an immunity which comes of patience and long practice. A multitude such as no man can number, or would take the trouble to number, filled every standing place, whether in the street, or at every shop and window opening, or on balconies or terraces, or in loggias and galleries created for the occasion in squares or wider streets. Festoon draperies, many of them historic, adorned the walls of many an ancient mansion. Bows and smiles and sweet words were exchanged as the Royal procession passed.

There were seven court carriages forming the *cortége*. The first, preceded some distance in advance by a detachment of well-mounted lancers, contained the young couple, the object of so many hopes, and I think I may say of so much affection. Who with a heart of human sympathies can look on a young bride, especially if she is beautiful, born to enjoy and to bear such exalted fortunes, without a feeling of tender interest? If the lady be good as well as beautiful, then let Heaven be thanked by the whole nation, for her influence shall be like that of an angel in the house.

The carriage of the Prince and Princess was drawn by eight white horses, proud as so many gallant young officers, with their masses of white plumes, kept nodding to gratify a very natural vanity, (for horses also are conscious,) and very convenient to heighten the effect. Following this was the empty carriage of the King, drawn by eight superb bays. I confess myself weak enough to be classed with the large number of those who admire a fine show, whether it be imperial, royal or republican; and this pageant had a character of tastefulness and elegance so extreme as to seem like the beginning of a new epoch, or to recall the splendor of the ancient State. As long as Royalty exists it must keep to its trappings, and not try to mock the simplicity of modern Republicanism, as VICTOR EMMANUEL has endeavored to do.

The carriage of the King and the other of the hereditary Prince are new, and are probably the finest specimens of that kind of work turned out in Italy in modern times. They are as splendid baubles as one would wish to see. Indeed, they are magnificent works of art, and as such worthy to be minutely inspected and admired. That of the King is to be historically known (for the Court carriage has a historic place) as that of Télémaque, as it is decorated with paintings of exquisite beauty, representing the story of Ulysses. The other five carriages, each drawn by six horses, contained ladies and gentlemen of the Court, most of them recently selected from illustrious families of Tuscany, or other parts of Italy.

The King, in company with his daughter the Queen of Portugal, and his sister-in-law, the Duchess of Genoa, attended by nearly a hundred ladies in full court dress, waited upon the grand stair-case to receive the young couple and conduct them to the royal apartment. The procession as it distributed itself upon the broad spaces of that superb elevation, was one of the most imposing and brilliant sights of the kind which could anywhere be presented. The Prince of Prussia was in the palace, to join with the rest in presenting his felicitations. With those who accompany him, in his visit to Florence, he is lodged in the *Hotel de la Ville*, where the Prince AMEDES is also temporarily accommodated.

It should be mentioned that along the way to the palace, nothing like enthusiasm was exhibited, in spite of the flaming statements of the official journals. Everybody was in good humor, and alive with curiosity, but there was observed that respectful decorum usual on such occasions here, and characteristic of the Florentines. There was now and then a clapping of hands, and that was all.

Last night the city was illuminated. Whoever has seen an illumination in Florence, knows how singularly graceful and beautiful it is. The mode is peculiar, as nowhere else can glass globes be blown so large and thin, at so small a cost. The city is hung with them in thousands, suspended from iron branches, like the pendants of a chandelier. By day they look like so many great crystal water-drops ready to fall, but by night the effect is magical. The river was a sea of fire, and the cathedral and all the old towers, were pyramids of light. The flowers, under which the city was half buried, beautiful by day, were even more beautiful in this festive glare. In what other city could such lofty cones of roses and camelias be built up? In many places there were bouquets of these flowers three and four feet high. Of cut flowers, the gardens and villas, for miles around, furnished contributions.

Color lent its lively charm to enhance the beauty of the spectacle. The national ensign, and the gonfalons of cities, and the tapestries of patrician families were hung from tower, and window and wall. The American banner was displayed in a number of places. Three hung from the front of the lofty old Ricasoli Palace, in the Via Guaggio, in which is the office of the American Consul-General for Italy. Col. LAWRENCE had also decorated the building with other appropriate devices.

These are some careless hints of the manner in which the bride and bridegroom were received on entering the city, and such the first day's show. Others are to follow, and then we shall be suddenly let down upon the old plain, where the prosaic affairs of life go on.

ANGELICO.

SOUTH ITALIAN GOSSIP.

The Weather—Popular Misery—Brigandage—Criminal Statistics—Persecution of Infants.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NAPLES, Monday, April 20.

I hope if I speak of the very peculiar weather we have been having here for the last two weeks, you will not think it is because I have nothing else to talk about. I was here last year at this time, and the weather was beginning to be sultry on the 1st of April. This year all April, so far, has been disagreeable, with cold winds and much rain. Last week we had rain almost incessantly, and during the latter part of the week the rain poured down in a steady, blinding sheet of water, sometimes for hours in succession, till we really thought Naples would be washed away into the sea. The snow is lying on the hills around Vesuvius as I write, although the day is full of sunshine, and the sky bright blue without a cloud; and for some days Vesuvius itself was covered with snow, but the internal heat of the mountain generally melts it away quickly, while it lies long on the lesser hills. We have had hail, rain, snow, and vapor within the space of the last ten days. At Capri, where the evenness of the climate is greater than at any place around Naples—perhaps in all South Italy—there was a heavy hail-storm and snow last week. Such a thing had not occurred before within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

Vesuvius is quiet, with only a lazy wreath of white smoke about its crown.

In spite of this unusually severe weather, agriculturists anticipate better harvests this year than we have had for years past. You know, the failure of crops in South Italy, for three years past, has had as much to do with the rise of prices in articles of food, as has the tax imposed by Government. I mentioned this distressing state of things in my last letter. As an evidence of the truth of my statements I will cite an illustration:

Easter in Naples was somewhat dull this year. In years past the marketmen used to display a goodly show of eels on the pavements in front of their stalls; but what novelty do you think they offered us this year in the way of a delicacy? Bushels of snails! Did you ever try a snail stew or snail soup? I have eaten them stewed in the shell. They are neither very bad nor very good. But it is a small business, picking them out of the shells with a long, sharp steel needle—the only way in which you can get at them.

Formerly the windows of the confectioners' shops used to be filled with sugar images of a cat carrying a mutton chop in its mouth. I cannot give you the wherefore of this—nor can I explain why this year the favorite sugar toy is a small lamb carrying a tri-color.

Brigandage, always so rife around Naples, has become altogether unbearable, by reason of the outrages committed during the past Winter. Several wealthy landholders of the country were taken captive at different times, by the various bands which infest the country. One was lately sent back to his friends minus both his ears, in revenge for an insufficient ransom; while another was kept several months and then shot because the ransom was delayed. The attention of the public authorities being at last drawn to the matter, most rigid measures are now being taken. The lands of Molise Beneventaro, the Abruzzi, and the Terra di Lavoro are specially infested by these vermin. Gen. PALLAVICINI, the most energetic military official in North Italy, perhaps, has been placed in command of these provinces, and a perpetual warfare is going on between the brigands and the Government troops. The brigands will doubtless be driven out, only to return as soon as the Government relaxes in its vigilance. Brigandage is a vice which cannot be entirely extirpated till important changes are made in the condition of the lower classes. A military convention has been entered into by the Italian and Papal military commanders on the frontiers, for the suppression of brigandage. It may answer temporarily. But the people have little faith in these conventions, which are soon forgotten by the parties to them, especially when any new cause of dissension breaks out between the two Governments.

The Prefect of the Terra di Lavoro gives some statistics, which will give you an idea of the state of things. Since the 15th of May, 1867, up to the present time, there have been taken and executed, or shot in encounters with the bands, 65 brigands, (this in one province alone;) 347 *manutingoli*, (people who give aid and comfort to the brigands) have been handed over to the judicial authorities. To accomplish this, the municipal troops and the national guard (volunteers) were kept on constant duty. All the taverns suspected of harboring the outlaws, together with other places of rendezvous, were closed, and some of them burnt. A system of passports was established, so that no peasant living in the interior could transport a quantity of food, over and above what was sufficient for twenty-four hours, without taking out a passport. This, because the bands of outlaws often depend for food on the peasants near the places where they are concealed, and send them to the towns to fetch it, if they have not got it, under penalty of death.

Another item to illustrate South Italian affairs: That the foundling hospitals of Naples save hundreds of lives to the State annually is in their favor. But poor people are inclined to abuse these privileges sometimes, especially when they are lazy and do not want to support their children. These institutions all have a kind of apparatus contrived in the wall of the building for receiving infant foundlings. The receptacle is very small, the institutions only contemplate the reception of infants. At this hole in the wall of the Annunziateila, a child several years old was forced to enter by its parents. Their purpose was accomplished with the greatest difficulty. They oiled its limbs to facilitate the entrance, but the poor little thing was much hurt and bruised. The inhuman parents of a poor little boy, seven years old, tried to imitate this feat a short time ago, but unsuccessfully. The child's bones were nearly broken in trying to force him through. His cries of pain attracted attention and the wretches fled, leaving the child on the pavement.

The Papal Government is treating the disaffections of its employes in the late disturbance with a severity contrasting most strikingly with the leniency practised by the Italian Government toward political offenders. Several Papal officers were recently proved to have received Garibaldian money during the insurrection, and were at once placed under arrest, and will be brought to trial. Among them is the commander of one of the principal forts.

On the other side, the Italian Government is busy granting pardons to those of its officials who leaned to the Roman side during the quarrel! They say that the new Cardinal BONAPARTE is not to reside in Rome. Why not? He is an Italian, and has grown up in the shadow of the Vatican. But an Italian paper says: "Cardinal, whatever you do, take care of yourself, for the idea of having a relative of NAPOLEON III. for the next Pope, is not very pleasing to Italians." It has been reported that he and the Cardinal D'ANDREA are both ill. The Pope and his party have no reasons for loving either of the two. It is also whispered about that the Pope himself is failing. It is true that he had an epileptic attack some time back. Later advices report that he is seriously ill. News of the Pope's illness always creates a great sensation. But this time I cannot guarantee the truth of the report.

You will not wonder that the Italians of all classes are so much infatuated with the lottery, when I tell you that the Government in Rome had to pay out 150,000 francs at one of the late weekly drawings. Two-thirds of the sum was won by the ticket held by a person who had lately been deprived of his office for political reasons.

HOWARD GLYNDON.

CONTINENTAL SUMMARY.

Prospects of War—The New Press Law—The Recent Elections—Review by the Emperor—Affairs in Spain—Russian Tyranny—The Roman Question—Jules Favre and Napoleon.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 5, 1868.

At the risk of being thought alarmist in my tendencies, I see no occasion to alter the views which I have expressed to you in my recent letters as to the probability of war. The anxiety which the Government manifests to counteract the impressions created by the continued activity of its military preparations leads it frequently into mistakes that aggravate the general disquietude. Thus, in the report of the King of Prussia's speech published by the *Moniteur* in advance of its contemporaries of the Paris Press, it has been discovered that a very serious alteration of the text has been made by the official journal. In the *Moniteur's* translation of the speech the King is made to say that "the German States can at all times count on the compact force of the peoples (*peuples*) of Germany." The German and correct version of the passage is that "the German States can always count on the unified strength of the German people." ("*Auf die geeinte kraft der Deutschen volkes.*") The object of this perversion of the text is plain. I need not say that the feeling to which it has given rise is anything but favorable to the impression which was sought to be created by it.

Had the artifice, however, been successful and escaped detection, its effect would have been long-lived. There is in the project of the address presented to the Customs Parliament by the members of the National Liberal Party, far more to arouse the susceptibilities of the French Government and people than a vaguely worded passage in a royal speech. Of this you can judge yourself by the following extracts from it:

"A normal development has led us to form a representation of the whole German nation for economical interests. The national representation for all the interests of public life pursued for so long a period by the German people, and recently acknowledged by all the German governments as an absolute necessity, cannot be long refused to our people.

"The love of the German fatherland will teach us to remove all internal obstacles. The national honor will unite the whole people without distinction of parties, on the event of its being attempted to oppose from without, the imperative movement of the German people toward a more complete political unification.

"Our nation respects the rights of others, and desires to maintain pacific relations with all its neighbors. She is therefore entitled to expect as much from them in case her personal welfare should lead her to regard as necessary a change in her internal organization."

You will see from the above that though but just assembled the Customs Parliament, contrary to its constitution and the objects to which its discussions are expressly limited, is likely to be made the instrument of M. DE BISMARCK for the annexation of the Southern States. The public here have long been alive to the dangers likely to result from the assembling of this body. We are now in presence of them, and certainly the indications which have already reached us are not of a nature to create any illusions as to their gravity.

In ministerial circles this feeling of disquietude and uncertainty is not less marked than among the general public, and what is most alarming is the freedom with which some of the high functionaries express themselves. An absence of reserve so unusual, must be due as much to a foregone conclusion as to the differences which are said to prevail in the Cabinet. And these differences again relate chiefly to the opportuneness of the period to be selected. Some of the Ministers, as I have already told you, are in favor of seizing the first chance of a rupture

which offers itself, while others wish to postpone it until after the next general election. Of this latter opinion is M. ROUHER, and hence the motive of his contemplated removal. He is only in favor of fighting in the event of the necessity being forced on France, a contingency sufficiently remote, if she refrains from intermeddling in the affairs of other countries. M. MOUSTIER, on the contrary, advocates the maintenance of her traditional policy. "They mistake our position," he remarked the other evening in conversation with a group of political supporters, "France is a giant in full armor, sleeping in the consciousness of her strength. Woe to those who arouse her." And after some further observations as to the general policy of the Government, he concluded with this emphatic declaration: "We are the watch-dogs of the Treaty of Prague, and we shall not permit any one to go beyond it." I leave you to judge whether, with the knowledge of such facts, I should be justified in attaching any value to the pacific assurances which continue to be dealt out by the semi-official journals. There are examples enough to show that it is the policy of the Imperial Government to keep the nation in the dark as to its war projects until the period arrives when the honor of the country becomes involved in their accomplishment, and when remonstrance and resistance run the risk of being confounded with an absence of patriotism.

Among the various rumors to which the present critical state of things has given rise is one published by the *Journal de Paris*, the strangeness—I will not say improbability—of which entitles it to notice:

"An inquiry of rather a singular character," says that journal, "is now in progress on the subject of the question of peace and war, which for some time past has been agitated in high governmental regions. A certain number of large manufacturers, and almost all the president's of the workmen's coöperative societies, have been officially examined. It results from this investigation that all, but more particularly the workmen, are decided partisans of peace."

I refrain from commenting on this statement, because it appears to me incredible that the Government should thus commit itself. The fact of its being in circulation, however, will serve to convince you how anxiously every indication is watched that may afford a clue to the decision of the question which just now preoccupies all minds.

The Emperor's visit to Orleans is looked forward to as being likely to throw some light upon it. It is thought that in his speech there he will profit of the opportunity to reassure the public mind. I question whether he will do more than indulge in generalisms, which may be accepted in a pacific sense at the pleasure of his auditors, or in an enigmatic one at that of his critics. If the assurances of M. BAROCHE at Rambouillet failed to restore confidence, those of His Majesty will certainly not give more satisfaction.

THE NEW PRESS LAW.

The discussion on the new *Projet de loi* on the Press commenced yesterday in the Senate. M. DE MAUPAS, who had been appointed reporter on the bill, but who declined that office, made a violent speech against the measure. He contended that, under the existing law, there was liberty for the conservative journalist, and, at the same time, security for power and security for the country. Under the new law there would, on the contrary, be danger for power, danger for the country and danger for liberty itself. The honorable gentleman was replied to by M. HUBERT DELISLE, who was followed by the Comte SEGUR D'AGUESSEAU in a speech of great bitterness. He declared that to propose to them not to send back the bill to the Legislative Body was to ask of the Senate to commit an act of suicide. In spite of all the violent declamation that will be expended against the measure, it will not the less pass the Senate, the conclusions of the report having already decided that question.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

Although the Government will succeed in returning its candidates for the Departments of the Dordogne, Seine Infeireure and Tarn, the comparison of votes with the elections of 1863 will show an actual gain of strength to the Opposition. In the recent election the result of the scrutiny opened for the Dordogne, gave the Government candidate 17,327 votes, and his opponent, M. DE MULLEVILLE, 10,134. In the Seine Inferieure, M. CORNEILLE, fils, obtained 16,751 votes, and the Opposition candidate, M. DENOYELLE, 8,728. In the Tarn, M. GAUGIRAN, the Government candidate, polled 13,774 votes, and his opponents, M. RAYMOND GORSSE, 9,354, and M. DECAZES, 6,639. In the last named department, the election not having given a definitive result, a second scrutiny will take place on the 16th and 17th of the present month.

The *Avenir National* claims that the figures show an actual gain for the Opposition, and thus establishes the fact: In the third circumscription of the Seine Inferieure, in the election of 1863, out of 26,777 votes, M. CORNEILLE was elected by 19.839 votes, and his opponents, M. M. ESTANCELIN and DU LESMONT, obtained together only 6,726. The official candidate this year has therefore lost about 8,000 votes, while the opposition candidate has gained 2,000. In the fourth circumscription of the Dordogne in 1863, the official candidate, M. TAILLEFER, obtained 17,013 votes, M. E. DE MALLEVILLE 6,147, and M. GIBIAT 3,296. The official candidate at the recent election has therefore gained over the election of 1863 only about 300 votes, while the candidate of the opposition has gained 1,400 if are to be counted as votes acquired by the opposition those which were to be given to M. GIBIAT; if, on the other hand, these last are not to be counted as opposing votes, it would follow that the opposition had obtained 4,696 votes more than in 1863. In the first circumscription of the Tarn where a scrutiny by ballot is necessary, Gen. GORSSE was in 1863 elected by 21,121 votes, while M. DECAYES obtained 7,655 of them. The late scrutiny was therefore an opposition victory. In the first circumscription of l'Arriege it is expected that the Democratic candidate, M. ANGLADE, will be returned. It is therefore contended that in every fresh election that takes place the opposition demonstrates its increasing strength at the polls.

REVIEW BY THE EMPEROR.

The cavalry regiments of the First Corps d'Armée and the two artillery regiments of the Guard, were reviewed by the Emperor yesterday in the Bois de Boulogne. The weather was magnificent, and a large concourse of spectators assembled to witness the evolutions. The Empress drove to the ground in her carriage, but as soon as she arrived there got on horseback and accompanied the Emperor throughout the review. Their Majesties were received by Marhals CANROBERT, commanding the First Corps d'Armée, and REGNAND DE SAINT JEAN D'ANGELY, commanding the Imperial Guard. Among the spectators was the veteran Gen. DUFOUR, Commander-in-Chief of the Swiss Federal Army. He occupied one of the Imperial carriages, and was accompanied by one of the Emperor's orderly officers. It will be remembered that Gen. DUFOUR is an old friend of His Majesty, having known him when he was in exile in Switzerland. During the course of the evolutions the Emperor several times approached the veteran General and pointed out to his attention manœuvers which he thought would most interest him. After the review their Majesties rode to the centre of the lines, and the Emperor distributed with his own hand the rewards recommended by the Minister of War. It was 5:30 before the Imperial party left the ground.

AFFAIRS OF SPAIN.

It has transpired that shortly before NARVAEZ was seized with his last illness, Queen ISABELLA had made up her mind to replace his Ministry by a Cabinet more decidedly reactionary. She has only been dissuaded from carrying out this intention by the advice of some of the persons by whom she is surrounded, but more especially by that of the well-known Sister PATROCINIO, who exercises a powerful influence over her. The Gonzales Bravo Cabinet by devoting its attention to measures having for object the improvement of the finances and commerce of the country is fast enlisting public sympathy. The immense majority obtained on the Bank law, which had been made a Cabinet question, is evidence of the favor with which this line of policy is viewed. No sooner was this question decided than another *projet de loi* was introduced by the government, regulating the indemnities to be granted to the shareholders of the various Spanish railroads. It is thought that this measure is only the precursor of a series of others, having for their object to reëstablish the permanent credit of Spain.

RUSSIAN TYRANNY.

The Russian Government not content with stamping out every trace of national identity in unhappy Poland, has resorted to the curious and still more barbarous proceeding of compelling its victims to express their gratitude for the cruelty shown them. The manner in which this has been done is certainly the coolest and most impudent of the acts by which it has set at defiance the opinion of the world. It appears that at the close of last month, the General who fulfills at Warsaw the functions of Mayor, suddenly summoned before him, one by one, all the leading inhabitants of the city. This was on a Sunday, and he explained to them that as they were on the eve of the fiftieth anniversary of their well beloved Sovereign, the Czar, they could not do less on a day so solemn than to forward to the Emperor their congratulations. With this view he invited them to sign the address which he presented to them. Some of the boldest of those present demanded that they should be, at least, allowed to read the contents of the document which they were called upon to sign, but the General censured their curiosity and refused to satisfy it. As Warsaw is under martial law they had no alternative but to append their names to the address, or to run the risk of being exiled to Siberia. There is no doubt that the purport of this document was to thank the Czar for having put an extinguisher on Polish nationality, and it is not improbable that it will make its appearance in the St. Petersburg papers, as an evidence of the gratitude felt by the Warsaw people for their admission to the full enjoyment of Russian orthodoxy and citizenship.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

I believe I may announce to you as a measure decided upon the recall of the last division of the French troops from Rome. Negotiations have been actually carried on to that effect for several weeks past between the French and Italian Governments, and the visit of Prince NAPOLEON to Florence has materially assisted in bringing about the arrangement. In fact, the completion of the defensive works undertaken at Rome under the supervision of the French, in itself renders the occupation unnecessary. The French Government is satisfied that they are of sufficient strength to resist for a brief period any assault that might be made upon them by an undisciplined force. This is all that it seems essential to the protection of the Holy Father against the Garibaldians. As to any other danger, the precautions taken by the French Government will be sufficient to provide against it without it being necessary for it to maintain a permanent force of its own in the country.

THE NEW ACADEMICIAN.

The day before yesterday the Director and officers of the French Academy succeeded in dragging JULES FAVRE before the Emperor in order to put him through the ceremonial usual in the reception of an Academician. It went sadly against the Radical grain, but after fighting shy of the effort for nearly a week, the new Member finally concluded that he had to submit to it. It must have been a curious scene, that interview between the self-created autocrat and the proud demagogue. What a subject for an historical painter!

THE CROPS.

Favorable accounts are being received from all parts of France in regard to the prospects of the harvest. The heavy rains which have fallen within the last three weeks have been succeeded by a spell of warm weather, which is rapidly bringing everything forward. A year of abundance is confidently looked for.

THE NEW DOMINION.

A Fenian Raid—The Patent Law—Revenue Frauds—Tax on Coal Oil—The Queen's Birthday—A Mail Robber in Custody—Close of Parliament.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday, May 16, 1868.

Some people persist in saying that another Fenian raid is not only probable but likely to occur very soon. What information there may be to warrant such a supposition it is not easy to divine; but as there are always persons ready enough to exercise their imaginations when a fresh sensation is needed, this expected raid may be set down among the improbabilities. A member of Parliament professes to have reliable information from Buffalo, but he fails to show why he was selected as the medium of conveying the important intelligence that the Fenians were using the utmost exertions to get ready for making a descent upon the Canadian peninsula. The Government are thoroughly informed of all the movements of the Fenians, and as they do not appear to be much exercised about a raid, there is no fear manifested that one will take place just yet.

THE PROPOSED PATENT LAW.

Inventors throughout Christendom know that Canada has long possessed the most incongruous and illiberal Patent law that ever was framed; yet, notwithstanding many attempts have been made to have it altered, it has remained, and is likely to remain much longer, a disgrace to the statute book. Under this law foreigners are excluded, and, as a consequence, Canadians are debarred from making use of any invention in other countries than their own. There can be no possible reason for excluding American inventors, in which case Canadians would enjoy like privileges in the United States. The French Canadians have always resisted every desire for a change in the law, but the Government consented this session to bring in a new Patent law—which was more liberal than the one in existence only in so far that it was to admit persons residing one year in Ontario or Quebec to the privilege of taking out patents. There were some other changes, the most important of which was to increase the fees from $20 for fourteen years, as at present, to $60 for fifteen years, divided into three periods. Small as were the concessions, the public appeared satisfied to accept the bill, which M. CHAPAIS, the Minister of Agriculture, had introduced in the Senate; but the Ministry have suddenly taken a fancy to withdraw it, because Mr. SANBORN succeeded the other day, by a vote of 21 to 17, in amending the bill so that patents now held by British residents in any one of the Provinces should be extended to the whole Dominion on payment of a fee. Ministers held that this amendment seriously interfered with the object of the bill, and refused to go on with it. The chances of a good Patent law are rather dubious after the withdrawal of the bill in question.

THE ALLEGED REVENUE FRAUDS.

There is little question that very heavy frauds have been perpetrated on the inland revenue of this Province by distillers, brewers and others. The Government prosecuted one firm of distillers, but only succeeded in running up an enormous bill of costs, which they had to defray. Since then there has been a tedious discussion in the papers over alleged frauds in beer, and an investigation having been ordered, the Commissioners reported that they were unable to discover any frauds. Still the public mind was excited on the subject and the Commissioners were accused of partiality, and one of them, no doubt, with the object of showing that he had done his duty, recently made some two or three seizures of breweries, and the whole were advertised for sale. It now appears that the Revenue Inspector was over zealous; he had gone too far, for the Government have been obliged to countermand the sale, the reason being that no fraud was committed. Under the present system the excise is placed upon the malt, and the brewers in question being in the habit of buying their malt instead of making it themselves, were not liable for excise, that having already been paid by the party from whom the malt was purchased. Here was an egregious blunder on the part of the department, and the parties whose property was thus unlawfully seized are rightfully entitled to damages, which it is to be hoped they will endeavor to obtain. There is great laxity in our inland revenue system, or rather the carrying out of it.

THE EXCISE ON COAL OIL.

A great blunder has been committed with regard to the excise upon coal oil. It appears that there is no provision made for manufacturing in bond, and as a matter of course the oil refiners would be compelled to pay for every gallon as they made it, which would certainly be more than they could stand. The consequence is that the refineries have been stopped, and the manufacture will probably not be resumed until the 1st of July, unless Parliament amends the law. Such blundering is inexcusable, and if oil gets scarce for want of the refineries operating, the price will go up, which is the very thing the oil dealers want. The best system of excise would have been that adopted by the United States, which is a single charge for inspection. Here there is an excise of five cents per gallon, an inspection fee of twenty cents per barrel, and a license of $500. The three separate charges are sure to cause confusion.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

The municipalities have succeeded in bringing the Government to their terms with regard to the celebration of the Queen's birthday. As the event falls on Sunday, it would naturally be supposed that Monday would be the proper day for the celebration, but the Governor-General issued his proclamation for a grand review of the troops in honor of the day, on Saturday instead of Monday. Of course it was intimated to the municipal authorities that no change could be made. The latter, however, adhered to their decision, and the Government have withdrawn the proclamation, wisely falling in with the municipalities by observing Monday.

MAIL ROBBER ARRESTED.

A mail agent stationed at Hamilton, whose duty it was to transfer the mails from the trains to and from Hamilton, was arrested on Tuesday on a charge of abstracting money from a letter passing through the mail for this city. He was taken before the Police Magistrate the next morning and fully committed to stand his trial at the Assizes. The prisoner was detected by means of a decoy letter mailed by order of the Post-Office Inspector a few miles east of Hamilton and addressed to an imaginary lady of Port Hope. In the letter were a piece of silk, to make it look bulky, and four one dollar bills, the numbers of each being copied by the Inspector. The letter was duly mailed, and should have reached this city on Monday evening, but, on examination of the bag it was not found, so the Inspector went to Hamilton, had the agent arrested, and in his purse was found one of the numbered bills, and under the cushion of his sofa was a key which exactly fitted the mail bags. The inference is that the key must have been used frequently before. Large sums of money have from time to time been reported missing, and could not be traced beyond Hamilton, and the fact of the prisoner having long been considered wealthy leads to the suspicion that he should have been caught much sooner. He has held the position ten years, and was suspected a long time.

THE CLOSE OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament has made so much progress during the week that it has been decided to prorogue on Wednesday. With this object business is being hurried through almost at railroad speed. Last night several important measures were passed, among them the Fortification bills, to which an amendment was moved by Mr. MACKENZIE. It was finally rejected on a vote of 91 to 49. The Militia bill was advanced a stage. Upon a vote of 106 to 32 it was agreed to pay the officers 50 cents per day for drill, which will be regarded as very objectionable. The bill is now sufficiently advanced for the third reading, and will probably pass without any further amendment.

CALIFORNIA.

A Tour Through Los Angeles County—Visit to Drum Barracks—Anaheim—San Juan Capistrano—The Old Mission Church.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO,
LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA,
Wednesday, April 1, 1868.

After a little horseback ride of three days I arrived, in company with an itinerant photographer—a strict temperance man, by the way, and necessarily disagreeable—safely at this celebrated Spanish pueblo a little after dark.

WILMINGTON.

The first day's ride took me to Wilmington, an American town, built by Gen. BANNING, formerly of Wilmington, Del., and distant from Los Angeles a little rising 23 miles. For six miles my route lay through the most delightful orange and lemon groves, and then passed out over an immense tract of grazing land, upon which were thousands of sheep and cattle. Wilmington is the seaport of Los Angeles, and contains a thousand inhabitants. It was commenced in 1857 by Gen. BANNING, who had for a number of years carried on a shipping and transportation business. He came here a poor boy 17 years ago, but is now the owner of the finest mansion in Southern California. He has 19,000 acres of good land, and thousands of horses, cattle and sheep. Last year he put up a stack of hay containing 39,000 tons. Gen. BANNING is one of the staunchest loyalists upon this coast, and has spent a great deal of money in aid of officers and soldiers. As a member of the State Senate he was a tower of strength, and made a most powerful argument in favor of the Emancipation Proclamation of Mr. LINCOLN. Gen. BANNING was a native of the South and before the war a Democrat.

Wilmington is located upon the headwaters of a small bay, about three miles from the steamers' anchorage. The surrounding country is a vast plain, and noted for its exceeding fertility. Stages run between Wilmington and San Francisco, 500 miles distant, daily, while steamers ply between the two ports tri-monthly. There is a first-rate hotel here, several restaurants, a public and private school, a Catholic and Protestant Church, and the usual number of billiard saloons and grog-shops allotted to an occidental town of Wilmington's significance.

A VISIT TO DRUM BARRACKS.

The erection during the war of a rendezvous for commands *en route* for portions of Southern California and Arizona, contributed in a great measure to the successful growth of this town. The buildings constituting Drum Barracks are large and substantial, and comprise all of the necessary quarters for two thousand men. These barracks cover thirty acres of ground, and perpetuate the name of Gen. DRUM, late Adjutant-General of the Department of California. They occupy a commanding position, and have a fine view of the sea.

In the evening I called upon the officers at the barracks, and the first one I met was my old friend JIM BROWNLOW, son of the redoubtable Governor of Tennessee, and one of the bravest men who ever drew a sword in the Army of Tennessee. Gen. BROWNLOW is a Captain in the Eighth Cavalry. Capt. DAVIS, of the Fourteenth Infantry, served through the war in a Connecticut regiment, going in as a private and coming out as a Lieutenant-Colonel. Capt. O'BIERNE, Thirty-second Infantry, served his country in front of Richmond, and was made a Lieutenant-Colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct in the field. Lieut. WOOD served as a high private of the First Pennsylvania Artillery in the Army of the Potomac during the war. Lieut. HUNT served in the Army of the Potomac during the war, and left the service Lieutenant-Colonel of the Third Maine, and Lieut. CARRICK served in the armies of the West as Colonel of the Third Missouri Cavalry. It will be perceived by the above records that, notwithstanding a large number of the new appointments are men who have not been able to possess themselves of the brilliant theoretical training of West Point, for the most part all of the officers entering the service are men of practical military education and brilliant martial accomplishments.

THE RECRUITS—CELEBRATED CHARACTERS.

Two-thirds of the recruits sent here from the East are entirely worthless, and more than that number, certain, out of every squad that has been sent to California during the past two years, for distribution among the Pacific States and Territories, are murderers, highwaymen and thieves, one-half of whom, however, have deserted, and are eking out a precarious livelihood in different portions of the coast in a variety of ways. Out of 900 recruits which have arrived at Drum Barracks during the past few weeks, nearly one-tenth have already deserted, 43 of whom have been captured. In fact, hunting deserters is quite a business in this vicinity with many of the citizens, who receive $30 for every runaway brought in. Last night a Mr. WINCHELL and son brought in a fellow, named HART, who had deserted about a week before, since which time he had robbed two travelers, broken into a house, committed rape upon a little girl, and knocked an old man down with an ax.

Among the 700 recruits at present at the barracks are several characters. It is strange what poverty and rum will sometimes do. These demons have consigned many a celebrated character to a soldier's or a sailor's life. One of the recruits in Capt. DAVIS' company served through the war with distinction, and came out of it a Lieutenant-Colonel of cavalry. He was subsequently made Colonel of a regiment in the "Fenian army," for which consideration he invested all the money he had in the world—$9,000—in Irish bonds, and has the bonds in his possession. The Fenian army proving a myth, poverty overtook the Colonel, and he was compelled to enlist as a soldier. There is also in Capt. BROWNLOW's company a private who was a Lieutenant-Colonel in a Tennessee regiment, who has $5,000 in Irish bonds in his possession, and a commission in the "Fenian army." Poverty led him to the recruiting office. In this same company is an opera singer, just three months from Dublin, where he was engaged partly as a singer and partly as an orchestral performer for eleven years. He plays on several instruments, but excels on the violoncello. Last night he treated the officers to some delicious *morceaux* from VERDI, DONIZETTI and BALFE, on a piccolo, while his rendition of the "Mocking Bird," with variations, was most exquisite indeed. Rum jerked him from the orchestra into the sentry box, and his melodious voice fills the air with

"Yes, let me like a soldier fall," &c.,

which, of course, he don't mean, unless desertion becomes more inconvenient than at present. In Lieut. HUNT's company is a soldier who served all through the Crimea. His medals and badges of honor and papers of merit, show him to have been a private of a regiment of the French army nineteen years. He came to this country with quite a sum of money, went on a glorious spree, and one fine morning found himself a Federal soldier on Governor's Island. Rum corralled him. In CARRICK's company is a soldier of fortune—or misfortune, more properly—a man of illustrious parentage. He served for many years as an officer in the Prussian army, and subsequently as an officer in GEARY's original regiment. In the Fall of 1867, while upon the eve of a departure for Europe, he got on a bender and was whipped and robbed. Rum and poverty made a grab for him at the same time.

ANAHEIM.

After a delightful ride across a level country of 21 miles, I dropped down upon Anaheim, a little pet of an artificial oasis, every portion of which is freighted with luxuriant productions of vegetable life, right in the midst of a desert of sabiferous clay and saline efflorescence, the entire picture constituting a situation absolutely marvelous in its incongruities. Vastness of horizontal extent, as well as elevation, has its sublimity; and he must be a dull and indifferent traveler who could be set down, even on the great sandy desert of Sahara, the saline steppes of Asia, or the sterile and shingly plains of Patagonia, without feeling something of the awful grandeur of their single, solitary and interminable level.

Anaheim—an unpardonable mixture of the Spanish proper noun "Ana" and the German common word "heim," (home,) the home of Ana, the resting-place of the Santa Ana—really the spot where the eccentric stream loses itself, and, disappearing from its bed of quicksands, meanders in a subterranean course to the sea, or forever sinks into impenetrable depths.

Anaheim was projected in 1857 by a party of wealthy Germans of San Francisco, who conceived of the happy idea of converting some portion of Los Angelos County into a collection of homes and vineyards for a certain number of the industrious and deserving of their race, and at once formed themselves into an acting body with the title of the Los Angeles County Vineyard Association.

THE ERECTION OF ANAHEIM.

After mature deliberation the Association resolved to employ some competent and proper person to select a site and make the necessary arrangements for the purchase of a thousand acres of land somewhere between the City of Los Angeles and the sea, with a view to water, soil and climate. The Surveyor of the County was selected as Superintendent, and was at once instructed regarding the general order of the original plan of the projectors, and empowered with authority and furnished with funds to erect a vineyard or a collection of vineyards, the details of the erection of said vineyards to be entirely according to his own taste, inasmuch as they should not fail to correspond, on the whole, with the plan proposed and agreed upon by the Association.

The site selected was a portion of the Rancho San Juan Cajou de Santa Ana. The Superintendent engaged himself at the work he had proposed to perform at once, and purchased 1,100 acres of land from DON JUAN PACIFICO ONDIVERAS, and divided it into fifty lots of twenty acres each, reserving a portion in the centre for street and public buildings. Before the end of the year the plat had assumed a tangible shape. The entire site was fenced with willows; the boundaries of the twenty-acre lots were made and fenced, ditches were constructed, and 400 acres of vines were planted before the expiration of the second year. Eight acres in each lot had been successfully planted with grape, leaving the balance—twelve acres—for agricultural purposes, for pasture, &c.

Toward the close of 1859 the Superintendent had successfully carried out the plan of the association at an expense of $70,000. The final action then took place on the part of the society, which was to settle some German person upon each of the vineyards upon the payment of $1,400, just one-fiftieth of the aggregate cost of the whole—the selection of each vineyard to be made by drawing lots—each purchaser to receive, in addition to his vineyard, a town lot, leaving fourteen for public purposes. Two-thirds of the entire plat were at once taken up, and gradually the whole number were converted into many little German homes, constituting a happy and thriving community.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF ANAHEIM.

From 1860 to 1864, the thrifty and industrious Germans had made great improvement in their respective vineyards, and the desert had blossomed as the rose. The original vines were in excellent bearing order, and from four to eight additional acres to the vineyard had been planted. Little substantial dwellings had sprung up in the willow ambush on every hand—here and there were exquisite patches of flowers, attesting the presence of women, the entire picture evincing a high degree of success and prosperity. Quite a little town had struggled into existence in the centre of the plat, including a school-house, a place for devotional exercise, stores, and the never-to-be-abolished meeting-place for the discussion of lager, and for the unhappy blending of delectable German music and uproarious conversation of boisterous Dutch.

Anaheim is now more than ten years old, but, notwithstanding its flourishing growth and improved condition, so far as producing is concerned, it has had its drawbacks, and is at present staggered at an unexpected stagnation in the sale of their wines, and at the exorbitant tax on the manufacture of brandy. In fact, the Anaheimers, with their cellars full of wine, are as poor as it is quite possible for people to be under the circumstances. Many of those who appear to be surrounded with all the comforts of life are weighed down with heavy mortgages, while many are really discouraged, and are permitting their little houses and vineyards to suffer from neglect. A majority of the people prefer rather to borrow funds at a high rate of interest, than to sell their wines at present prices. Out of 400,000 gallons of wine made last year, nearly 250,000 are in bond—and this is entirely owing to the low price for wine, namely: Twenty-five cents per gallon, which, it must be confessed, is a contemptible sum for the pure juice of the grape. There will be 100,000 additional vines bearing this year; but, notwithstanding the tax on brandy, nearly all of the wine made will go into the still, on account of the people, as a general thing, being too poor to purchase new casks.

The selection of the site and the erection of the town reflects great credit upon all parties concerned. The entire plat and all of its lots are bounded by water ditches, and handsomely fringed with live fences. The town is proportioned with exquisite symmetery of shape, and contains a delightful sprinkling of ornamental trees. There are eight streets running north and south, including East and West streets, which constitute a portion of the drive outside of the inclosure. The main street is called Los Angeles, and is in the centre of the town, while running parallel are orange and lemon streets on the east, and olive, palm and citron on the west. Running east and west are North Sycamore, Centre, Santa Anna and South streets—the latter and North-street being outside of the inclosure.

The entire inclosure contains 1,165 acres, and is divided into 50 vineyard lots of the dimensions of 17 chains long and 12 wide, or 20.4 acres each—a chain being 66 feet, and subdivided in 100 links. Between the division line and the first line of vines is a distance of 25 links, or 1 rod. The vines are planted 10 links (6½ feet) apart, and each original 8¼ acres have 51 rows, and each row has 146 vines, making a total of 7,446 vines, or nearly 1,000 vines to the acre. There are 64 house lots, 11 rods long and 8½ wide. Every vineyard has its own press and still, and of course every producer makes his own wine and brandy.

The vineyards of Anaheim, of course, are watered through an artificial process, the water being conveyed through an *asequai*, or irrigating canal from the Santa Anna River. The Santa Anna River takes its rise in the St. Bernardini Mountains, and is the largest stream in Southern California, being nearly 120 miles in length. During very wet Springs this river sometimes finds its way to the sea, but generally it loses itself some five or ten miles from its mouth. The ditch commences at a point in the river eight miles above its disappearance during the dryest season ever known, and is ten miles in length.

SOCIETY.

During the vintage season a great many Mexicans and Indians are to be seen in this place, but none of them are owners of property. All are laborers, and live temporarily in the neighborhood where they work. The population of Anaheim is between four and five hundred—all Germans, with the exception, possibly, of ten or twelve Americans, who, by the way, own vineyards. Several of the original settlers have sold their property and moved away. And while in each case a vineyard has been transferred from one German to another, and while the people have solemnly declared that they will not allow a Mexican to hold property in their midst, they not only do not object to having Americans settle among them, but really seem to be anxious for any such addition to their community.

In conversation with one of the most intelligent gentlemen of the place, I learned that no one was legally prohibited from disposing of his property to a native. Custom, however, regulates the transfer of houses and lands; and, as I have stated above, a unanimous sentiment exists against introducing natives as property-holders. This gentleman also stated that Americans would be welcomed; and added that while they were no more industrious, they were more inventive and public-spirited than the Germans, and less liable to take temporary discouragements to heart.

The Germans of Anaheim are less clannish than Germans generally, especially when living together in a settlement or colony. They talk English, German and Spanish at the same card table, and play "seven-up," "casino," and "monte." They are truly cosmopolitan. They talk politics, blow hard, and drink whisky like a true-born American; they gulp lager, and are everlastingly Dutch in their social habits, and they quaff the pure juice of the grape and get intoxicated on *aguardiente* like a native. In fine, the Anaheimers are an interesting people; and when the low price of wine and the high tax on brandy shall have ceased to exist, the *dolce far niente* of the sparkling sons and daughters of Italy will be fully realized, and their vintage-song of "Ours is the vine! Ours is the vine!" will be heard.

PRODUCTIONS.

Beside the grape, there are oranges, lemons, limes, walnuts, almonds, figs and olives planted, all of which will be in bearing order in a few years. Apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, nectarines, apricots, pomegranites, &c., &c., are already in excellent bearing order. Quite a business is done here in preparing canned fruit for the market. There are a great number of beautiful ornamental trees, including the cassia and peffer, and exquisite flower gardens in a delightful state of growth and prosperity. Rye, for bread, and cabbage for saur kraut are extensively raised, also barley, for feed. Sweet potatoes do well, but very few vegetables and no wheat are raised.

SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO.

A ride of thirty miles over a delightful grazing country and I alight at the "Hotel de McLaughlin," at San Juan Capistrano (St. John of Capistrano.) It is a beautiful little valley town, situated on the River San Juan, about four miles from the sea. The valley is nearly nine miles in length and half a mile in width. Fruit, vegetables and grain of every description can be successfully raised in this valley, the two latter without irrigation. Weeat will grow fifty bushels to the acre and corn 100.

The town of San Juan is strictly Mexican. The streets are irregular, and resemble a horse-shoe; the houses are all built of adobe, a number of which, however, present a clean and fine appearance, being of extreme length, with modern doors and windows, and neat, artistic piazzas, and are nearly all white-washed or painted. The population are almost entirely Mexican or native Californian, with half a dozen Americans, and a sprinkling of Indians, of course, and numbers 500, not including the latter. As a general thing, the natives are indolent and dirty, and eke out a miserable existence by doing nothing. The male portion of them pass the day in riding horses and in throwing the riata, and subsist almost entirely upon watermelons and cigarettes. Most of the women are of mixed races, and beautiful señoritas are scarce. Children are in great plenty. To judge by the number to be seen in the streets, and at the doors and windows of the houses, as naked as cupids, with griddle-cakes in their dirty hands large enough to clothe themselves with, one would be led to believe that the women were kept entirely for breeding purposes, for the little olive-eyed brats, sized from a pint cup up to a stick of firewood, are as thick as coyotes around a deceased heifer.

In 1862 San Juan had a population of nearly one thousand people, almost all of whom were taken with the small-pox. Seven hundred odd took the disease in some form, more than half of whom perished. The books of the church show that 341 died and were buried in the town. A number of the inhabitants fled and never returned, most of them having died of the disease at El Monte, Mission Gabriel and Los Angeles.

The genius of this valley, and the spirit of the town, is an Irishman named McLAUGHLIN, who squeezed in here a few years ago. He has done more to urge the place forward and infuse industry than all the rest of the people put together. Speaking of McLAUGHLIN, there is a very clever anecdote told at his expense. It seems that a friend, on a visit, after discovering that the element Mehicano predominated, accosted MACK with "I say, my friend, are there any *Americans* in this place?" "Divil a soul," answered MACK, "except Big Dutch SAM and mesilf." Mr. McLAUGHLIN came to this place as an ostler three or four years ago; but is now the thriftiest person in San Juan valley. He has a fine, large farm, upon which he raised large crops of corn and wheat last year. He is the Postmaster and proprietor of the hotel, and gives you a nice little meal (a little too *frugal*) and a clean place in the yard to sleep in. This is what an American (born in Ireland) can do in a broken-down Mexican pueblo.

THE OLD MISSION CHURCH.

I have just paid a visit to the old Mission church, one of the most interesting edifices, or ruins of an edifice, in Southern California. This Mission was called San Juan Capistrano, and perpetuates the memory of an old Fraciscan friar of eminence, named SAN JUAN, who was born in Capistrano, Naples, and was at first educated for a lawyer. This profession being distasteful to him, he joined the order of St. Francis, and in a short time became a very holy man, and died a great number of years ago, leaving none to succeed him in virtue, genius and profound wisdom and education.

The site was selected in 1776, by Padre GORGONIO. The buildings were a long time in process of erection, during which time Padres AMUNIO and MUGARTEGIN were the officiating friars, and were not completed until a short time before the destruction of the church by an earthquake, which occurred precisely at 7 o'clock, Sunday morning, December 8, 1823, killing thirty-nine persons. I learn from Father MUT, who is located here at present, and who gets his information from old records, which he read to me in Spanish, that notwithstanding the impression that the earthquake that destroyed this church was a terrific one, such is not the case. It seems that the church, when finished, was surmounted by a huge tower, which when completed, not only leaned from perpendicular, but was pronounced dangerous and unworkmanlike. The earthquake itself destroyed nothing else in town, and nothing about the church except the tower, which, receiving the vibration, topled over, and falling broke in two, one part crushing in the roof, and the other dropping on the outside into the street. A glance at the ruins proves this to have been the case. This was one of the noblest edifices reared by these California padres. It was built of lime and stone, and was 150 feet in length, 100 in width, and had corridors 200 feet long. The interior of the cathedral was very spacious, and was nearly 80 feet from pit to dome. The walls are of great strength and are still standing. They are four feet in thickness and tenacious as concrete. The corridors are in an excellent state of preservation, and so is a great portion of the furniture, which has been in use nearly a hundred years. Father MUT occupies two rooms, and the rest are appropriated for educational and devotional purposes. Father MUT is a young priest, born and educated in Spain. He takes his snifter with commendable regularity, and smokes his cigaretts with delightful *nonchalance*. We managed to converse together, notwithstanding his bad English and my ditto Castilian. This church is owned by the Roman Catholic diocese. Father MUT, besides officiating as priest, teaches the school, and otherwise devotes his time to labor, and lives upon the hospitality of the people, receiving no remuneration from the diocese. The last padres connected with this mission during its Franciscan days were FRANCISCO SUNEA and JOSE BARRONNA. There are two beautiful gardens connected with this mission, containing nearly 300 olive trees, all in splendid bearing order. To-morrow I start for San Diego, 73 miles distant.

B. C. T.

CHARLES DICKENS.

His Visit to the United States—The Past and the Present—The Novelist a Herald of Peace and Herald of Union.

From the London Times, May 5.

It is about twenty-seven years since Mr. CHARLES DICKENS paid his first memorable visit to the United States. At that time very few Englishmen had made the trip, and those who had were greatly struck with the peculiarities of manner and tone presented by a newly-formed, self-relying, energetic, and pushing community, as compared with an Old World that had long settled on its lees. No one knows how much he enjoys in an old country till he visits a new one, and then his previous blindness is apt to be succeeded by a violent and unreasoning reaction. Even so large and liberal an observer of men and manners as Mr. DICKENS could not help noticing, with disproportionate interest, the extravagances of that rude and rough vanguard of civilization ever advancing from the city to the wilderness. The difficulties were great in those days; the railways, though in advance of our own, were still few; the intercourse with the interior depended chiefly on the rivers, and wild speculations in land and improvements gave employment to a class which has since found fitter and more lucrative materials for enterprise or gambling. We have only to consider the immense changes which our [illegible] country has seen in the period to infer how much more use would be made of the same favoring circumstances by a people like ourselves, and of ourselves, but with more youth, life, and liberty. If we have made good the progress due to twenty-seven years, we might have expected the United States to do fifty in the time. According to the philosophy and traditions of the Old World, one thing only was wanting to make the Americans really free of the great brotherhood of nations, and sufficiently like ourselves to share our best feelings, our confidence and our affection. This was a great war,—not a succession of sanguinary squabbles with Indian tribes, or a series of duels, with alternate success, on the broad ocean, with the Old Country. The alleged want has been supplied, and *the United States have condensed into four years the dreadful experience and the salutary schooling of a European century.* Saints are rare; very fine gentlemen are observed when they occur; scholars claim to be few, and nobility and gentry are only found where they are raised; but soldiers are made wherever there is war, and everywhere they contribute at once to the bone, the nerve, and the finer tissues of society. But war itself, in its most general effects, chastises, sobers and softens humanity. An age fresh from its checkered experience will not talk so proudly of its powers, or so confidently of its destinies, or so arrogantly of its claims, as one that knows not the sad, supreme appeal. As far as concerns the special relations of the United States with this country it is true there are questions still pending; but another fact is, we trust, of more practical importance. The steam-bridge has brought over into England and placed everywhere in the tracks of our Continental tourists immense numbers of Americans, always anxious to make the acquaintance of English people, and ready to discuss even politics in a friendly spirit. They have no greater complaint to make than our English reserve and the smallness of the coteries into which the great mass of English society appears to be divided. They come to London and are disappointed to find that a single letter of introduction will not open all the doors in the island. However, in spite of these and other impediments, there is much growing acquaintance between Englishmen and Americans. Every American gentleman, and every family with the means, thinks it necessary to make the European tour, and carries home impressions, on the whole, not unfavorable to us and to our institutions.

Our great novelist is just the man to note and to record the change of national manners and sentiment. Of course he is astonished, as from all accounts he was likely to be, at the new cities founded, the new regions reclaimed and inhabited, and the old cities so extended and dignified as hardly to be recognized. All this we are prepared for, and we are also prepared to find Mr. DICKENS throwing his electric light on these material changes. He tells us already, in the pleasantest possible manner, what he has observed—indeed, what has been forced upon him—in the heart and temper of the people. That they are hospitable we all know. It is the profuse hospitality of our forefathers—the hospitality of those who hail visitors from an Old World strange but dear to their fancies. Through this hospitality Mr. DICKENS sees more. He sees honesty, simplicity, and true kindness; and he evidently feels himself—what, perhaps, he did not feel twenty-seven years ago—the kinsman of his entertainers. Of course, he has been made much of, run after as no man ever was, feted, crowded, half-smothered with attentions pressed upon him by an entire population wherever he went. He expected something of the kind, but it has surpassed his conceptions. His admirers—and who is not his admirer?—will be pained to hear that he has been suffering during the whole of his four months' tour from what he supposed to be the American catarrh. One may be still more sorry to hear that at the age of 55 he should feel himself not so young as he was at the previous visit. His readings were given under disadvantages. But everybody felt it not only a point of honor, but also a great treat and a very high privilege to hear him. They would not allow themselves to be disappointed, but made up for deficiencies, if any, by their own intense faith and eager zeal. *He has found himself the herald of peace and the minister of union.* It is not everybody whose impressions we should accept as conclusive on so important a matter. Shall we take it on trust from Mr. DICKENS that our American cousins and rivals do really understand us and wish to get on peaceably with us? Certainly, he is no mean authority, and if we may take any man's word we may take his. But, to the best of our knowledge, there are no conflicting authorities, and what Mr. DICKENS says receives immense corroboration from every other recent visitor. The Americans assure them they will get on well with us if we will get on well with them, and there seems no reason to doubt it. It is not doubted, except by those who put themselves in a position to doubt everything, by seeing and knowing as little as they can about the Americans. Strange indeed is it to hear confident and disagreeable criticisms on the American character and national spirit by persons who have never crossed the Atlantic, and have never made up their minds to do so on any account. Nothing is easier or pleasanter in these days, except to certain physical constitutions, than a trip to the States. It would cure a thousand prejudices and give warmth and movement to many a sluggish mind. Indeed, *nobody has a right to say a word against our kinsmen there till he has seen them and allowed them to speak for themselves.* It is now a necessary part of a political education, even if it suggest a few warnings which we, as certainly they also, may find in the mutual comparison.

BONNETS.

Sermon by a Bishop Against the New Styles—The Latest Paris Fashions.

Paris (May 1) Correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.

The "grand monde" of Paris has been very much ruffled by a recent sermon preached by the Bishop of Geneva, in the Church of Sainte Clotilde, in the course of which the Swiss prelate—possibly taking his cue from the Pope—trod, figuratively speaking, upon the trains, tore the lace, and disarranged the chignons of the female portion of his auditory, as rudely as though he were ambitious of rivaling Procureur-Général DUPIN's famous philippic against "The Unbridled Extravagance of Women." The simple Genevese seems to have known nothing of the compact entered into over here between the "grand monde" and the Church, by which the former is privileged to attend mass in evening dress, kneel on velvet cushions, study the toilets of surrounding devotees, and reserve its meditations and its ecstasies for the moment when the host is elevated, when it is expected to close its eyes for awhile to all outward vanities.

To be stacked behind their backs, in the Senate and by the press, for following the example of their mothers in "plaiting the hair, wearing of gold, and putting on apparel" was bad enough; but to be assailed to their face from the pulpit just as they are in the habit of being assailed from the stage, was too much for the equanimity of the arbiters of the mode. Consequently the Bishop has been universally voted an ill-mannered person, a Republican, and a Huguenot. Whatever restrictions public animadversions, continually repeated, may impose upon women's toilettes on the other side of the Channel, it is quite certain they will produce no effect whatever here, where woman is ordinarily indebted far less to Nature for her charms than she is to her milliner, her modiste and her hairdresser.

Few new fashions were born of the Easter Longchamps promenade, which, by the way, has lost its ancient significance, and no longer regulates the mode to any particular extent. Moreover, the elements were unpropitious to the display of anything in the nature of Spring toilettes. The recent milder weather, however, has brought Spring bonnets into bloom as well as the flowers; and they appear in endless variety of shape and every style of trimming. Many of them are smaller than ever, consisting of little else than a rose and a vail, and almost capable of being wrapped up in the milliner's bill sent home with them; but then this last is perhaps a little larger than usual.

No particular form of *chapeau* can claim to be the "bonnet of the period," though the *chapeau diadème*, the latest form of "fanchon," is by far the most generally worn. The extremely small portion of it which the chignon allows to rest upon the top of the head may be of ribbon, satin, tulle, lace, crape or straw. In front is commonly a series of puffs of tulle, lace or ribbon, and posed upon these, resting there, a wreath of flowers or buds terminating at the one end with a large full-blown flower placed on the left side of the *chapeau*, and at the other in a mere tendril which frequently hangs as low as the shoulder. A lace vail behind envelops the chignon like a hood, if it is of moderate dimensions and does not tower too high, in which latter case it will be only partially encircled; and the bonnet has wide lace strings, fastened by a bow of ribbon or a rosette, with occasionally another bow at the top or at the back. The "diadème," as the trimming of the front of the bonnet is termed, instead of being composed of puffs of tulle illusion, &c., and flowers or buds, will sometimes be formed of jet or mother-o'-pearl ornaments of a floral shape, with black or colored leaves in foil; or of ears of wheat or barley, radiating from a centre; or of a series of ribbon bows, occasionally with single flowers, such as heartsease, asters, hawthorn blossoms, guilder roses or corn flowers disposed between them; or of some delicate green moss with dewdrops in glass, and forget-me-nots or anemonies here and there peeping out from amongst it. The bands of parti-gilt polished steel, with their elaborate ornamentation and imitation jewel studs, which posed in front gave the name to the chapeau diadème, are now rarely seen; flower and jewel fastenings for the strings, too, appear to be quite superseded by the bow or rosette of satin ribbon.

There is a variety of the chapeau diadème known as the "bourrelet," and made of some fancy straw, which has the rim rolled back and trimmed with ears of corn, buttercups, clusters of brown or deep purple berries, yellow rosebuds, or violets, with a bunch of the same flowers at the left side. Other straw chapeaux reproduce the old-fashioned shape, a positive crown, or rather demi-crown, for the chignon will admit of no more, long lappets and a rim posed at an angle of forty-five degrees; the inside is trimmed with flowers, a white camelia reposing on a bed of downy tulle, or a narcissus surrounded by a few sprigs of delicate green moss. Outside a small fluffy white feather, or a maize colored feather tipped with a deeper tint, and starting, maybe, from a satin bow, will curl over the left side; or the chapeau will be here ornamented with an aigrette, or a tinsel dragon fly embedded in a tuft of silky-looking grass. One bonnet of this class had a bird of paradise perched across the top, with its long tail drooping over at the side. The latest form of straw bonnet is composed of two strips or bands of straw, each about an inch and a half in width, joined to-gether to form a somewhat acute angle. The one strip rests flat upon the head from ear to ear, and has a deep lace or satin bavolet behind, partially covering the chignon, while the other slants upward in front, and is fringed with narrow lace, peeping above which will be seen the spears of a row of ears of ripe barley, or a coronal of field flowers—cowslips, daisies, forget-me-nots, poppy buds and corn flowers—will rest in the trench of the bonnet, as it were, and overhang on one or the other side. Ears of corn and field flowers, it may be remarked, are a favorite style of trimming for bonnets.

I have noticed bonnets with a large maiden blush rose or white camelia perched in the very centre of the front, or in the middle of the few square inches of lace at the top of the head, and of which many bonnets are mainly composed. Frequently in place of flowers large bows or rosettes are worn. Pale yellow straw bonnets are usually wreathed with white flowers and green leaves; primrose tulle chapeaux rondes are hung round with silk tassels, between each of which a large purple heartsease is placed, or they are bordered with triple rouleaux of taffeta and trimmed with a pale yellow rose at the side; those of blue tulle have chaplets of forget-me-nots and green leaves, with a jonquil or white camelia in lieu of the rose; while those of mauve tulle are encircled with small bunches of lilac, &c. Black lace bonnets are wreathed with moss rosebuds drooping over on the right side, and having a full-blown rose placed on the left; or they are trimmed with deep crimson carnations, or with clusters of buttercups, which fall down from a fringe as it were in front, or with a simple yellow rose. Bonnets of white tulle, bordered with a ruche of lace or taffeta, are trimmed with pink May blossoms, with wreaths of violet and ivy leaves, with red and white verbenas, and wild honeysuckles; those of pink tulle have coronals of jessamine, clematis, white lilac and passion flowers; while bonnets of green tulle, which only a few women are daring enough to wear, are wreathed with green metallic berries and leaves of foil, and have gorgeous green beetles or grasshoppers fixed at the side.

Lace strings of considerable width are *de rigueur*, and long vails, which have been for a considerable time interdicted, are again coming into vogue—not, however, to be worn in front of the bonnet, but behind, enveloping the chignon, falling mantilla-like over the neck and shoulders, and fastening either beneath the chin or across the breast.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Perhaps the subjoined summary will convey some idea of the deadly effects of this atrocity: Six persons were killed "outright," six more died from its effects, according to the Coroner's inquests, five, in addition, owe their deaths indirectly to this means, one young woman is in a mad-house, forty mothers were prematurely confined, and twenty of their babes died from the effects of the explosion on the women; others of the children are dwarfed and unhealthy. One mother is now a raving maniac; one hundred and twenty persons were wounded; fifty went into St. Bartholomew's, Gray's-inn-lane, and King's College Hospitals; fifteen are permanently injured, with loss of eyes, legs, arms, &c.; besides £20,000 worth of damage to person and property. Such was the horrifying and pitiable devastation caused by that one barrel of gunpowder.

The pilgrimage of Mecca coinciding this year with the English expedition to Abyssinia, the Superior Council of Health of Abyssinia, seeing in this double current an additional risk of the importation of cholera, which has generally reached Europe in the track of the pilgrims, has specially intrusted Dr. PASQUA, a French graduate of medicine, with the mission of inspecting at Suez the arrivals from the Red Sea. In about fifteen days' time will begin the return of the caravan from Mecca, so that it will meet the stream of soldiers. The sanitary condition of the caravan is said to be good at present. The matter is of great importance to Europe; and, no doubt, our Government will lend their aid in enforcing the most careful precautions against infection.

A heavy affliction has just befallen M. VICTOR HUGO in the death of his only grandchild and inheritor of his name in the second degree—a child of something over twelve months—the son of M. CHARLES HUGO. The poet's hopes and affections were concentrated with all the intensity of his nature on the little creature who has, after three days' illness, been called away, and he feels his bereavement with a depth of sorrow that claims from all who know him, either personally or by his works, a large measure of that constant sympathy which he himself so bountifully extends to all who need it.

A striking instance of a purely religious vocation in its most austere monastic form is afforded by the withdrawing from the brilliant existence of a fashionable life adopted by Hon. G. LANE FOX, who now wears the garb and adheres to the strictly penitentiary rules of a Dominican novice in the monastery of Santa Sabina, at Rome, voluntarily inflicting upon himself severer penance even than the rules of the order require of him. I understand that this conscientious convert's ultimate intentions are to embrace the strictest rules of monastic life, as presented by the Carthusian or Trappist orders.

The Emperor NAPOLEON reads the papers, as would appear. Recently was recorded the fact that, whilst a workman, to save the life of a drowning man, had thrown himself into the Seine, and was swimming to his rescue, which he accomplished, a passer-by, apparently watching the proceedings, stole his watch. The Emperor read the paragraph, inquired into the facts, ascertained their veracity and the name of the workman, who, a day or two ago was much amazed on receiving a handsome gold watch and chain.

Dr. WAGNER is contributing to the Philological Society's Transactions a series of essays on the latest German editions of Latin authors. RIBBECK's editions of Virgil and the poems attributed to Virgil, and JORDAN's Sallust, are the last books reviewed; and in both important emendations have been suggested. Dr. WAGNER also intends Printing in the Society's transactions manuscripts of short early inedited Latin poems, with discussions upon them.

Three soldiers of the First Lancers of the Guard, stationed at Fointainbleau, were convicted by a court-martial, on the 27th, of having thrown a civilian into the Seine and drowned him. The Court regarded the crime as manslaughter, and sentenced one of the prisoners to five years' imprisonment, with hard labor; the second to one year's imprisonment, and the third, who had not actually laid a hand upon the victim, to fifteen days.

Tourists to Italy will be pleased to hear that after many delays, it is officially announced that the railway over Mount Cenis will be opened in May. The line will be worked by twelve engines, each weighing twenty tons, which have been made by GAUIN & Co., of Paris. The defect in the rocking shafts of the engines first made, is said to have been entirely overcome in the new engines.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Liberté*, mentions that information had been received in Vienna, announcing the formation of three enormous camps of Russian troops. The first of these will be in the neighborhood of St. Petersburg, the second near Warsaw, and the third on the plains of the Pruth. Count BERG will command the second and the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE the third.

Among the many presents which the Princess MARGARET received on the occasion of her marriage with Prince HUMBERT, was a copy, inclosed in a casket ornamented with precious stones, of the poet MANZONI's report of the best means of making all Italians speak one dialect. This gift was presented on the part of the Minister of Public Instruction.

The journals of St. Petersburg state that the Emperor of Russia, instead of going to Warsaw this Summer, will make an excursion in Finland in the month of June. In August he will proceed to the camp of Krasnoe Selo, where his Majesty will receive several visitors of distinction, and among others, Prince FREDERICK CHARLES of Prussia.

The *Journal de Loudeac* (Cote-du-Nord) mentions a remarkable fact. Two sisters died the same day, at a few hours' interval, each of them having accomplished 100 years. The names are Mme. DE LA ROUE, who expired at Plouguenast, and Mme. DE BELLEVUE, who resided in the neighborhood of St. Malo.

A correspondent denies, upon good authority, the statement going the round of the papers, that the great American philanthropist "left the Pope £200,000 on quitting Rome." The Italian papers report more accurately "a gift of $10,000 for one of the educational institutions in Rome, by GEORGE PEABODY."

A letter from Egypt announces that the Viceroy had arrived at the Palace of Guise from Upper Egypt, and that he immediately gave orders for the construction of a railway along the fresh water canal between Zagarig and Suez, with an injunction to have it finished in four months.

The Tours journals announce that Mr. JAMES CANE, of English origin, born in that town in 1799, and who has not ceased to reside there since his birth, has just died, leaving by his will a million of francs for the poor, one-half to *Bureau de Bienfaisance*, and the other to the hospital.

The walls of the Persian capital of Tehran are to be thrown down, and the narrow city enlarged. Beside wide streets in the new quarters, the chief feature is a circular boulevard. Wide streets, shaded with trees, are not uncommon in other Persian cities.

A gardener of Provins, (Seine-et-Marne,) while working in his grounds at Poigny, has just dug up twenty-four gold coins in perfect preservation. They bear the effigies of FRANCIS I., CHARLES IX., LOUIS XI., HENRY III. and CHARLES V.

Dr. NELATON has gone to Stockholm to operate upon Baron DE HOEPNER, the Grand Marshal of the Swedish Court, for a tumor. The fee offered to the eminent surgeon on this occasion is said to be £4,000, his traveling expenses being paid besides.

Several of the journals state that the real purchaser of the "Congress of Munster," by TERBURG, knocked down at the sale of the San Donato pictures to M. MANNHEIM, the curiosity-dealer, for 182,000 francs, is Baron DE ROTHSCHILD, of Vienna.

A Chinese Prince has arrived in Belgium to study the theory and practice of the military profession, and has taken service as a volunteer in the regiment of carabineers.

The *Epoca* of Madrid states that the total effective of the Spanish army is 79,145 men, not including officers. The new civic guard is composed of 9,523 rank and file.

A monument to the memory of LUTHER at Worms is to be inaugurated on Thursday, the 25th of June. The *fêtes* will last three days—the 24th, 25th and 26th.

Paris advices mention that a loan of £4,000,000 stock, with lottery prizes, is about to be introduced for the Suez Canal.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ANIMALS AND PLANTS UNDER DOMESTICATION. By CHARLES DARWIN. New-York: ORANGE JUDD & Co.

After a long delay—caused, we regret to hear, by the state of his health—Mr. DARWIN has given to the public the first installment of what is intended to be a compendious digest of the facts upon which he has based the celebrated theory advanced in his *Origin of Species*. In the two volumes before us he treats of variation only in animals and plants under domestication—that is, more or less influenced in their development by interference on the part of man with the conditions of their life. In another work, on which Mr. DARWIN is now engaged, he will discuss "the variability of organic beings in a state of nature," and "the problem of the conversion of varieties into species—that is the augmentation of the slight differences characteristic of varieties into the greater differences characteristic of species and genera." In the meantime, however, he confines himself mainly to the branch of his subject indicated by the title of these volumes—always, however, maintaining the position that man only works upon an initial variation, caused by changes in the condition of life. In devoting himself first to the subject of variation under domestication, his object is to throw some light on the causes of variability—"on the laws which govern it, such as the direct action of climate and food, the effects of use and disuse and of correlation of growth, and on the amount of change to which domesticated organisms are liable."

In these two closely-printed volumes, Mr. DARWIN has collected, at the cost of immense labor, wide research and close observation, a vast mass of the facts in natural history that first induced him to adopt his theory of "natural selection," or as he now prefers to call it, "the survival of the fittest." This is not the time or place to enter into any discussion on that theory. Mr. DARWIN gives his facts, and points out as he goes, how and why these facts, in his mind, justify the conclusions to which he has come. Those who have already adopted the Darwinian theory will doubtless be edified in the faith by the study of this work. Those who have not done so will be enabled to judge more fairly of Mr. DARWIN's method of reasoning, and readers of all kinds will be rewarded by finding, as Prof. ASA GRAY says in the preface to the American edition, "a perfect treasury of facts relative to domesticated animals, and some of the more important cultivated plants." All the principles involved in the production and improvement of breeds and races are scientifically discussed by a writer who has devoted most of his life to similar inquiries, and as Prof. GRAY adds, it is not only to the naturalist, physiologist and general reader that these volumes will be valuable, but they will be especially so to the intelligent agriculturist and breeder. We doubt if the interests of the intelligent agriculturist and breeder were in Mr. DARWIN's mind when he commenced his work, but as valuable discoveries in chemistry and useful sciences were made by alchemists and seekers for the philosopher's stone, so much profit may be derived from Mr. DARWIN's conscientious observations by the class in question—or at all events by the "fittest" of its members—without regard to any great philosophical issue involved.

Mr. DARWIN naturally takes the dog as the most prominent type of domesticated animal. He instances several authenticated modifications of well-known breeds, even in modern times, and sums up his deductions:

"These several cases of slow and gradual changes in our English dogs possess some interest; for, though the changes have generally, but not invariably, been caused by one or two crosses with a distinct breed, yet we may feel sure, from the well-known extreme variability of crossed breeds, that rigorous and long-continued selection must have been practiced in order to improve them in a definite manner. As soon as any strain or family became slightly improved or better adapted to altered circumstances, it would tend to supplant the older and less improved strains. For instance, as soon as the old foxhound was improved by a cross with the greyhound or by simple selection, and assumed its present character—and the change was probably required by the increased fleetness of our hunters—it rapidly spread throughout the country, and is now everywhere nearly uniform. But the process of improvement is still going on, for every one tries to improve his strain by occasionally procuring dogs from the best kennels. Through this process of gradual substitution the old English hound has been lost; and so it has been with the old Irish greyhound, and apparently with the old English bulldog. But the extinction of former breeds is apparently aided by another cause; for whenever a breed is kept in scanty numbers, as at present with the bloodhound, it is reared with difficulty, and this apparently is due to the evil effects of long-continued close interbreeding. As several breeds of the dog have been slightly but sensibly modified within so short a period as the last one or two centuries, by the selection of the best individual dogs, modified in many cases by crosses with other breeds; and as we shall hereafter see that the breeding of dogs was attended to in ancient times, as it still is by savages, we may conclude that we have in selection, even if only occasionally practiced, a potent means of modification."

Mr. DARWIN devotes much space to tracing with minuteness all the important variations in the different breeds of pigeons:

"As long as pigeons are kept semi-domesticated in dovecots, in their native country, without any care in selecting and matching them, they are liable to little more variation than the wild *C. livia*, namely, in the wings becoming checkered with black, in the croup being blue or white, and in the size of the body. When, however, dovecot pigeons are transported into diversified countries, such as Sierra Leone, the Malay archipelago, and Madeira (where the wild *C. levia* is not known to exist,) they are exposed to new conditions of life, and apparently in consequence they vary in a somewhat greater degree. When closely confined, either for the pleasure of watching them, or to prevent their straying, they must be exposed, even under their native climate, to considerably different conditions, for they cannot obtain their natural diversity of food, and, what is probably more important, they are abundantly fed, while debarred from taking much exercise. Under these circumstances we might expect to find, from the analogy of all other domesticated animals, a greater amount of individual variability than with the wild pigeon; and this is the case. The want of exercise apparently tends to reduce the size of the feet and organs of flight; and then, from the law of correlation of growth, the beak apparently becomes affected. From what we now see occasionally taking place in our aviaries we may conclude that sudden variations or sports, such as the appearance of a crest of feathers on the head, of feathered feet, of a new shade of color, of an additional feather in the tail or wing, would occur at rare intervals during the many centuries which have elapsed since the pigeon was first domesticated. At the present day such 'sports' are generally rejected as blemishes; and there is so much mystery in the breeding of pigeons that, if a valuable sport did occur, its history would often be concealed. * * * Hence, after a long course of domestication, we might expect to see in the pigeon much individual variability, and occasional sudden variations, as well as slight modifications from the lessened use of certain parts, together with the effects of correlation of growth. But without selection all this would produce only a trifling or no result; for without such aid differences of all kinds would, from the two following causes, soon disappear. In a healthy and vigorous lot of pigeons many more young birds are killed for food or die than are reared to maturity; so that an individual having any peculiar character, if not selected, would run a good chance of being destroyed; and if not destroyed, the peculiarity in question would almost certainly be obliterated by free intercrossing. It might, however, occasionally happen that the same variation repeatedly occurred, owing to the action of peculiar and uniform conditions of life, and in this case it would prevail independently of selection. But when selection is brought into play all is changed; for this is the foundation-stone in the formation of new races; and with the pigeon, circumstances, as we have already seen, are eminently favorable for selection. When a bird presenting some conspicuous variation has been preserved, and its offspring have been selected, carefully matched, and again propagated, and so onward during successive generations, the principle is so obvious that nothing more need be said about it. This may be called methodical selection, for the breeder has a distinct object in view, namely, to preserve some character which has actually appeared, or to create some improvement already pictured in his mind."

The following passage gives an idea of the process by which Mr. DARWIN works these isolated facts into the chain of argument by which he supports his previously enunciated theories:

"A breed of pigeons may never be produced with a beak shorter than that of the present short-faced tumbler, or with one longer than that of the English carrier, for these birds have weak constitutions and are bad breeders; but the shortness and length of the beak are the points which have been steadily improved during at least the last 150 years; and some of the best judges deny that the goal has yet been reached. We may also reasonably suspect, from what we see in natural species of the variability of extremely modified parts, that any structure, after remaining constant during a long series of generations, would, under new and changed conditions of life, recommence its course of variability, and might again be acted on by selection. Nevertheless, as Mr. WALLACE has recently remarked with much force and truth, there must be both with natural and domestic productions a limit to change in certain directions; for instance, there must be a limit to the fleetness of any terrestrial animal, as this will be determined by the friction to be overcome, the weight to be carried, and the power of contraction in the muscular fibres. The English race-horse may have reached this limit; but it already surpasses in fleetness its own wild progenitor, and all other equine species. It is not surprising, seeing the great difference between many domestic breeds, that some few naturalists have concluded that all are descended from distinct aboriginal stocks, more especially as the principle of selection has been ignored, and the high antiquity of man, as a breeder of animals, has only recently become known. Most naturalists, however, freely admit that various extremely dissimilar breeds are descended from a single stock, although they do not know much about the art of breeding, cannot show the connecting links, nor say where and when the breeds arose. Yet these same naturalists will declare, with an air of philosophical caution, that they can never admit that one natural species has given birth to another until they behold all the transitional steps. But fanciers have used exactly the same language with respect to domestic breeds; thus an author of an excellent treatise says he will never allow that carrier and fantail pigeons are the descendants of the wild rock pigeon, until the transitions have 'actually been observed, and can be repeated whenever man chooses to set about the task.' No doubt it is difficult to realize that slight changes added up during long centuries can produce such results; but he who wishes to understand the origin of domestic breeds or natural species must overcome this difficulty."

The above, as we say, gives an idea of Mr. DARWIN's method of deduction—it cannot be said to embody it, or even to present it in all its more conspicuous features. He devotes ingenuity of the highest class to working together his materials, in order to establish his original theory, and has spared no labor in arranging them symmetrically as in stating his conclusions with lucidity. We are not inclined to think he will make many converts—theories like his are so much more fascinating when broadly stated than when intermingled with minute detail—but his work is one that scarcely any one—certainly no naturalist or physiologist—can read without profit to themselves and admiration for the writer's grasp of detail and clearness of statement.

GENESIS: OR THE FIRST BOOK OF MOSES; together with a general Theological and Homiletical Introduction to the Old Testament. By J. P. LANGE, D. D., Professor in Ordinary of Theology in the University of Bonn. Translated from the German, with additions, by Prof. TAYLER LEWIS, LL. D., and A. GOSMAN, D. D. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co.; 1868. Pp. viii—665.

This is the first volume on the Old Testament of the Bible-work, covering both the Old and New Testaments, under the general title: "A Commentary on the Holy Scriptures, Critical, Doctrinal and Homiletical, with special reference to Ministers and Students. By J. P. LANGE, D. D., in connection with eminent European Divines. Translated from the German, and edited, with additions, by PHILIP SCHAFF, D. D., in connection with American scholars of various Evangelical Denominations."

This volume contains: 1. An exhaustive general introduction to the whole of the Old Testament. 2. A special introduction to the Book of Genesis. 3. The Book of Genesis in the common English version (occasionally corrected in brackets,) with marginal notes on points of criticism and philology, and annotations under three heads, exegetical and critical, doctrinal and ethical, homiletical and practical.

The general introduction treats, in five divisions, of the theological introduction to the Old Testament; of its practical explanation and homiletical use; of its theological and homiletical literature; of its organism, or arrangement of its books; of its so-called difficulties.

Under this last head we find the following pithy observations, which, if not sound criticism, are certainly a good hit, and a caution well put, for all whom it concerns: "Balaam's ass is intended to portray the fact, that the ass itself must become a prophet, when the worldly prophet who rides him will become an ass; this grand irony, according to which genius in its fallen state is more blind and dumb than the ass which its rides; according to which the prophet who rides the ass is changed into an ass, who rides the prophet. It is truly the fault of the apologetic school-theology if its falls into distress about the ass of Balaam, when the free-thinkers lustily ride upon it."

The special introduction treats, among many other topics, of the organic unity and arrangement of the Pentateuch; its origin and composition; character of Genesis; sources and composition of it; the old Testament names of God; essential ideas of creation; the creative days; ideas of nature and the supernatural in the Scriptures; how the creative history was revealed.

The last four topics are discussed by the leading American editor of this book (Prof. LEWIS,) and abound in suggestive thoughts of profound import. His style of interpretation is well exhibited in the treatment of the last-named topic, "How the creative history was revealed." It is unquestionably the only truthful mode of interpreting the Divine record. But it is adapted only to thoughtful readers, of sufficient intellectual culture to be able to follow the profound and closely logical reasoning of the writer. To them it will prove a welcome and satisfactory solution of many problems, such as are inherent in a narrative designed and fitted to unite two objects most difficult to combine, namely, to instruct and satisfy the humblest intellect, and at the same time to furnish material for thought and investigation to the most acute and far-reaching minds. These views will exert a wide and permanent influence, and will rebuke both the negligence of interpreters, who have not sought to penetrate the mere external form of representation to its profound meaning, and the spirit of unbelief that scoffs at what it will not take the pains to comprehend.

On pp. 167-8 is a complete refutation of the "chasm theory," which finds between the first and second verses of Genesis a convenient crevice for inserting all the unknown ages of geologic formation in the earth's structure. Its avowed object is to get rid of the geological objections to the narrow-minded theory that the six days of creation must be interpreted as solar days of twenty-four hours. Even devout geologists sought this refuge for their science, in order to escape the odium cast upon it by a class of expositors, whom JOHN NEAL—speaking with more truth than reverence,—denominated "theological dunderheads." In his own exposition, (pp. 131-143) Prof. LEWIS has given, from a purely Scriptural point of view, and without any reference to the teachings of science, a full and triumphant vindication of the true import of the six creative days, as held by AUGUSTINE centuries before science had its birth. After his profound and truthful exposition of the sacred record of the creation, it is not probable that this emasculated conception of it will be heard of again.

The American editor's view of the site of Eden and of the four streams (so-called) which determine it, is learned and ingenious. If not in all points satisfactory, which could not reasonably be expected in such a case, it is commended by very weighty considerations; and it shows that the sacred writer's conception is a possible one, and is not, as many have represented it, an impossible combination of streams remote from each other, which could have no actual local relation, and could be combined only in an ideal and symbolical conception.

On "the law of homicide" (pp. 332-4,) the remarks of the American editor are eminently just and timely. "We need," he well says at the close, "these ideas to give the necessary strength to our relaxing judicial morality, and a more healthy tone to the individual and social conscience. The age is fast going into the other extreme, and crime, especially the crime of blood-shedding, is increasing in the ratio of our spurious tenderness. Those who speak with contempt of the divine law, are constantly railing at society as itself the criminal in the punishment of crime, and as especially malignant and revengeful in discharging the divinely imposed duty of executing justice upon the murderer."

Of equal interest and value are the discussions by the American editor on the Christian Sabbath, the astronomical objections to revelation, the confusion of tongues, and numerous other topics, embracing the most interesting and difficult questions in the interpretation of the book, adding greatly to the value of the original German work.

Miscellaneous Literary Notes.

—TICKNOR & FIELDS have published, in uniform style with *The Butterfly Hunters*, another charming little book entitled *Farming for Boys*, by the author of *Ten Acres Enough*. It was originally published in *Young Folks*, and the young patrons of that magazine will be glad to see it in book form. The volume is handsomely printed and bound, and illustrated with numerous well-executed wood engravings. It belongs to a class of books, of which young readers cannot have too many. Full of instruction and information, conveyed through the medium of a pleasant story, it will set boys to thinking, and lead them unconsciously take to right views of life, and teach them how to make the best use of their time and opportunities. The two books together—*The Butterfly Hunters* and *Farming for Boys*—show two sides of country life, its pastime and its work, and afford the very pleasantest reading that could be imagined for the young.

—WM. H. LYMAN, seedsman and florist, of Leverett, Mass., has published a pamphlet called *The Guide to the Flower Garden*, which contains precisely the information required by those persons who, having but a small garden, desire to embellish it with flowers. The pamphlet contains instructions for planting flower seeds, and also tells how to take care of the plants when they appear. A list is given of a large number of plants of easy culture, and which are calculated to give immediate enjoyment to those cultivating them. There is also a full catalogue of flowers and shrubbery, embracing several thousand varieties, designed for the use of those whose gardens are on a more extensive scale.

—*Ragged Dick; or, Street Life in New-York with the Boot-blacks*, is the title of a little book by HORATIO ALGER, Jr., which narrates the fortunes of an enterprising street-boy, who determined to "grow up 'spectable," and by dint of smartness, perseverance, and good luck, succeeded. The book is neatly illustrated, and is published by LORING, in Boston.

—BELKNAP & GOODWIN, of Hartford, Conn., have negotiated with CHARLES LANMAN for the publication of a new and greatly improved edition of his *Dictionary of Congress and the General Government*. It will appear about the 1st of July, and be sold by subscription.

—LEYPOLDT & HOLT have issued a second edition, in paper covers, of Mr. BRISTED's essay on *The Interference Theory*. The work has excited a great deal of interest, and the publishers now issue a cheap edition in order to secure for it a still wider circulation.

Musical.

—DITSON & Co., of Boston and New-York, have issued a series of oratorio Librettos which will be much appreciated by the popular concert-goer. The series include the Messiah, the Creation, Elijah, Judas Maccabaeus, the Stabat Mater, David, Eli, St. Paul, Naaman, and Moses in Egypt—ten in all. These libretti give note by note, without accompaniment of course, the principal airs of the work, so that the singer can be followed and the melodies firmly fixed in the memory of the spectator. The libretti of all the popular operas published by the Messrs. DITSON are gotten up after a similar fashion, and are, in this respect, infinitely superior to other publications of the kind. Just now the oratorio-libretti commend themselves particularly to those persons who propose attending the musical festival during this week.

—FREDERICK BLUME is now publishing several collections of gems for the piano. The eighteenth production classified under the head of "Golden Waves" is the *Feather Ball Galop*, a simple arrangement of a popular piece by CARL FAUST; and the fortieth element of the "Musical Casket" is the *Sabre Galop*, the motive of which is, of course, familiar to everybody. "Silver Tones," now in course of publication, includes thus far the *Silver Trumpets*, a grand processional march, by F. VIVIANI.

LITERARY SELECTIONS.

THE CLIQUOT BRAND.—The house of CLIQUOT, we need not remind our readers, has enjoyed a world-wide fame for many generations. A French law court has recently decided that this more than European reputation shall not be at the mercy of the font, and that the name of Widow CLIQUOT shall not be taken in vain with impunity. According to the report we find in the *Illustration*, it appears that at Rheims, that ancient city of coronations and that modern capital of Marne, where Widow CLIQUOT holds her court, a certain Monsieur BLONDEAU was pursuing the native industry of a manufacturer of sparkling light wines, commonly known to the unenlightened universal public as "champagne." It struck M. BLONDEAU, as a near neighbor of the Widow CLIQUOT, and an eye-witness of the prodigious number of cases and bottles dispatched to all parts of the world from the cellars and storehouses under her hand and seal, that the name of BLONDEAU on a bottle of champagne was miserably flat and unprofitable, and that if by careful seeking he could find or invent another Cliquot, a woman CLIQUOT, a widow CLIQUOT, ready and willing to become a partner—not perhaps an active, nor yet a dormant—but let us say a still partner in the firm of BLONDEAU ET CIE., on condition of endowing that firm with her name, he might be in a position to dispute on equal terms the sovereignty of the Widow CLIQUOT. The audacious simplicity of this idea suffices to stamp M. BLONDEAU a great man. And he very nearly succeeded in—may we be allowed to call it—his *coup d'etiquette*. He actually found another CLIQUOT—another Widow CLIQUOT—and persuaded her to be godmother to the firm of BLONDEAU ET CIE., and to re-Christian it Veuve Cliquot. So far nothing could be more easy or more successful. But the real original Widow CLIQUOT could not see M. BLONDEAU's discovery with M. BLONDEAU's eyes. She laid her case before the Tribunal of Commerce, protesting against this invasion of her sole and exclusive right, by virtue of long possession, to bear both on her cases and bottles of champagne the style and title of "Veuve Cliquot." M. BLONDEAU resisted the widow's claim with indignant amazement. "How!" said his counsel; "are we to lose our proper name because another widow in the city of Rheims is our namesake? The pretension is preposterous!" The Tribunal of Commerce decided that, although the importation of the name of CLIQUOT into the firm of BLONDEAU ET CIE. was clearly intended as an invasion of the original Widow CLIQUOT's trade-mark, and an imposition on the public purchaser, nevertheless it could not restrain M. BLONDEAU from the use of his partner's name; and must content itself with certain precautionary and restrictive injunctions as to the use of the style and title of Widow CLIQUOT by M. BLONDEAU's firm, with a view to prevent the second widow from being confounded with the first. This remarkable judgment had the merit of leaving both parties dissatisfied. Both appealed to a court of law, and the court of law appreciated M. BLONDEAU's ingenuity in discovering or inventing his Widow CLIQUOT with a severity from which the Tribunal of Commerce had recoiled. The Court decided that, inasmuch as the second Widow CLIQUOT took no active part in the management and operations of the firm of BLONDEAU ET CIE., but simply gave it her name for the sole and obvious purpose of setting up an adverse title to which it had no moral claim, her name must cease to appear in connection with the firm of BLONDEAU ET CIE., and condemned her, jointly with BLONDEAU, to pay the costs of the suit, and a sum of 30,000f. damages to the Widow CLIQUOT.—*London Express.*

THE BURIALS OF THE NORMAN KINGS.—The first beginning of the royal burials at Westminster is uncertain. SEBERT and ETHELGODA were believed to lie by the entrance of the Chapter House. A faint tradition speaks of the interment of HAROLD HAREFOOT in Westminster. But his body was dug up by HARDICANUTE, decapitated, and afterward cast into the adjacent marsh or into the Thames, and then buried by the Danes in their grave-yard, where now stands the Church of St. Clement Danes. It was the grave of EDWARD the Confessor which eventually drew the other royal sepulchres around it. Such a result of the burial of a royal saint or hero has been almost universal. But though his characters enumerate the royal sepultures as among the privileges of Westminster, the custom grew but slowly. In the first instance it may have indicated no more than his personal desire to be interred in the edifice whose building he had watched with so much anxious care; and his Norman successors were buried on the same principle, each in his own favorite sanctuary, unless some special cause intervened. The Conqueror was buried at Caen, in the abbey which he had dedicated to St. Stephen; WILLIAM RUFUS at Winchester, from his sudden death in the neighboring forest; HENRY I. at Reading, in the abbey founded out of his father's treasure for his father's soul; STEPHEN in his abbey at Faversham; HENRY II. in the great Argevin Abbey at Fontevrault, the foundation of ROBERT ARBRISSEL by the "fountain of the robber EVRARD." His eldest son HENRY was buried at Rouen. In that same city, because it was so hearty and cordial to him, was laid the "large lion heart" of RICHARD, while his bowels, as his least honored parts, lay among the Poitevins, whom he least honored, at Chaluz, where he was killed. But his body rested in Fontevrault, at his father's feet, in token of sorrow for his unfilial conduct, to be, as it were, his father's footstool, in the robes which he had worn at his second coronation at Winchester. JOHN's wife, ISABELLA, was interred at Fontevrault, and his own heart was placed there in a golden cup; but he himself was laid at Worcester for a singular characteristic reason. With that union of superstition and profaneness so common in the religious belief of the middle ages, he was anxious to elude after death the demons whom he had so faithfully served in life. For this purpose he not only gave orders to disguise his body in a monk's cowl, but to bury it between two saints. The royal cathedral of Worcester, which JOHN had especially favored in life, possessed two saxon Saints, in close juxtaposition; and between these two, Wulfstan and Oswald, the wicked King was laid. But meanwhile an irresistible instinct had been drawing the Norman Princes toward the race of their English subjects, and therefore towards the dust of the Saxon King. Along with the annual commemoration of those slain at the battle of Hastings, were celebrated in the abbey the anniversaries of EMMA, the Confessor's mother, and of ETHELRED, his father. EDITH, his wife "of venerable memory," lay beside him. And now to join them came the "good Queen MAUD," daughter to MALCOLM CANMORE and MARGARET, and thus niece of EDGAR and granddaughter of EDWARD ATHELING, who had revived in the heart of HENRY I. a feeling toward her Anglo-Saxon kinsfolk such as no other of the Conqueror's family had known. The importance of the marriage is indicated by the mass of elaborate scruples that had to be set aside to accomplish it. She, a vailed nun, had become a wife for this great object. It was supposed to be a fulfilment of the Confessor's last prophetic apologue, in which he described the return of the severed branch to the parent tree. His own sepulchral abbey at Reading was built by him chiefly to expiate his father's sins against the English. His royal chapel at Windsor bore the name of the Confessor, till it was dedicated by EDWARD III. to St. George. He and she received from the Normans the derisive epithets of "Goodric" and "Godiva." Her own name was EDITH, after her great aunt, the Confessor's wife. In deference to Norman prejudices she changed it to "Matilda." But she devoted herself with undisguised ardor to the Abbey where her kinsman EDWARD and her namesake EDITH lay buried. Often she came there, in haircloth and barefooted, to pay her devotions. She increased its relics by the gift of a large part of the hair of Mary Magdalene. The honor of her sepulture was claimed by the old Anglo-Saxon sanctuary at Winchester, by the Abbey of Reading, and by the Cathedral of St. Paul's. But there is no reason to doubt the tradition that she lies on the south side of the Confessor's shrine, and is thus the first royal personage so interred since the troubles of the conquest.—*Dean Stanleys' Memorials of Westminster Abbey.*

DYES AT THEIR SOURCE.—Dyes, like perfumes, are often derived from the most repulsive sources; gas tar gives the magenta and mauve so fashionable of late; picric acid from the same source produces orange and yellow tones. The beautiful color ultramarine was formerly made of Lapis Lazuli, and was far too precious an article to be used by the calico-printers, but the modern chemist, having discovered the elements of which it is made, now builds it up artificially. This is one of the most striking results of scientific knowledge, and was probably the first triumph of synthetical chemistry. The costly pigment, that we treasured up, is now made artificially at 1s. per pound! The method of applying it to cloth is very ingenious. As it is insoluble, how was it to be made to adhere to the material? Chemists answered the question by mixing it with albumen, which, coagulating by heat, fixed it firmly on the fabric to which it was applied. The waste heaps of spent madder were formerly a great nuisance, and were often thrown away, of course into those great carriers—streams and rivers—hence the water in the neighborhood of dyeworks was always polluted; it is now found that at least one-third of this hitherto waste product can be saved by being treated with a hot acid. Prussian blue is made from pieces of horse-hoof, or refuse woolen materials, by fusion with iron and alkali. A few years ago the scientific world was startled by the announcement that means had been arrived at of extracting the green coloring matter (chlorophyll) from grass, leaves, &c. To utilize the bloom of Spring was indeed a daring idea, and by no means impossible of accomplishment; but that excellent intention has been baffled by ths extreme alterability of the color in question.—*Quarterly Review.*

THE IRISH AS COLONISTS.—They are usually most successful where the framework of society is Anglo-Saxon. Unlike the Americans, the English, or the Scotch, they do not guide their own destinies, but stay in towns, where a stronger race furnishes them with labor and food, and builds up a more complete civilization out of the substantial fruits of their industry. They possess, no doubt, qualities of a very serviceable kind, but these qualities require the example and power of another race, more highly endowed, to bring them to perfection and turn them to full account. They have strength, courage, and impulsiveness, but they are not steady and pertinacious, and labor only for a time and a limited object; unlike the Anglo-Saxon, who possesses far more of the power of continuous and solitary labor, with a self-containedness and an impassibility to external and distracting excitements which you will look for in vain in the mercurial Celt. The Irish are deficient in that unquiet energy, that talent for accumulation, those indefinite desires which are the mainsprings of successful colonization, and they are deficient, too, in that faculty of self-government without which free institutions can neither flourish nor be permanently maintained. Thus, in a new country, let them settle singly among a mass of the native population—where they take the tone of society instead of giving it, and are disciplined and guided by others—they are very successful colonists; but let them herd together in masses—as they are to be found in New-York City—subject to home influences, traditions and caprices, a prey to their old improvident and disorderly tendencies—they are prone to degenerate, they become an element of danger to the commonwealth, and they continue—at least for a generation—to be the traditional hewers of wood and drawers of water. The Americans are in the habit of saying that the Irish make a bad nation, but that a generation makes them excellent ingredients in a nation.—*Edinburgh Review.*

A WORKHOUSE PLEASURE.—"Prefer it, Sir?" said the Staffordshire workhouse master, energetically, "they're downright fond of it, and proud too, I can tell you, for there's none of the unions about here has a 'earse to touch it. No difficulty about getting 'em to attend funerals now; all the old men volunteer, and we've six nice suits of black, so that we give most of 'em an out in turn. You see there was a good deal of dissatisfaction before, for a corpse is a heavy thing to carry, our inmates bein' mostly old and infirm, and the ground between this and the cemetery stiff. Consequently, when the old inmates had to git up this hill—you can see it over yonder, Sir, between the trees to the right—they grumbled, and said it wasn't fair. To the guardians? Oh, no, Sir, they wouldn't go so far as that—but to each other; and then some of the board saw 'em struggling on, and almost breaking down with a coffin between 'em in the hot weather; and a motion was brought on and carried, and all was settled, and this beautiful 'earse got in less than three weeks; for our guardians are kind men, Sir, and like to bury their paupers well. Can the infirm mourners ride on it? Well, two of 'em can, in front, and the rest follow two and two. I wish you could see 'em, Sir; it makes a funeral good enough for anybody; and they're all anxious to go directly we have a death in the house. You see for yourself what the 'earse is," (patting it affectionately, as if it were a favorite snuff-box,) "handsome and well proportioned, but yet neat; and I do assure you there aren't one like it in any of the unions in the country. Its curious, downright curious, too, to see how our people have taken to this 'earse. Sometimes, when one of 'em's ill, and its known he won't get better, they'll talk quite eagerly among themselves as to whose turn it is to follow him as mourners, and what a weight he'd ha' been to carry if the 'earse hadn't been got. You see it's a bit of an out."—*Dickens' All the Year Round.*

TEMPERATE CLOSE OF A CONTROVERSY.—In 1723, while resident at Dunse Castle, as preceptor to Mr. HAY, Mr. BAXTER is known, from letters which passed between him and HENRY HOME, afterwards Lord KAIMES, to have been deeply engaged in both physical and metaphysical disquisitions. As Mr. HOME's paternal seat of Kaimes was situated within a few miles of Dunse Castle, the similarity of their pursuits appears to have brought them into an intimate friendship and correspondence. This, however, was soon afterwards broken off. Mr. HOME, who was a mere novice in physics, contended with Mr. BAXTER that motion was necessarily the result of a succession of causes. The latter endeavored, at first with much patience and good temper, to point out the error of this argument; but teased at length with what he conceived to be sophistry purposely employed by his antagonist to show his ingenuity in throwing doubts on principles to which he himself attached the greatest importance, and on which he had founded what he believed to be a demonstration of those doctrines most material to the happiness of mankind, he finally interrupted the correspondence, saying, "I shall return you all your letters; mine, if not already destroyed, you may likewise return; we shall burn them and our philosophical heats together."—*Black and Son's Scottish Biographical Dictionary.*

A VISIT OF GENS D'ARMES.—I headed part of the sergeant's front door party into the dining-room, where the first thing they perceived was the Union Jack standing in the corner ready for use. Now it so happened, that it was so folded that nothing but the red was visible, and these heroes made a rush at it; it was evidently a Garibaldian flag. I must own that I was delighted when on shaking it out ferociously, the dear old union in the corner became visible to all beholders, and they put it down, saying in a disappointed tone, "It is nothing but an English flag." "You will find it something, if you meddle with it," I growled. At this instant, the back door party entered by the opposite door, with the elegant colonel at their head, attended by my friend, who was half frightened and half amused, and pointed out the Union Jack as a proof that we were really English, on which he most gracefully took off his hat to it, an act for which I forgave him his unceremonious *entrée*, and merely gratified my spite by asking in the politest of tones, "How many more dragoons, Colonel, to look after seven women?"—*From Rome to Mentana.*

THE TURF.

The Hoboken Spring Meeting—Entries for the Stakes and Hurdle Race—Visit to Jerome Park—Horses in Training, with their Engagements—The Sale of Kentucky.

NO. I.

The racing campaign in the North will shortly commence, for on Tuesday, May 26, the fourth annual Spring meeting over the Hoboken Race-course will be inaugurated, continuing over three days. There are three races on each of the two first days, and four on the third day. The meeting opens with a Post Stake Purse for two-year olds, $50 entrance, play or pay, with $350 added, dash of half a mile. This stake closed on the 1st inst. with three subscribers, Messrs. SANFORD, DOWLING and MCDANIELS, and will assuredly produce a fine race, as each of these stables possess some very promising two-year olds, and the result will throw a good deal of light upon subsequent and more important two-year-old races at other meetings. The second race is a purse of $400, for all ages, mile and a half, the entries for which close on the day previous to the race. The third event is the Great Stallion Post Stake for three-year olds, mile heats, for a purse of $500, and which closed on May 1, 1867, with the following six entries: Mr. T. B. READ's produce of *Breckenridge*, Major BACON's produce of *Bill Cheatham*, Col. BUSH's produce of imported *Lapidist*, Mr. F. MORRIS' produce of imported *Eclipse*, and Col. MCDANIELS' produce of *Planet*, and also of *Jeff. Davis*. It is pretty certain that all of the six subscribers will be represented in this race, and, consequently, a fine field and good race will be witnessed. On the second day there are two dash-races of a mile and a quarter and two miles, and a mile-heat race, all open for horses of all ages, and the entries for which will close the night before. On the third day, the sport opens with a hurdle-race, over two miles and eight hurdles, welter weights, the first horse receiving $400, and the second $100. This race closed on the 1st inst., with the following six horses: *Blackbird, Eagle, Julius, Harry Booth, Tycoon* and *Head Centre*. Next is a Post Stake Purse of $400 for three-year olds, mile-and-a-quarter dash, which closed May 1 with five subscribers—Messrs. BACON, SANFORD, ECKERSON, DOWLING and MCDANIELS. The two remaining races are a mile-and-a-half dash for beaten horses and a two-mile heat race. Altogether the programme is a judicious and attractive one, and as Col. MCDANIELS is a manager of ability and experience, and has now the entire control of affairs at this meeting, we feel assured he will make it a successful one.

VISIT TO JEROME PARK.

We recently paid a visit to the Jerome Park, to take note of the horses in training on the course for their engagements. We found the number of stables already arrived very large, and upward of seventy thoroughbreds are in active work. The general health of the horses is very good, for although several have been suffering from colds and influenza, attributable to the low ground on which the stables are located, yet they have now all recovered, and doing good work. From Mr. CHARLES WHEATLEY, the courteous clerk of the course and general manager, we learned that although the Jockey Club have recently erected extensive additional stabling, the unprecedented demand for accommodation from Western stables of horses intending to visit Jerome Park, in conjunction with the great number already there, renders the supply a matter of difficulty. The Jockey Club have also agreed upon a new and improved code of rules and regulations of racing, as well as of those governing betting, based, in a great measure, on the old-established and tried laws governing the English turf, which will be promulgated at an early date. One of the most important of the rules adopted governing betting is, that which makes all bets and pools on races on Jerome Park Course play or pay, and which we think will be hailed with satisfaction and approval alike by owners of race-horses and the general public. The latter will be able to obtain longer odds against the animals they fancy, while the former will not find themselves so frequently forestalled in the betting market by outsiders as they now do. When the new rules are made public, we shall allude to this subject more at large.

THE ANNIESWOOD STABLE.

The first stable that we visited was the Annieswood Stable, belonging to the turf confederacy of Messrs. BELMONT, HUNTER and TRAVERS, and trained by Mr. CHARLES LITTLEFIELD. This string comprises eight horses, whose high character and quality will make the Annieswood Stable a most formidable one. The first horse we were introduced to was *Extra*, a five-year-old chestnut colt by *Indorser*, out of *Nanturah*. He is a very handsome racing-like colt, and his performances as a three-year old last season, beating such acknowledged high-class racers as *Bayswater, Grant, Lancaster, Revolver Leopaul* and *Duke of Orleans*, at two and three mile heats at the Lexington and Cincinnati Fall Meetings, stamp him as a wonderfully good race-horse. He was bought of Mr. JOHN HARPER, of Kentucky, last Summer, for, it is said, $10,000, by Mr. HUNTER, who also purchased *Dickens* of Mr. ALEXANDER at the same time, but neither of them ran after he brought them East, as they both went slightly amiss. This Spring they are all right, and in splendid condition. *Extra* is engaged in the Jockey Club Handicap, two miles, carrying 114 pounds; the Westchester Handicap and Cup, and the Feather Stakes at Jerome Park; and the Saratoga Cup and Sweepstakes for all ages, carrying 100 pounds, two miles and a half, at the Saratoga Summer Meeting. His adjoining stable companion, *Dickens*, is a four-year-old chestnut colt, by imported *Australian*, out of *Alabama* by *Brown Dick*; he won all his engagements as a three-year old, and was secured for the alleged price of $7,000 by Mr. HUNTER for the Annieswood Stable. He will make his first appearance on the Eastern turf, most probably at the approaching meeting at Jerome Park. His engagements are in the Fordham Stakes, Jockey Club Handicap and Westchester Handicap, and Westchester Cup at Jerome Park; and the Cup and Sweepstakes for all Ages carrying 100 pounds at Saratoga. Our next introduction was to an old acquaintance, the peerless *Kentucky*, *Lexington's* mightiest son, who had that morning changed his quarters from the Home Stable, and the veteran GEORGE WALDRON's care, to that of Mr. LITTLEFIELD, having been purchased the night previous by Mr. HUNTER of Mr. LEONARD JEROME, for the Annieswood Stable. The renowned old horse looks well and lusty, and will have to do a great deal of work to get him down as fine as his old trainer, Mr. MINOR, used to have him. It will be remembered that his new trainer, CHARLES LITTLEFIELD, rode him in his great match against time, as well as in most of his glorious triumphs on the turf, and is consequently well acquainted with his peculiar constitution and temper. It was under Mr. HUNTER's management and direction that *Kentucky's* brilliant career from the Spring of 1863 to the Fall of 1866 was run, so that he returns in a measure to his old ownership and management. He was withdrawn by Mr. JEROME from the Westchester Cup and Feather Stakes under circumstances we noticed at the time, and his only engagements at present are the cup and sweepstakes for all ages at Saratoga. The reappearance of this idolized champion of the Eastern turf will be hailed with pleasure and gratification by thousands.

Magnet, a good-looking, racing-like three-year-old chestnut colt by *Lexington*, out of the imported *Stockwell* mare *Maud*, was next shown us. He is a very promising colt, and rumor speaks highly of him. His engagements are in the Fordham Stakes, Belmont Stakes, Westchester Handicap and Sweepstakes for three-year olds, at Jerome Park, and Sequel Stakes at Saratoga. The remaining horses were two-year olds, comprising the bay colt *Cannie Bairn* by *Balrownie* out of *Fanny Fern* by *Glencoe*, engaged in the Hopeful and Nursery Stakes; two sweepstakes of $200 each, for two-year olds, one in the Spring and the other in the Autumn meeting at Jerome Park, and the Saratoga Stakes and Travers Stakes of 1869; the chestnut colt *Vespucius*, by *Planet*, dam *Columbia*, engaged in the same events as *Cannie Bairn*, except those at Saratoga and the Nursery Stakes; the bay filly *Attraction*, by *Balrownie*, out of *Magnet's* dam, engaged in the Nursery Sweepstakes of $200 each, and Ladies' Stake and Champion Stakes of 1869 at Jerome Park, and the Saratoga Stakes and the Travers Stakes of 1869 at Saratoga; and the bay colt *Sapphire*, by *Balrownie*, out of *The Gloamin*, (purchased by Mr. HUNTER at Mr. WATSON's sale recently, and one of the finest two-year olds we ever saw,) engaged in the Nursery and Champion Stakes of 1869, and Travers Stakes of 1869 at Saratoga.

MR. J. H. DOWLING'S STABLE.

Adjoining the Annieswood Stable is that of Mr. J. H. DOWLING, who has twelve horses in training. The first we saw was the imported six-year-old bay horse *Exile*, formerly called *Pepper's Ghost*, purchased this Winter by Mr. DOWLING of the Marquis of Ailesbury. He is a big, leggy horse, and is engaged in the Jockey Club Handicap at the first Spring meeting here. *Gerald*, a black colt, four years, formerly called *Head Centre*, by *Mickey Free*, dam by *Yorkshire*, is engaged in the Jockey Club Handicap and the hurdle-race at Hoboken, having been put to the jumping business. *Enchantress*, five years, a chestnut mare by *Lexington*, out of *Ellen Bateman*, the winner of the Trenton Jockey Club Handicap and the American Jockey Club Handicap last Fall, is looking well. The rest of this string, all of which are looking very fit and doing well, are *King Alfred*, a five-year-old chestnut horse by *Planet*, dam *Irona*; *Jewess*, a three-year-old chestnut filly by *Breckenridge*, dam *Rebecca*; a b. c. by *Sedbury*, dam by *Voltigeur*; *Wild Agnes*, a three-year-old bay filly, full sister to *Morrissey*; a three-year-old bay filly by *Eclipse*, dam *Hermione*; *Sidney*, a bay colt by *Australian*; a two-year-old brown colt by *Thunder*, dam *Verge Natalie*; a two-year-old sister to *Morrissey* and a two-year-old chestnut filly by *Breckenridge*, out of *Ellen Bateman*. *Wild Agnes* is engaged in the Three-year-old Sweepstakes and Ladies' Stake at Jerome Park; *Natalie* in the Hopeful Two-year-old Sweepstakes, and two-year-old colt out of *Ellen Bateman* (*Enchantress'* dam) in the Hopeful, Two-year-old Sweepstakes and Champion Stakes of 1869; the *Verge* colt in several two and three year old stakes, but disqualified for all by the death of his nominator, DENIS REEDY.

THE HOME STABLE.

We next proceeded to the Jerome Park Stable, (Messrs. JEROME and FORBES,) trained by the veteran GEORGE WALDRON, whom we found in low spirits in consequence of the removal from his stables of his favorite, *Kentucky*. His string of thirteen comprises *Fleetwing*, who looks as fresh and vigorous as a three-year old; *De Courcy*, who is now all right and looking lusty, and likely to astonish the public as when he cut down the flying filly *Ruthless* in the St. Leger. His only engagement is in the Westchester Cup. *Redwing*, the smart-looking daughter of *Balrownie* and *Cyclone*, is doing well, but has no engagement at present. *Clara Clarita*, the chestnut filly by *Lapidist* out of *Madonna*, looks fine and fit, but has only one engagement yet—the Westchester Handicap. *Raquette*, formerly called *Number Three*, a four-year-old gray colt, by *Eclipse*, dam *Fidelity*, is trained in this stable, although owned by Mr. W. CONSTABLE. He is looking in fine condition, and his great turn of speed will make him a dangerous horse in his engagements, which are the Fordham Stakes and Westchester Handicap. *St. Paul*, a three-year-old chestnut colt by *Lapidist* out of *Rhoda*, (*Fleetwing's* dam,) only ran once last year in the Nursery States, where, only half prepared, he ran third to Mr. SANFORD's fast filly *La Polka*. He has wonderfully improved in appearance, and is engaged in the Three-year-old Sweepstakes, Champion Stakes and Belmont Stakes. *General Yorke*, a four-year-old chestnut colt by *Planet*, out of the once famous mare *Albine*, has not yet been stripped in public; his engagements are the Fordham Stakes, the Jockey Club Handicap, Westchester Handicap, and Saratoga Cup, and from his heavy engagements, good looks and splendid pedigree, we think the stable must have a high estimate of his merits. The rest of the horses in this stable are two-year olds, viz.: *Rapture* by *Lapidist*, dam *Parachute*, engaged in the three sweepstakes for two-year olds and filly sweepstakes at Jerome Park, the Hopeful and Nursery Stakes, and the Ladies' Stake for 1869; *Overland* by *Lexington*, dam a *Trustee* mare; *Coon Vanhosen*, a bay colt, by *Lapidist*, dam *Cyclone*, by *Vandal*, engaged in the two-year-old sweepstakes at Jerome Park; two other two-year olds by *Lapidist* and the imported bay colt *Glengarry*, by *Thormanby* out of *Carbine* by *Rifleman*, the joint property of Mr. JEROME and Mr. CAMERON. This is a magnificent-looking two-year old, very racing-like and promising, and engaged in the Hopeful Stakes, Nursery Stakes, and the three stakes for two-year olds at Jerome Park. All the horses in this stable are doing and looking well, and GILPATRICK is busily engaged in riding exercises, although he has lost his favorite mount on his old love *Kentucky*.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON

Letter in Acknowledgement of the Testimonial to Him.

The Boston *Advertiser* publishes the closing correspondence relating to the Garrison testimonial. The Committee, in their letter to Mr. GARRISON, say that they have received, after deducting necessary expenses, $31,000, and that sum they have placed in his hands, remarking that the testimonial is in every sense national, contributions to it having come from every quarter of the country, from all classes, the rich and the poor, the educated and the unlearned, from persons of both sexes, of every religious and political opinion, and of every race. Mr. GARRISON's reply is as follows:

BOSTON, Thursday, March 12, 1868.

Messrs. Samuel E. Sewall, J. Ingersoll Bowditch, Wm. E. Coffin, Wm. Endicott, Jr., Samuel May, Jr., Edmund Quincy, Thomas Russell, Robert C. Waterston, Committee:

RESPECTED FRIENDS: In replying to your very kind letter of the 10th instant, transferring to my hands the truly generous sum obtained by you as a national testimonial, in recognition of my labors in the anti-slavery cause through a long and perilous struggle, I shall try in vain to find words adequately to express my feelings. I can only tender to you my heartfelt thanks for this signal proof of your personal esteem and good-will. I am so constituted as not to fear the frowns of men, when conscious of being in the right; yet no one should desire more strongly than I have always done, to secure the regards of the wise, the good, and the true, next to the approval of my own conscience, as unto God. All controversy, where no principle is involved, no right to be vindicated, no wrong to be redressed, is utterly distasteful to my temperament. If, therefore, for a long series of years I was "a disturber of the peace" and "a troubler of Israel," it was not of my choice or seeking; but necessity was laid upon me so to act, by the heinous wrongfulness of chattel slavery, by the Christian obligation to remember those in bonds as bound with them, by the irresistible claims of outraged human nature, and by a more than patriotic interest in the welfare of my native land. Little did I know or anticipate how prolonged or how virulent would be the struggle, when I lifted up the standard of immediate emancipation, and essayed to rouse the nation to a sense of its guilt and danger. But having put my hand to the plow, how could I look back? For in a cause so righteous, I could not doubt that, having turned the furrows, if I sowed in tears, I should one day reap in joy. But, whether permitted to live to witness the abolition of slavery or not, I felt assured that, as I demanded nothing that was not clearly in accordance with justice and humanity, some time or other, if remembered at all, I should stand vindicated in the eyes of my countrymen. In the very first number of the *Liberator* I said:

"It is pretended that I am retarding the cause of emancipation by the coarseness of my invectives and the precipitancy of my measures. The charge is not true. On this question my influence, humble as it is, is felt at this moment to a considerable extent, and shall be felt in coming years, not perniciously but beneficially, not as a curse but as a blessing; and posterity will bear testimony that I was right."

Happily, I have not had to wait for posterity for my vindication—a generous and complete vindication. But, by the mighty power of a wonder-working Providence, I have been permitted to see the gory system of slavery annihilated and its four millions of captives set free. My reproach has been turned into commendation and my shame into honor. In approval of this testimonial, I see the honored name of Chief Justice CHASE of the United States Supreme Court, himself an early and fearless champion in the same good cause—that of Hon. JAS. SPEED of Kentucky, late Attorney-General of the United States—the names of Senators and Representatives in Congress from Maine to Oregon—the names of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Chief Justice of Massachusetts—the names of eminent merchants, lawyers, collegiate professors, poets, philanthropists, editors, &c., &c. In view of a list so broadly representative, and distinguished for such intellectual, moral and political weight—added to this the list of approving contributors to the fund—I feel the profoundest humility mingled with the deepest gratitude. Some of these I have never seen, and probably shall never see in the flesh; but I wish to thank each one of them as in his immediate presence. Among the contributors abroad are the honored names of John Bright, John Stuart Mill, William E. Forster, Thomas B. Potter, Samuel Morley, John Cropper and Arthur Albright. The moral verdict rendered by such an array is prized by me incomparably above all the gold and silver ever coined. While it has particular reference to my career, for the reasons set forth in the appeal, it also means much more than this—namely, the vindication of the anti-slavery movement as such, and of all who have faithfully labored to secure its triumph. Its design, therefore, is neither pecuniary reward nor personal exaltation; but is vitalized and made all-embracing by the sublime historical event to which it relates.

Having never sought the applause of my fellow-men, nor asked any favors at their hands, nor claimed to be more than others in labors and sacrifices in the cause of the oppressed, I trust no one will be found so unjust as to impute to me a wish to have any of my co-laborers thrown into the shade. Long before I took up the advocacy of the rights of man, without regard to race or complexion, many had done the same, in their way and according to the light given them. Liberty has never been without her witnesses on earth. The Declaration of Independence contains, in its "self-evident truths," all the abolitionism I have ever enunciated. So does the Golden Rule. Certainly I have never sought to put myself up, nor any fellow-worker down. As to where I have stood and what I have done, by the help of God, for the extinction of slavery in this land, the fury of the oppressor in the past is a more sure certificate than any that can now be given me by the friends of freedom. Yet, without co-workers from the greatest to the least, and in every position in society, my labors had been almost in vain, and peradventure the year of jubilee indefinitely postponed.

Of this testimonial I may be permitted to say, that none was ever more unsought or more unexpected; none more spontaneous or more honorable was ever proffered. Under the guise of self-abnegation, I might decline it; but I have labored in vain if I have now to prove my disinterestedness by refusing to accept this mark "of the good-will and grateful respect of friends and countrymen." He who insists upon always giving, but never receiving, may possibly discover that he is actuated by a false pride and a selfish exclusiveness. Perceiving the spirit and the object which have prompted this testimonial, and the complete justification of a once hated but now gloriously triumphant cause embodied in it, I accept it in no dependent sense, nor as a pecuniary reward for any sacrifices made or labors performed, but with becoming self-respect, and with untrammeled freedom of thought, speech and action. I accept it, moreover, not as relating to any other question than that of slavery, not as an approval of all my methods of action or modes of expression (for some of these I should be quite sure to alter on a critical revision, now that the heat and smoke of the conflict are ended,) but exactly for what it is intended to sanction and commend, to wit: The cause of universal freedom, and an unswerving advocacy of that cause, at whatever cost or peril. By the abolition of slavery, notwithstanding the pangs and dangers of our present transitional state, we may ultimately hope for all crowning mercies upon our beloved country. For brass there shall be brought forth gold, and for iron silver, and for wood brass, and for stones iron. Every man shall sit under his own vine, and there shall be none to molest or make afraid.

My pleasure, gentlemen of the committee, is saddened in this connection, as well as your own, in view of the sudden demise of your lamented Chairman, Ex-Gov. ANDREW, who honored me with his friendship and confidence when friends and supporters were "few and far between," and who took a more than friendly interest in the inception and completion of this testimonial, himself writing the appeal to the people, and exerting his influence to get it responded to, to the full extent therein designated. Were he now living, no one would take more pleasure in the result than himself. His loss is a national bereavement. For, since the tragical death of President LINCOLN, what public man has been so widely lamented as himself? So gentle, yet so forcible! so conciliating, yet so outspoken! so modest, yet so intrepid! so yielding where no sense of duty was involved, yet so inflexible in the maintenance of his principles! so full of "the milk of human kindness," yet so like a flame of fire against injustice! so thoroughly domestic in his affections and habits, yet so ready at all times to be sacrificed in the service of his country—among the most manly of men, the most upright of statesmen and the best of patriots. What he did as Governor of the Commonwealth, during the late slaveholding rebellion, both for the State which he represented, and the nation whose liberties he upheld, is it not a signal part of the history of the times to be admiringly rehearsed by a grateful posterity? In him the hunted fugitive slave always found an advocate ready to interpose all his legal ability and forensic eloquence to shield him from the terrible fate of rendition; for the millions in bondage he cherished the deepest sympathy; and the entire colored population of the Republic should ever cherish his memory with grateful emotions.

Again warmly thanking you as a committee, and all who have in any manner participated in procuring this testimonial, I remain, with the highest personal regards,

Yours, for a free country and a free world,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

The Wilmot Proviso Again.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, May 12, 1868.

I noticed in your paper of May 11 a communication copied from the NEW-YORK TIMES, over the signature of "Ledyard Bill," which calls for a brief notice, for the purpose of setting Judge BRINKERHOFF right in the matter of his connection with the claim of the authorship of the Wilmot Proviso.

In the first place, Judge BRINKERHOFF did not, in the language of Mr. BILL, "hide away that original for twenty odd years." A letter dated Sept. 20, 1846, signed by Judge BRINKERHOFF, was widely published, in which this passage occurs:

"Accordingly, I drew up an amendment to the bill, the original of which is now in my possession, and which I intend to preserve as an heirloom for my posterity, providing, 'As an express and fundamental condition to the acquisition of any territory from the Republic of Mexico by the United States, by virtue of any treaty to be negotiated between them, and to the use by the Executive of the moneys herein appropriated, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory, except for crime, whereof the party shall be first duly convicted.' This I presented to Mr. WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, a gentleman of talents and firmness, and requested him to offer it; which, having first copied it in his own hand, he did."

This letter was printed in the *Ohio Statesman*, and copied into many of the leading journals of the country, and no attempt was made by Judge WILMOT or his friends to disprove the claim of Judge BRINKERHOFF.

As to the intimation of a want of delicacy on the part of Judge BRINKERHOFF in renewing his claim, "within ninety days after the funeral" of Judge WILMOT, it may be said that his letter was in reply to one of inquiry, addressed to him by Senator WILSON, a source not to be disregarded, and a reply to which involved no presumption. The friends of Mr. WILMOT had made a claim, not in accordance with the recollections of Mr. WILSON, and the latter desired a correct history from one who was entirely competent to give it.

In the letter to Senator WILSON Judge BRINKERHOFF frankly gave the names of living witnesses, who, if Mr. BILL or other friends of the late Judge WILMOT will take the trouble to apply, will, doubtless, give the benefit of their recollection in the matter. Their names are HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine; GEORGE RATHBURN, of Auburn, N. Y., and MARTIN GROVER, of Angelica, N. Y.

I pass as unworthy of notice the unwarranted insinuation of the *Times'* correspondent, in regard to the interlineations and erasures. Wherever Judge BRINKERHOFF is known the only effect of such a suggestion is to bring contempt upon its author.

O. H. BOOTH.

The Massachusetts State Temperance Convention.

From the Boston Traveller, May 14.

The State Temperance Convention, which held its sessions yesterday in the Tremont Temple, was very large and enthusiastic. The feeling was decided in favor of the Prohibitory law as an effective and beneficial measure when faithfully and properly administered, and it was resolved to make efforts in the future to place it again on the statute book. The Convention was eminently harmonious, as no disturbing element was introduced. No decided step was taken to form a temperance party to the exclusion of other issues. Had such a proposition been brought forward squarely it would no doubt have led to a contest, as there are two opinions on this subject prevailing among prohibitory men, in view of the impending Presidential struggle. In the long session of the Committee on Resolutions this subject was introduced, but moderate counsels prevailed. A State Central Committee was chosen, and given power to call a State Nominating Convention next Fall, to choose candidates for State officers on a prohibitory basis, "if they deem it necessary." The Convention fully represented every portion of the State, and included nearly all our leading Prohibitionists.

AN OLD SAFE.—The old wooden safe in the Bank of Marietta, the first bank in Ohio, is in possession of Mr. LAMMOT, of that place. Unlike safes of modern times, it is constructed of wood, with sides two inches thick, and strapped with hammered iron bands three inches in width, into which nails are driven every three-quarters of an inch. The bands pass around the safe in both directions, and at the points of intersection are secured by nails that pass through into the wood. It was built in New-York in 1807.—*Sandusky (O.) Register, May 15.*

The Selma (Ala.) *Times & Messenger* complains that the newspapers of the South have been abused and misrepresented. It says that they have been the true and real conservators of the peace, and that but for their influence in restraining the natural impulses of the people, whole armies, instead of a few scattered soldiers, would be necessary in that State alone.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH. No. 5 Nassau-st.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
NO. 18 NASSAU-ST., New-York.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.
Interest allowed on deposits.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue letters of credit, for travelers' use, on the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.
ALSO, MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER OF MONEY ON CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

WILLIAMS & GUION,
NO. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
issue circular Letters of Credit through ALEXR. S. PETRIE & CO., LONDON. AVAILABLE FOR TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, &c.
Sterling Exchange at sight and sixty days.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds and Merchandise executed in London, by Cable or mail.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.
Also, commercial credits.

BELDING KEITH & CO.
AMERICAN BANKERS AND MERCHANTS,
No. 80 Lombard-st., London, E. C.
DEALERS IN
EXCHANGE, UNITED STATES BONDS AND ALL AMERICAN SECURITIES.
Orders for British products promptly executed.
Liberal advances made on approved consignments.
Collections made and drafts retired.
Circulars (published weekly) forwarded on application.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, May 14, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE BONDHOLDERS AND shareholders of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company of Illinois. You are hereby notified that a meeting of the bondholders and shareholders of this Company will be held in this City on the 15th day of June next at the office of the Company, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, to vote upon the question of the extension of the road from La Harpe to Burlington, Iowa, and from Warsaw to Quincy, Illinois, to connect with the Government bridges at those places, and to authorize the Board to contract for the building of the same, and to issue sinking fund bonds of the Company bearing interest at eight per cent., at the rate of fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000) per mile upon such extensions or branches for said purpose, or upon any other plan that may be presented you at said meeting for the purpose of raising the necessary funds for building the extensions, and upon any other subject that may be offered for consideration at said meeting.
Per order of the Board.
CHARLES L. FROST, President.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stock and Bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on Thursday, the 4th day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday, the 2d of May, and reopened on the morning of Monday, the 8th of June.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 8, 1868. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer, not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day, as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 19th day of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 9th day of June.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, by vote of the shareholders, on the 8th day of April, 1868, and taking effect this day, is closing up its affairs.
The holders of notes, and other creditors of said bank, are requested to present such notes or other claims to the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio.
CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.
HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio, has this day purchased all the assets and business of the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, now closing its affairs, and under the same management will continue business as heretofore.
Notes and claims against the Commercial National Bank will be paid by this Bank on demand.
CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.
HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, April 24, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-Haven, on THURSDAY, May 21, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 7th to the 21st day of May, inclusive.
WM. D. BISHOP, President.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD COMPANY, SYRACUSE, May 13, 1868.

THE INTEREST DUE JUNE 1, 1868, ON the second mortgage bonds of the Syracuse, Binghampton and New-York Railroad Company will be paid at maturity, at the Continental National Bank, in the City of New-York, on presentation of the coupons.
O. WELCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., No. 114 Broadway, NEW-YORK, May 11, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of the North American Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 25th day of May inst.
The polls will be open at 12 o'clock, and will close at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 146 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 16, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THE class of Trustees whose terms expire, &c., will be held, pursuant to the charter, at the office of the Company, as above, on MONDAY, June 1, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon.
J. M. STUART, Secretary.

C. F. I. & C.—FOR COST, FREIGHT, INSURance and commission, any production of Great Britain can be procured at the lowest market rates through Messrs. BELDING, KEITH & CO., American Bankers and Merchants, No. 80 Lombard-st., London. Orders by cable promptly executed. Circulars issued weekly on application.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

CRAFTSMEN'S LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW-YORK HERALD BUILDING,
NO. 218 BROADWAY.

The undersigned, Corporators of the CRAFTSMEN'S LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, have been authorized to open Books and receive Subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the said Company, and to distribute the same according to law.

The Books for Subscription are open at the OFFICE of the Company and at NATIONAL PARK BANK, No. 5 Beekman-st., and NATIONAL TRUST CO., No. 336 Broadway.

The Capital Stock of said Company is divided into 2,000 Shares of $100.

The CHARTER provides that the STOCKHOLDERS shall receive DIVIDENDS at the rate of SEVEN per cent. per annum, in GOLD, payable semi-annually.

COE ADAMS,	JAMES W. ELWELL,
W. W. WICKES,	S. B. CHITTENDEN,
H. R. PIERSON,	DARIUS R. MANGAM,
JOHN F. McCOY,	H. A. RICHARDSON,
CHARLES E. HILL,	DAVID WAGSTAFF,
CHARLES P. THAYER,	H. N. MORGAN,
J. L. WORTH,	WILLIAM T. PHIPPS.

New-York, May 15, 1868. CORPORATORS.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICES No. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, and
No. 151 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

CASH CAPITAL, - - -	$2,000,000 00
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1868, - -	$3,623,896 87
LIABILITIES. - - -	$107,490 55

DESIRING TO DEAL DIRECTLY WITH ITS CUSTOMERS, THIS COMPANY WILL HEREAFTER MAKE A REBATE FROM THE PREMIUM, ON RISKS IN THE CITY, EQUAL TO THE COMMISSION HERETOFORE PAID AS BROKERAGE.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres.
A. F. WILLMARTH, V.-Pres.
D. A. HEALD, 2d V.-Pres.
J. H. WASHBURN, Sec.
GEO. M. LYON, Ass't Sec.
T. B. GREENE, 2d Ass't Sec.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, May 20, 1868, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $7 76 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $1 56 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1868.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., pursuant to public notice, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of the Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

CHARLES N. TALBOT,	LE GRAND B. CANNON,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,	JAMES R. TAYLOR,
G. TALBOT OLYPHANT,	THOMAS DICKSON,
ABIEL A. LOW,	O. DE F. GRANT,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY,	JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
JAMES M. HALSTED,	THOMAS CORNELL,
W. J. HOPPIN.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, held on the 12th inst., an ordinance was adopted authorizing an increase in the capital stock equal to fifty thousand shares. That increase will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders on the 1st proximo, in the ratio of one new share for every two then held by them.
The first installment will be twenty per cent., and will be due and payable in cash at the office of the Company on the 10th of June proximo. The succeeding installments of ten per cent. each on the 10th of each month thereafter, until and including October.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of June 1 until the morning of the 10th.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 18, 1868.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE June 1, 1868, on the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, (reorganized and consolidated,) will be paid, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on May 23, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on June 4, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of Executive and Finance Committees.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, May 7, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of May, instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 15th instant, and re-opened on the 1st day of June next.
L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—ST. LOUIS, ALTON & TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the bondholders and stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, in the City of St. Louis, on MONDAY, the 1st of June next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the election of thirteen directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business which may be brought before them. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 1st of May next, and will be opened on TUESDAY, the 2d of June.
Dated ST. LOUIS, April, 1868.
By order, H. C. BRYANT, Secretary.

THE DEFERRED ANNUAL MEETING of shareholders in the Knowlton Mining Company for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, on SATURDAY, May 30, 1868, at 2 o'clock. By order.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders in the National Patent Wood Preserving Company will be held on the FIRST MONDAY of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the office of the Company, No. 68 Broadway.
MAY 18, 1868. J. RICHD. BARRET, President.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS—Having thirty years to run, bearing six per cent. interest in lawful money. Regarded by savings and other institutions as the most desirable of all the Government securities. For sale by
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No 59 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av., and 26th-st.
Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3. SIX PER CENT interest on $5 to $5,000. Assets, $4,711,998 98.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before June 1, will draw interest from June 1.
R. H. MACLAY, Pres't.
R. H. BULL, Sec'y. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the following dividends, payable at this office on and after the 29th day of June, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 17th day of June next.
Ten per cent. on the preferred stock, payable in preferred stock at par.
Ten per cent. on the common stock, payable in common stock at par.
The transfer books, now closed, will be opened on MONDAY, the 8th, and closed on WEDNESDAY, the 17th, and reopened on MONDAY, the 29th of June next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 1st day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ADOLPH PEARL, of the City and County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MAY 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DE FOREST FOX, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MAY 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 14th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN M. CONNELL, of New-York City in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Heines & Connell, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms No. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MAY 20, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM K. BELCHER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William K. Belcher, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, upon his own petition, under the act of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of June, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, May 6, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, Attorneys for petitioner, No. 45 William-st., New-York City. my7-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LUCIEN DUBERNET, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Lucien Dubernet, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of May, A. D. 1868 at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 5th day of May, 1868.
my7-law3wTh* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN B. AUGUR, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John B. Augur, in said district, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of June, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, 5th May, 1868.
my7-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY JACOBY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Henry Jacoby, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of June, 1868, at 2 o'clock P.M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated New-York, on the 13th day of May, 1868.
my14-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of JAMES M. PLUMB, LEONARD D. ATWATER and ANDREW M. FANNING, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James M. Plumb, Leonard D. Atwater and Andrew M. Fanning, of the City and County of New-York, in said district, and who were on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated at the City of New-York the 1st day of May, A. D. 1868.
CHARLES G. JUDSON, Assignee,
my7-law3wTh* No. 84 Chambers-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EMANUEL ROSENSTEEL, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Emanuel Rosensteel, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt, upon the petition of himself, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 30th day of April, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my7-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of WILLIAM P. WRIGHT, bankrupt.—By virtue of an order made in the above stated matter, bearing date the 24th day of April, A. D. 1868, I will sell at public auction on SATURDAY, the 6th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, at my office, Room No. 3, No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, N. J., all the right, title and interest of William P. Wright, the above-named bankrupt, of, in and to all the property, both real and personal, set forth and described in the petition filed in this cause.—Dated May 13, 1868.
W. MUIRHEID, Assignee,
No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, N. J.
my14-law3wTh

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CYRUS Y. BRADLEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 30th day of April, A.D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Cyrus Y. Bradley, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my14-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JESSE H. S. TOOTHAKER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 25th day of April, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jesse H. S. Toothaker, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my14-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HIRAM ROOSA, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Hiram Roosa, of the town of Kingston, in the County of Ulster and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JACOB H. DUBOIS,
my14-law3wTh* Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE HENRY GOODRIDGE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George Henry Goodridge, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 27th day of March A. D. 1868.
HIRAM C. BENNETT, Assignee.
my14-law3wTh* No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. ANDRUS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John H. Andrus, of Hackensack, State of New-Jersey, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 1st day of May, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my7-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 856.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB BLUMAUER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York the 1st day of May, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jacob Blumauer, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my7-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAYER ADLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Mayer Adler, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 1st day of May, A. D., 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my7-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, the 4th day of May, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of GEORGE W. PRICE, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
my7-law3wTh* No. 291 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark, the 4th day of May, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of FREDERICK MAASS, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
my7-law3wTh* No. 291 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANCIS E. WILLIAMS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Francis E. Williams, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of June, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 12th day of May, 1868.
my14-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY F. KENT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Henry F. Kent, doing business in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of June, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 13th day of May, 1868.
my14-law3wTh* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 817.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CYRUS LOSEE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 2d day of May, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Cyrus Losee, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my7-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES C. CROWELL, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles C. Crowell, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 16th day of March, 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated May 4, 1868.
D. P. McBRIEN, Assignee,
my14-law3wTh* No. 7 Chambers-st., New-York City.

NO. 1,043.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FLOYD CLARKSON, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Floyd Clarkson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 1st day of May, A. D. 1868.
my7-law3w-Th* I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID W. IVES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York the 9th day of May, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of David W. Ives, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my14-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,120.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ORLANDO C. FORSYTH, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Orlando C. Forsyth, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 24th day of April, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my7-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark, the 4th day of May, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN S. OLDS, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
my7-law3wTh* No. 291 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, FORT WADSWORTH, N. Y. H., May 15, 1868.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, May 25, 1868, by First Lieutenant J. W. MacMurray, First Artillery, A. C. S., at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., for furnishing the troops thereat with fresh beef from June 1, 1868, to Nov. 30, 1868.
The envelopes inclosing proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Fresh Beef."
The fresh beef is to be of good marketable quality, with equal proportions of fore and hindquarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow excluded,) and delivered, at the expense of the contractor, in such quantities and at such times as may be required. Bidders will also state price per pound at which they will deliver corned beef, under same conditions.
No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must give his name in full, his present place of business and residence.
The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in advertisement of June 12, 1867, for proposals for furnishing fresh beef, from the office of the Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, United States Army, at New-York City.
J. W. MACMURRAY, First Lieutenant, First Artillery, A. C. S.

OFFICE OF ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, FORT COLUMBUS, N. Y. H., May 19, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN (DUPLICATE) will be received until 10 o'clock A. M. on FRIDAY, the 22d instant, by the undersigned for furnishing the troops at Forts Columbus and Wood, N. Y. H. and New-York City, with fresh Beef from June 1 to Nov. 30, 1868.
The fresh beef to be of a good marketable quality, with equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow excluded,) and delivered at the expense of the contractor, at such times and in such quantities as may be required.
No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must give his name in full, his present place of business and residence.
The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in advertisement of Nov. 7, 1867, for proposals for furnishing fresh beef.
The envelopes inclosing proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Furnishing Fresh Beef."
J. E. PUTNAM,
Brevet Captain U. S. A., A. C. S.

OFFICE OF THE A. C. S., FORT HAMILTON, NEW-YORK HARBOR, May 19, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received at the office of the undersigned until 12 M. on TUESDAY, May 26, 1868, for furnishing the troops at Fort Hamilton with fresh beef, from June 1, 1868, to December 31, 1868.
The envelopes inclosing proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Fresh Beef."
The fresh beef is to be of a good marketable quality, with equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow excluded,) and delivered at the expense of the contractor, in such quantities and at such times as may be required.
No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must give his name in full, his present place of business and residence.
The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in advertisement of June 12, 1867, for proposals for furnishing fresh beef, from the office of Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, New-York City.
JAMES L. SHERMAN,
First Lieutenant First Artillery, A. C. S.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
First—For building sewers in Broadway, between Forty-sixth and Forty-ninth streets, and in Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.
Second—For building sewer in Seventy-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
Third—For building sewers in Tenth-avenue, from Fifty-first-street to and through Fiftieth-street to near Ninth-avenue.
Fourth—For building sewers in Allen-street, between Canal and Rivington streets, and in Grand-street, between Centre and Elm streets.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
First—Both sides of Broadway, from Forty-sixth to Forty-ninth-street; also, both sides of Forty-seventh-street and Forty-eighth-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue.
Second—Both sides of Seventy-seventh-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.
Third—Both sides of Tenth-avenue, from Forty-ninth to Fifty-first-street; also, both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.
Fourth—Both sides of Allen-street, from Hester to Canal-street, and from Rivington to Delancey-street; also, both sides of Grand-street, from Centre to Elm-street
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to JACOB F. OAKLEY, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, May 15, 1868.

SUPREME COURT—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Seventy-second-street, from the Fourth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given that the bill of the costs, charges and expenses incurred by the proceedings in the above entitled matter, will be presented for taxation to the honorable George G. Barnard, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of June, 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
JAMES H. COLEMAN, WILLIAM V. BRADY, JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Commissioners.
Dated, NEW-YORK, May 20, 1868.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE F. WHITNEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the store of A. M. Sweet, No. 4 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of September next.—Dated March 17, 1868.
AUGUSTA P. WHITNEY, Administratrix.
Th19-law6mTh*

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON STREET Openings of the Board of Councilmen will meet in the Chamber of the Board, Room No. 16, on THURSDAY, May 21, at 1 P. M. All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
JOHN HART,
BERNARD KENNEY,
JAMES E. McVEANY,
Committee on Street Openings.

PRINTING.

TO PRINTERS.—USE THE PATENT COMposition for printers' INKING ROLLERS, made by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, New-York. It is superior to anything in use.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, May 30
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, June 13
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, June 27
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, July 11

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

BRITANNIA	LAIRD	SATURDAY, May 23
HIBERNIA	MUNRO	SATURDAY, May 30
EUROPA	CRAIG	SATURDAY, June 6

From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabin to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate to Glasgow or Derry, $35; Steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax)	MONDAY, May 18
CITY OF PARIS	SATURDAY, May 23
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY, May 30
ETNA (via Halifax)	MONDAY, June 1
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, June 6

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves	WEDNESDAY, May 20
RUSSIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, May 27
SCOTIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, June 3
JAVA leaves	WEDNESDAY, June 10
CHINA leaves	WEDNESDAY, June 17
CUBA leaves	WEDNESDAY, June 24
Chief cabin passage	$130
Second cabin passage	80
TO PARIS.	
Chief cabin passage	145

Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

PALMYRA	May 21
MALTA	May 28

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN,	COLORADO,	
MINNESOTA,	NEVADA,	Building.
NEBRASKA,	IDAHO.	

NEBRASKA	WEDNESDAY, May 20
MANHATTAN	WEDNESDAY, May 27
MINNESOTA	WEDNESDAY, June 10
COLORADO	WEDNESDAY, June 24

From Pier No. 46 North River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE TO THE CONTINENT.

The new iron North German Steamship SMIDT, Capt. H. RASCHEN, of 2,400 tons capacity,
WILL SAIL FROM NEW-YORK ON HER FIRST RETURN TRIP TO BREMEN
about May 23.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Payable in
Second Cabin	36	Gold.
Steerage Passage	$25.	

An experienced surgeon on board.
For further information, freight and passage, apply to THIELE, SEILER & CO., No. 2 Hanover Buildings, Hanover-square.

STEAM DIRECT TO BREMEN.

The elegant first-class steamship QUAKER CITY, C. WOLF, Commander, will sail for Bremen direct on SATURDAY, May 30, from Pier No. 13 North River.
Rates of passage: First cabin, $90; second cabin, $60; steerage, $28—gold. For passage apply to LEXOW & VOIGT, Agents, No. 2 New-Chambers-st.
Or on the pier to CHAS. BUSHOR.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

NEW-YORK AND MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
NEVADA, Capt. W. MEGILL.
VIRGO, Capt. J. DEAKEN.
The NEVADA will leave Pier No. 17, East River, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 10 A. M.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP HELVETIA, CUTTING, will leave SATURDAY, May 23, at 9 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, on THURSDAY, May 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE.

FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamship FLAG, Capt. BAXTER, for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, May 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions to all points on line of Mobile and Ohio Railroad.
Also, through passage-tickets and bills lading issued in connection with railroads in Florida to all places in the interior, and with steamers to points on the St. John's River.
Insurance to Fernandina, 1 per cent.
Superior passenger accommodations. Apply to I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FIRST STEAMER
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
FREIGHT TAKEN AT THE LOWEST RATES.
The favorite steamship TYBEE, CAPT. D. CAULKINS, will leave Pier 4, North River, on SATURDAY, May 23, at 3 o'clock, P. M. precisely, for Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
Goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos without charge, also to the interior by railroad without charge for drayage in Galveston.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
New and elegant side-wheel steamships ISAAC BELL, HATTERAS, ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA and NIAGARA.
One of the above first-class ships will be dispatched every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, connecting with the Seaboard Inland Air-Line, Virginia and Tennessee Air-Line, South-Side and Petersburg Railroads, and Richmond and Danville and Virginia Central Railroads, taking freight and granting through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.
Bills of lading signed on the pier up to the hour of sailing. For freight or passage, having elegant state-room accommodations, apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner Dey-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON	GAGER	May 23.
CORTES	WHITMAN	May 30.
GEO. CROMWELL	VAILL	June 6.
MARIPOSA	KEMBLE	June 13.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
May 23—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Steamer leaving July 9 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Aug. 3 for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon.
JUNE 5—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with new steamship OREGONIAN.
JUNE 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN FREIGHT TO CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
EIGHTY CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, 1½ CENTS PER POUND.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR, sails on SATURDAY, 23d inst., at noon. Her freight reaches San Francisco about four days in advance of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of 20th inst. For particulars apply at Freight Office, Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau, May 21.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, May 28.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, June 4.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Measurement goods 10c. per foot, and lower than by any other line. The A 1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, May 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The MATANZAS will sail on the following Saturday.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Willow Tree, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Northport passenger trains and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3 P. M., Express train for Riverhead, and for Greenport SATURDAYS only.
4 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Hempstead and Glen Cove.
5:30 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point for Northport at 9:30 A.M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 5:05 P. M. To take effect April 25, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the offices of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868 trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av. through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room Cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with Sleeping-cars for West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1868.

ADVERTISEMENT.—AN ARMY MEDICAL Board, to consist of Surgeon J. B. Brown, Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.; Surgeon H. R. Wirtz, Brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. A.; Surgeon John Moore, Brevet Col., U. S. A.; and Assistant-Surgeon A. A. Woodhull, Brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. A., will meet in New-York City, on the 1st of May next, for the examination of Assistant-Surgeons U. S. Army, for promotion, and of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the U. S. Army.
Applicants must be between 21 and 30 years of age, physically sound, and graduates of a regular medical college.
Applications for permission to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General U. S. Army, and must state the full name, residence and date and place of birth of the candidate.
Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the medical service of the army during the late war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and date and place of service, and testimonials from officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.
No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.
The number of vacancies now existing in the Medical Corps of the Army is thirty-nine.
J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. A.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED.—Desertion, drunkenness, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained; advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney, &c., No. 78 Nassau-st.

SHOW CASES OLD AND NEW OF ALL descriptions sold at the lowest prices by HOFFMAN & FERSCH, No. 148 Chatham-st.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON VIA BRISTOL.
For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, CAPE COD and all points of railway communication East and North.
The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
Connecting with steamboat express at Bristol at 4:30 A. M., arriving at Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the Eastern and Northern morning trains from that city.
Tickets and staterooms obtained at office on the pier, (40,) and Westcott's Express office, No. 1 Park-place; also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the offices of Westcott's Express Company in New-York and Brooklyn.
Freight taken at the lowest rates. Freight express train leaves Bristol at 6 A. M., arriving in Boston at 8:30 A. M. H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
G. W. TIERS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.
To Boston, first-class ... $3
To Providence, first-class ... 2
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:30 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Up-town passengers, by taking the boat at 19th-st., East River, have one and a half hours longer at their homes, and avoid the crowded streets in the lower part of the City.
Passengers from down town, taking Avenue A or Avenue B cars, from the Astor House, or the South and 34th-st. cars, will be landed within two blocks of this Pier. The Steamers will also stop at this Pier in the morning, and on the down trip to land such passengers as desire it.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chamber-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, May 16, 2:00 P. M.	Monday, May 18, 2:00 P. M.
Tuesday, May 19, 2:00 P. M.	Wed., May 20, 6:30 A. M.
Wed., May 20, 3:00 P. M.	Thursday, May 21, 7:00 A. M.
Thursday, May 21, 3:00 P. M.	Friday, May 22, 7:30 A. M.
Friday, May 22, 3:00 P. M.	Saturday, May 23, 8:00 A. M.
Saturday, May 23, 3:30 P. M.	Monday, May 25, 8:00 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMers ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave the pier foot of Franklin-st. every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock. Returning, will leave Saugerties TUESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at the same hour.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.
For Excursions and Picnic Parties—Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Grove. Barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKET and CROMWELL. Steamboats of all kinds. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge foot of Morton-st.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDIcal Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

AFFLICTED REQUIRING MEDICAL ADVICE in all special diseases, also nervous and physical debility, speedily and effectually cured by Dr. WEST, 545 B'way. Consultations strictly private and confidential.

LADIES REQUIRING PRIVATE MEDIcal assistance should consult Dr. ALLEN, No. 42 St. Mark's-place, a regular, long-established and successful practitioner; elegant rooms for nursing.

UNFORTUNATES.—DR. GRINDLE, NO. 6 Amity-place; relief with or without medicine in twenty-four hours.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.
Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Show Rooms, No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS—IN GREAT VARIEties, at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES FROM our own quarries. Hudson River Slate Company, No. 25 Park-row, New-York.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 505 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

FURNITURE.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
NOS. 87 AND 89 BOWERY,
Have the largest assorted stock of FURNITURE, CARPETS AND MATTRESSES, of any house in the City, and owing to the general decline in material and repeal of tax, we will, until FURTHER NOTICE, TO REDUCE THE PRICE 30 PER CENT.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGEly reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well-assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS clairvoyant, tells the name and shows the likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers. No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYant, tells all you want to know; sickness, losses, numbers, medicines for all diseases, &c.

INSTRUCTION.

LADIES' WRITING LESSONS.—LADIES may receive private instruction in penmanship, at hours suiting their convenience, daily, at No. 42 East 14th-st., Union-square, by OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

DR. RICHARDS' INSTITUTE FOR 12 boys, Shrub Oak, Westchester County, N. Y., five miles east of Peekskill; the Prussian method of teaching pursued by accomplished instructors; boating, bathing, fishing, gardening, gymnastics on the place. For circulars address the Principal, DR. RICHARDS.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. E. CLEVELAND, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DANbury, Conn. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER GRADUate of a leading college and having the degree of A. M., wishes an engagement for next Fall; is now connected with a first-class institution; is competent in the classics, mathematics and usual English branches; best of references. Address J., Box 137, Burlington, N. J.

A FRENCH YOUNG GENTLEMAN, REsiding up-town, would like to give private lessons at the pupils' or his residence. Address D. T., Box No. 130 Times Office.